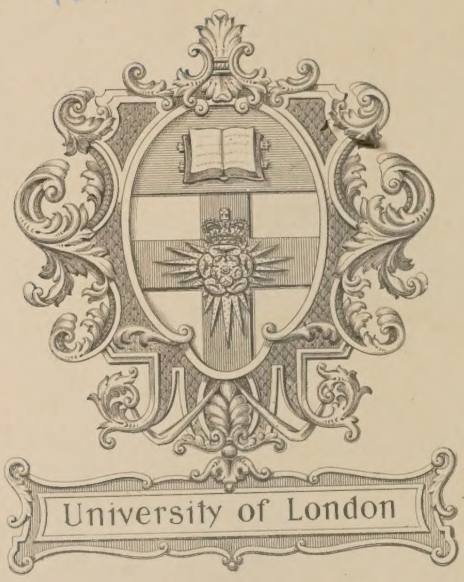
PARL. PAPERS
FOR REFERENCE ONLY.



604678

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/paperrelativetop0000hous

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

PRUSSIA,

Presented by HIS MAJESTY'S Command,

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

21st April 1806.

LIST OF PAPERS.

No. 1. COPY of a Diſpatch from Francis James Jackſon Eſq. to Lord Mulgrave, dated Berlin 27th January 1806.

Letter from Baron Hardenberg to Mr. Jackſon, dated Berlin 26th of January 1806, referred to in No. 1.—And Tranſlation.

No. 2. His Pruſſian Majeſty's Proclamation on taking temporary Poſſeſſion of the Electorate of Hanover, dated 27th January 1806.

No 3. Copy of a Note from Mr. Secretary Fox to Baron Jacobi Kloeſt, dated 17th March 1806.

No. 4. Note Verbale, delivered by the Pruſſian Miniſter for Foreign Affairs at Berlin to His Majeſty's Miniſter reſident at that Court, and by Baron Jacobi Kloeſt His Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of London, to Mr. Secretary Fox, on the 4th April 1806.—And Tranſlation.

No. 5. Proclamation of Count Schulenburg, announcing the ſhutting of the Ports of the North Sea againſt the Britiſh Ships and Trade, dated Hanover 28th March 1806.

No. 6. Proclamation of His Pruſſian Majeſty for taking definitive Poſſeſſion of Hanover, dated Berlin 1ſt April 1806.

PAPERS, &c.

No. 1.

COPY of a Diſpatch from Francis James Jackſon Eſq. to the Right Honourable Lord Mulgrave, dated Berlin 27th January 1806.

My Lord,

I HAVE the Honour of incloſing to your Lordſhip a Letter which, although dated Yeſterday, I have juſt received (4 P. M.) from Baron Hardenberg.

I haſten to forward it by Eſtafette to the Agent at Cuxhaven, in the Hopes of its arriving there in Time for the Thurſday's Packet.

I alſo ſend to Lord Cathcart by Eſtafette, a Copy of the Pruſſian Miniſter's Letter to me.

I ſhall ſimply acknowledge the Receipt of it, and inform his Excellency, that I have forwarded his Communication to your Lordſhip.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON.

Right Honourable Lord Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 1.)

Monsieur,

JE remplis avec Empressement la Promesse donnée le 8 de ce Mois, à Lord Harrowby, de vous communiquer, Monsieur, dèsqu'il y auroit à cet egard une Decision finale, les Circonstances ultérieures qui se rapportent à la Sureté du Nord de Allemagne et à la Garantie du Roi pour celle des Troupes Angloises qui s'y trouvent. Un Courier de Munic vient d'apporter au Roi la Nouvelle de la Consommation des Arrangemens dans lesquels les Conjonctures présentes l'ont mis dans le Cas d'entrer avec la France, pour sauver ces Contrées, et en particulier les Etats d' Hannovre, des Malheurs d'une nouvelle Guerre ruineuse, et assurer leur Tranquillité Ces Arrangemens stipulant surtout la remise de ce Pays à la Garde exclusive des Troupes Prussiennes, et à l' Administration du Roi, *jusqu'a la Paix future entre l'Angleterre et la France*; Sa Majesté n'a pu différer de prendre les Mesures necessaires pour y faire entrer un Corps de son Armée, qui se trouvera sous les Ordres de Son Excellence Mr. le Général de la Cavallerie Comte de Schulenberg Kehnert, auquel le Roi a également confié l'Administration du Pays. Animeé du plus vif Désir de voir l'Importance, et l'Urgence des Motifs qui l'ont décidée à ces Demarches justement appréciée par Sa Majesté Britannique et par son Ministre éclairé, Sa Majesté a chargé Mr. le Baron de Jacobi à Londres de s' en expliquer avec Détail.

Il seroit superflu de vous faire observer, combien dans cet Etat des Choses, le Rembarquement des Troupes Angloises dans le Nord de l'Allemagne, devient urgent et indispensable, puisque la Retraite des Troupes Etrangères est la Condition, sous laquelle la France a promis de n'y pas faire rentrer les siennes, et que ce n' est aussi que dans cette Supposition, que le Roi a garanti leur Sureté. Je presume que Milord Cathcart aura déjà reçu, et se trouve á la veille d'exécuter, les Ordres de sa Cour pour le Retour de ces Troupes, que les Batimens de Transport attendent deja depuis quelque Tems. Je vous prie, cependant, Monsieur, de vouloir bien, pour plus d'accéleration encore, en écrire à ce Général en Chef, et, en lui faisant part des Circonstances actuelles, l'engager à presser, autant qu'il dépendra de lui, une Mesure que ces Circonstances et la prochaine Arrivée de nos Troupes ne permettent pas de différer.

Veuillez recevoir, je vous prie, l'Assurance réitérée de ma haute et parfaite Considération.

Berlin le 26 Janvier 1806. (Signé) HARDENBERG.

A Monsieur Jackson,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire
de Sa Majesté Britannique

(Tranſlation of Inclôſure in No. 1.)

Sir,

I Haſten to fulfil the Promiſe given to Lord Harrowby on the 8th of this Month, to communicate to you, Sir, as ſoon as a final Deciſion ſhould be taken on the Subject, the additional Circumſtances relating to the Security of the North of Germany, and to the Guarantee by the King of the Safety of thoſe Britiſh Troops which are in that Part of the Continent.

A Meſſenger from Munich has juſt brought His Majeſty Intelligence of the Conſummation of the Arrangements which the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs has induced him to enter into with France, in order to ſave thoſe Countries, and eſpecially the States of Hanover, from the Misfortunes of another ruinous War, and to inſure their Tranquillity. As theſe Arrangements ſtipulate particularly the committing of that Country to the excluſive Guard of the Pruſſian Troops, and to the Adminiſtration of the King, *until the Concluſion of a Peace between England and France*; His Majeſty could not delay taking the neceſſary Meaſures for the Entry therein of a Corps of his Army, which will be under the Orders of his Excellency the General of Cavalry Count Schulenberg Kehnert, to whom alſo the King has confided the Adminiſtration of the Country. His Majeſty, animated by the moſt lively Deſire to ſee the Importance and the Urgency of the Motives which have induced him to take theſe Steps, juſtly appreciated by His Britannick Majeſty, and His enlightened Miniſters, has directed Baron Jacobi to give a detailed Explanation thereof at London.

It would be ſuperfluous to point out to your Attention, how urgent and indiſpenſable in the preſent State of Affairs, the Reimbarkation of the Engliſh Troops in the North of Germany is become; ſince the Retreat of the Foreign Troops is the Condition, upon which France has promiſed not to order her Troops to re-enter Hanover, and ſince alſo it was upon this Suppoſition alone, that the King guaranteed their Security. I preſume, that Lord Cathcart has already received, and is upon the Point of executing, the Orders of his Court for the Return of thoſe Troops, for which Tranſports have been waiting for ſome Time paſt. I have however to requeſt, Sir, that you would, for the Purpoſe of ſtill further Diſpatch, write to that Commander in Chief on the Subject; and, acquainting him with the preſent Circumſtances, that you would induce him to haſten, ſo far as depends on him, a Meaſure, in which theſe Circumſtances, and the approaching Arrival of our Troops will not admit of any Delay.

I requeſt you to accept the reiterated Aſſurance of my high and perfect Conſideration.

Berlin, 26th January 1806.

(Signed) HARDENBERG.

To Mr. Jackſon, His Britannick Majeſty's Envoy
Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary.

No. 2.

His Pruſſian Majeſty's Proclamation on taking temporary Poſſeſſion of the Electorate of Hanover, dated 27th January 1806.

WE, Frederic William, by the Grace of God, King of Pruſſia, &c. &c. hereby make known, &c. After the Events which have terminated in Peace between Auſtria and France, all our Endeavours have been directed to ward off from theſe Diſtricts the Flames of War, and its diſaſtrous Conſequences, which momentarily threatened the North of Germany, and particularly the Countries of the Electorate of Brunſwick. With this View, and as the only poſſible Means to attain it, a Convention has been made and concluded between us and the Emperor of the French, in purſuance of which, the States of His Britannick Majeſty in Germany will not be again occupied by French or other Troops combined with them; and, till the Concluſion of a general Peace, will be wholly occupied and governed by Us; in purſuance of which, we have cauſed the Brunſwick Electoral Countries to be occupied by the Corps under the Command of our General of Cavalry, Count Von Schulenburgh Kehnert, to whom, in our Name, and till the Peace, we entruſt the Adminiſtration of the ſaid Countries, in ſuch Manner that, through him, and the Commiſſion of Government which he may think proper to appoint, all Affairs relating to the Government of the Country may be tranſacted, and the neceſſary Orders thereto communicated to the Interior Magiſtracy and Magiſtrates.

We therefore charge, as well thoſe, as the Prelates, Nobles, Citizens, and all Subjects and Inhabitants of the ſaid Country, without Exception, to conform themſelves duly to theſe Diſpoſitions made for their Welfare; and alſo to the Commands of our before-mentioned Commiſſaries of Adminiſtration, and the Commiſſion by them to be appointed, as well with Regard to Civil as Military Affairs; not only not throwing any Impediment in the Way of our Troops which are to march in, but to aſſiſt and afford them all the Information in their Power; and in the high or more general Affairs of the Country, and alſo in Propoſitions and Petitions thereto relating, alone and only to addreſs themſelves to the beforementioned Commiſſaries of Adminiſtration, as ſtanding higheſt under our immediate orders.

As by this Meaſure we have in view the Repoſe and Tranquillity of the North of Germany and of the Brunſwick States, ſo we have reſolved to pay out of our Treaſury for the Neceſſaries for our Troops, according to the Peace Eſtabliſhment, and leaving the extraordinary Expences of a State of War to be defrayed by the Country; while we, on the other Hand, ſhall take Care in general, that its Revenues, during our Adminiſtration, after deducting the Expences of Government, ſhall only be appropriated to its Advantage.

We further promiſe, that our Troops ſhall obſerve the ſtricteſt Diſcipline; that Attention ſhall be given to all juſt Complaints; and in general, that

that every quiet and peaceable Inhabitant ſhall be maintained in his Property and Rights, and, in caſe of Need, be vigorouſly protected; but that, on the contrary, thoſe who may refuſe to conform themſelves to the Diſpoſitions concluded on, and the Meaſures which have been taken, or who may dare to counteract them in anywiſe, will have to reproach themſelves for the rigid and diſagreeable Conſequences which will unavoidably reſult to them.

Given under the Signature of our own Hand, at Berlin, the 27th January 1806.

(L.S.) FREDERIC WILLIAM.
VON HARDENBERG.

No. 3.

COPY of a Note from Mr. Secretary Fox to Baron Jacobi Kloeſt, dated 17th March 1806.

THE Underſigned is commanded by His Majeſty, to ſtate to Baron Jacobi Kloeſt for the Information of His Court, the great Anxiety felt by His Majeſty at the Manner in which Poſſeſſion has been taken of the Electorate of Hanover. If His Pruſſian Majeſty judged it expedient, in order to prevent French Troops from approaching ſo near that Part of His Frontier, to take to himſelf the Military Occupation of the Electorate, it does not appear to His Majeſty, that it was by any Means neceſſary that the Civil Government of that unhappy Country ſhould be ſubverted, or that an Army more numerous and conſequently more injurious to the Inhabitants, than Neceſſity required, ſhould be maintained there. His Majeſty relies with the greateſt Confidence on His Pruſſian Majeſty's Declaration, that the preſent Occupation is merely temporary; but His Majeſty cannot but expreſs a Wiſh that the Declaration on this Point were more ſolemnly made in the Face of Europe. The Honour of the Court of Berlin, as well as the Conſideration mutually due to each other from Two Princes ſo nearly connected in Blood and Alliance, ſeem to call for a clear Explanation on this important Subject.

His Majeſty on His Part deſires to be equally explicit, and to put an End to all Hopes (if ſuch indeed have been entertained by the Court of Berlin) that any Convenience of political Arrangement, much leſs any Offer of Equivalent or Indemnity, will ever induce His Majeſty ſo far to forget what is due to His own legitimate Rights, as well as to the exemplary Fidelity and Attachment of His Hanoverian Subjects, as to conſent to the Alienation of the Electorate.

His Majeſty learns with Concern, that it is in Agitation to give up Anſpach and other Parts of His Pruſſian Majeſty's Dominions to Bavaria, in conſequence of a Convention with France; but He does not pretend any Right to interfere or to give any Opinion with reſpect to the Propriety of the Meaſures, whatever they may be, which His Pruſſian Majeſty may deem eligible for the Intereſts of His Crown and People; at the ſame Time it is to be obſerved, that His Majeſty, whether in His capacity of King of Great Britain, or in that of Elector of Hanover, was in no wiſe a Party to the Convention alluded to, or reſponſible for its Conſequences. The Ceſſions therefore which His Pruſſian Majeſty may make to His Majeſty's Enemies can ſurely never be alledged as a Juſtification of taking to Himſelf His Majeſty's lawful Inheritance.

His Majeſty therefore hopes that His Pruſſian Majeſty will follow the Honourable Dictates of His own Heart, and will demonſtrate to the World, that whatever Sacrifices the preſent Circumſtances may induce Him to make with reſpect to His own Territories, He will not ſet the dreadful Example of indemnifying Himſelf at the Expence of a Third Party, whoſe Sentiments and Conduct towards His Pruſſian Majeſty and His Subjects have been uniformly friendly and pacifick.

Downing Street, March 17, 1806.

No. 4.

NOTE Verbale, delivered by the Pruſſian Miniſter for Foreign Affairs at Berlin, to His Majeſty's Miniſter reſident at that Court, and by Baron Jacobi Kloeſt, His Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of London, to Mr. Secretary Fox on the 4th April 1806.

JUSQU'à l'Exploſion de la dernière Guerre du Continent, ſa Majeſté Pruſſiene n'avoit voulu qu'une choſe, aſſurer la Tranquillité de ſa Monarchie et celle de Ses Voiſins. Alors Elle l'avoit pû ſur des Baſes auxquelles toutes les Cours avoient eu lieu d'applaudir. Elle l'a voulu encore depuis les évenemens de la Guerre, mais Elle n'a plus eu le choix des moyens. La France a conſideré l'Electorat d'Hanovre comme ſa Conquête, et ſes Troupes alloient y entrer pour en diſpoſer definitivement au gré de l'Empereur, ſans qu'il reſtât á Sa Majeſté Britannique aucun Moyen d'y porter Obſtacle. La Condition irrémiſſible de l'Arrangement qui en éloigne les Troupes Etrangères, et qui aſſure le Repos du Nord, a été la priſe de Poſſeſſion du pays par Sa Majeſté Pruſſienne, et la Clôture des Ports de la Mer d'Allemagne au Pavillon Britannique, et de celui de Lubeck, comme du tems de l'Occupation Françoiſe. Il en a couté à Sa Majeſté elle-même des Sacrifices pénibles. Ceux de la Maiſon d'Hanovre

ſont

ſont abſolument étrangers à la Marche du Roi, et depuis long temps la Suite inévitable d'une Guerre dont il n'a pas tenu a ſa politique conciliatrice de prévenir l'Exploſion. Cette Guerre pouvoit entrainer des Suites plus graves. Le traité entre la Pruſſe et la France ſauve au moins de celle là les Etats du Nord, et le Roi aura acquis le titre à la Réconnaiſſance de tous, s'ils ſavent juger les Circonſtances et tout ce qu'ils doivent à ſon Syſtéme.

(Tranſlation of No. 4.)

NOTE VERBALE.

UNTIL the Exploſion of the laſt Continental War, his Pruſſian Majeſty had no other Object in view, than to ſecure the Tranquillity of his Monarchy, and that of the neighbouring States.

He was then able to effect this upon Terms which met the entire Approbation of every Court. He has been deſirous of doing the ſame ſince the breaking out of the preſent War. But the Choice of the Means has no longer been in his Power. France has conſidered Hanover as her Conqueſt, and her Troops were on the Point of entering it for the Purpoſe of diſpoſing of it definitively according to the Pleaſure of the French Emperor, without the Poſſibility of His Britannic Majeſty's preventing it.

The Occupation of that Country by his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the ſhutting of the Ports in the German Seas, and that of Lubeck, againſt the Britiſh Flag, (as was the Caſe during the Poſſeſſion of Hanover by the French), were the indiſpenſable Conditions of an Arrangement by which the Country is ſecured againſt the Entry of Foreign Troops, and the Quiet of the North of Germany preſerved.

This has not been obtained without painful Sacrifices on his Majeſty's Part. Thoſe of the Houſe of Hanover are in no Degree to be attributed to the King's Meaſures, but are the inevitable Conſequences of a War, which his conciliating Policy has in vain endeavoured to prevent. This War might have produced ſtill more ſerious Conſequences. The Treaty between Pruſſia and France at leaſt protects the Northern States from farther Evils, and could every Power but duly appreciate how much they are indebted to the Syſtem he has adopted, the King would with Juſtice obtain the Gratitude of all.

No. 5.

PROCLAMATION of Count Schulenburg, announcing the ſhutting of the Ports of the North Sea againſt the Britiſh Ships and Trade, dated Hanover, 28th March 1806.

IN a Treaty, which has been concluded between his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia my moſt Gracious Sovereign, and his Imperial Majeſty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, it has been ſtipulated, that the Ports of the North Sea, as well as all Rivers running into it, ſhall be ſhut againſt the Britiſh Ships and Trade, in the ſame Manner as when the French Troops occupied the States of Hanover. In Conformity to the Orders I have received, I make this known to thoſe whom it may concern, that they may guard againſt the Conſequences, as the Troops of the King my Maſter have received Orders to warn off and not to admit ſuch Engliſh Ships as may endeavour to enter theſe Ports and Rivers, and as all neceſſary and proper Meaſures will be adopted to prevent the Introduction and Tranſit of Britiſh Goods.

Hanover, 28th March 1806.

(Signed) The Comte de SCHULENBURG KEHNERT,
His Pruſſian Majeſty's General of Cavalry,
and Commander in Chief of the Corps
d'Armée in Hanover.

No. 6.

PROCLAMATION of his Pruſſian Majeſty for taking definitive Poſſeſſion of Hanover, dated Berlin, 1ſt April 1806.

We Frederick William the Third, King of Pruſſia, &c. &c. &c. hereby make known what follows:

THE Wiſh to preſerve and to ſecure to our true Subjects, and to the States of the North of Germany bordering upon our Provinces, the Continuance of the Bleſſings of Peace, was at all Times the Object of our unceaſing Efforts. We flattered ourſelves, that we ſhould attain this deſirable End, by the Reſolution which we took in conſequence of late Occurrences, and which we made known by our Patent of the 27th January, by which the States of the Electoral Houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg were to be occupied by our Troops, and taken into our civil Adminiſtration. But as, ſince that Time, the actual Occupation of the States of Hanover, in Exchange for the Ceſſion of Three Provinces of our Monarchy, has become indiſpenſably neceſſary to the permanent Tranquillity of our Subjects and of the bordering States, we have ſigned a Convention with his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in Conformity to which, the legal Poſſeſſion of the States of the Electoral Houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg, belonging by the *Right* of *Conqueſt* to his Imperial Majeſty, is granted to us in Exchange for the Ceſſion of Three of our Provinces, and in virtue of farther ſolemn Guarantees on each Side.

In Conformity to this, we hereby declare, that the Countries of this Electoral Houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg in Germany, from this Time forth, are to be conſidered as being in our Poſſeſſion, and ſubject to our Power alone. From this Time forth, the Government and Adminiſtration of theſe States will be adminiſtered excluſively and alone in our Name, and under our ſupreme Authority. We require accordingly hereby the different Magiſtrates dutifully to continue the Functions confided to them, in our Name, and under the ſuperior controul of General Count de Shulenburg Kehnert, who is named our Commiſſioner, and of the Commiſſion formed by him. We expect no leſs from the Nobility, the Prelates, the Burghers and Subjects of theſe States, that they ſubmit themſelves willingly to this new Order of Things, from which a new Epoch of Tranquillity and of Happineſs will ſhine forth, and give thereby a Proof of their devoted Attachment and Love for their Country, and of their Sentiments towards us; as We on our Side ſhall certainly neglect no means of demonſtrating our paternal Solicitude for them, and our Wiſh to render them happy.

So given at Berlin, 1ſt April 1806.

(Signed) { FREDERICK WILLIAM.
SCHULENBURG. HAUGWITZ.

Follows a Proclamation of general Pardon for Perſons who from certain Cauſes have taken Refuge in Hanover as Deſerters, &c. from the Pruſſian Service.

PRUSSIA.

I.

Extract of a NOTE from Baron *Maltzahn*, Minister Plenipotentiary of His *Prussian* Majesty, at the Court of *Great Britain*, dated 25th June 1826, respecting *British* Produce and Manufactures imported into the Prussian States, in the Year 1823: Two Enclosures.

II.

Extract (Translation) of a NOTE from Baron *Maltzahn*, dated the 8th and 9th April 1827; enclosing a Return of all the Vessels which entered into and cleared out from *Prussian* Ports, in the Year 1826.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *May* 1827.

— I. —

(TRANSLATION.)

EXTRACT OF A NOTE from Baron *Maltzahn* to Mr. Secretary Canning; dated London, June 25, 1826.

THE Undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Prussia, in reference to his official note of the 19th of May last, has the honour to enclose to his Excellency Mr. Canning, &c. &c. a complete and detailed Statement of the value of such goods, being the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom and of its Colonies, as were imported into the Prussian states, in the year 1823, for home consumption, and for transit to other States.

Although this statement has been prepared with all possible care, and although as the U. S. flatters himself, it is as exact as it can be made, it must, however, only be considered as coming near to the reality, for the books of the Prussian Custom Houses contain no reference to the place of origin of the articles of merchandize, and the most considerable ports whence merchandize is imported from England into Prussia (that of Hamburgh, for instance), are not subject to Prussia. The statement in question is, however, compiled solely from the books of the Prussian Custom Houses; nothing in it is exaggerated; where a doubt existed as to the origin of any given article, that article has been altogether omitted.

A considerable quantity of Liverpool salt, for instance, might undoubtedly have been added to the second column, it being notorious that this article is largely consumed in the Rhenish provinces; but as it was not known how many quintals of the salt imported by the Rhine, came from France and Portugal, all the salt imported through the Netherlands has been left out.

With the same degree of caution, such merchandize only as has been imported through the most direct channels from the United Kingdom into Prussia, has been comprized in this statement; as a proof of this, all importations by Malmedy, Aix-la-Chapelle, Duisbourg, and the Custom Houses on the southern frontiers of the Prussian States, have been altogether omitted, although it is beyond a doubt that English goods are imported by these roads in considerable quantities, it being proved by the books, that 69,225 lbs. of English twist have been imported by the way of Frankfort on the Main.

The year 1823 has been selected in preference to any other, because the official returns of the Imports of 1823, having been collected for other purposes, it has been

been found more practicable to draw up a correct table for this year, than, for instance, for the year 1825, and because the object of showing the extent of the sale of English produce, can be just as well attained by a table of the Imports for 1823, as by a summary of those for 1825.

It being important that the rates at which the articles of merchandize have been valued in the enclosed list, should be rightly understood, the U. S. has the honour to add a statement of the averages on which their valuation was founded.

These averages are computed from the prices current in the markets of 1823, they of course include freight and duties, and must therefore differ widely from the English prices.

It is, among other facts, proved by the accompanying papers, that the Imports placed in the English returns under the head of "Germany;" as also those headed "Holland" and "Flanders," belong for the most part to the Prussian states, all the English and Colonial merchandize which the Austrian states want, being imported through Trieste; and all that goes to the South of Germany being obliged to pass by the way of France, on account of the difficulties to which the trade and navigation of the Rhine are still exposed, and the heavy charges to which the conveyance of goods through the Netherlands is subjected by the necessity of loading and unloading, and the expense of carriage. The amount of these Imports ought therefore to be added to the small sum of £.468,463. at which the English official return of the 10th April last, rates the Imports into Prussia from England and Scotland, and which is in fact not equal to one-third of the value of one item of Import into Prussia from England taken by itself, namely, the article of twist.

To His Excellency
Mr. Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

A complete and detailed STATEMENT of the Value of such Goods, being the Produce
PRUSSIAN STATES, in the Year 1823, for

No	DESCRIPTION of the MERCHANDIZE.	1. Direct from England, into all the PRUSSIAN PORTS.	2. By way of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and also by way of the Custom-house of EMMERICH.	3. By way of Bremen, and by the Custom-house of MINDEN.	4. By way of Lubeck, and also by the Custom-house of SALZWESEL.	5. By way of Hamburgh, and also by the Custom-house of WITTEMBERG.
	I. RAW MATERIALS.	*Rix-dollars.*	*Rix-dollars.*	*Rix-dollars.*	*Rix-dollars.*	*Rix-dollars.*
1.	Cotton, raw	39,220	1,125,696	149,645	-	1,348,215
2.	Wool, fine	1,500	-	-	-	-
3.	Hides and Skins, raw	13,408	760,702	12,119	-	154,444
4.	Train Oil	4,482	-	16,243	-	195,836
5.	Dye Wood	217,352	175,160	11,765	-	240,956
6.	Indigo	255,750	1,384,578	54,592	-	966,177
7.	Saltpetre	164,016	140,793	3,860	-	92,064
8.	Lead	12,433	-	228	-	2,817
9.	Iron	10,049	31,126	18,880	8,110	17,159
10.	Copper	-	135,067	7,152	-	-
11.	Tin	11,640	49,695	-	-	24,855
12.	Hops	18,416	-	-	-	1,758
13.	Tobacco, in leaf	7,440	190,143	38,498	-	80,471
14.	Sundries, as {Cabinetmaker's Wood, Chemical Preparations, and Drysalters Drugs}	52,400	63,200	7,400	4,200	711,400
		808,106	4,056,160	320,382	12,310	3,836,152
	II. MANUFACTURES.					
15.	Cotton Twist	49,661	2,514,770	10,298	2,137	5,879,643
16.	Woollen Goods	68,789	-	4,008	-	652,746
17.	Cotton Goods	424,939	-	14,531	-	2,593,530
18.	Silk and Half Silk Goods	12,036	-	-	-	-
19.	Iron Ware	83,035	-	-	-	60,963
20.	Stone Ware and China	69,340	35,349	10,970	-	33,525
21.	Hard Ware of every description	23,365	-	9,650	-	102,341
22.	Sundry, as {Books, manufactured Tobacco, Mechanical Instruments, Glass, Paper, &c.}	31,000	-	6,000	1,400	290,000
		762,165	2,550,119	55,457	3,537	9,612,748
	III. PROVISIONS.					
23.	Herrings	352,020	-	4,341	-	221,187
24.	Rum, Arrack	267,604	9,309	1,825	-	207,190
25.	Wine	21,214	-	-	-	10,000
26.	Sugar, raw	101,557	141,095	44,740	-	1,049,592
27.	D° refined	310,551	383,548	13,891	-	1,324,128
28.	Porter	87,732	-	-	-	8,122
29.	Syrup	5,731	-	-	-	-
30.	Coffee	1,198,934	822,541	20,290	-	1,777,551
31.	Spices	125,876	37,018	9,231	-	324,492
32.	Tea	1,800	49,320	22,877	-	252,231
33.	Southern Fruits	4,928	-	-	-	-
34.	Rice	65,564	148,257	-	-	280,000
35.	Salt	450,810	-	-	-	-
36.	Sea Coal	203,531	-	-	-	9,383
37.	Sundry	16,900	-	-	-	97,200
		3,214,752	1,591,088	117,195	-	5,561,076
	Add II. MANUFACTURES	762,165	2,550,119	55,457	3,537	9,612,748
	and I. RAW MATERIALS	808,106	4,056,160	320,382	12,310	3,836,152
	TOTAL Amount	4,785,023	8,197,367	493,034	15,847	19,009,976

Adding all the Goods specified in direct Transit under No. 10, The SUM of all Goods

and Manufacture of the United Kingdom and of its Colonies, as were imported into the Home Consumption, and for Transit to other States.

6. By way of Mecklenberg, and also by the Custom-house of GRANSEE.	7. By way of Hanover, and by the Custom-house of HALBERSTADT.	8. By way of DENMARK.	9. TOTAL of Importations of ENGLISH GOODS.	10. Direct Transit from England, by way of Bremen, Hamburgh, Rostock, through PRUSSIAN STATES.	OBSERVATIONS.
Rix-dollars.	*Rix-dollars.*	*Rix-dollars.*	*Rix-dollars.*	*Rix-dollars.*	
- - -	15,287	38,430	2,716,493	393,093	
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,500	—	
- - -	67,676	46,380	1,054,729	221,648	
- - -	- - -	- - -	216,561	—	
- - -	5,074	13,889	664,196	38,187	
4,083	84,461	56,552	2,806,193	1,216,498	
- - -	- - -	- - -	400,733	17,307	
- - -	- - -	- - -	15,478	—	
12,460	- - -	- - -	97,784	13,430	
- - -	- - -	- - -	142,219	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	86,190	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	20,174	—	
- - -	13,674	- - -	330,226	211,713	
- - -	30,600	- - -	869,200	—	
16,543	216,772	155,251	9,421,676	2,111,876	- - TOTAL - - I. RAW MATERIALS.
2,700	234,322	173,888	8,867,419	2,484,885	Besides from Frankfort a' M. there was imported Cotton Twist answering to 69,225 Dollars.
5,2 0 1	34,337	- - -	765,081	2,737,407	
18,336	34,869	- - -	3,086,205	5,832,825	
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,036	—	
3,708	6,586	- - -	154,292	24,446	
4,223	12,364	- - -	165,771	21,095	
16,318	26,772	- - -	178,446	614,113	
24,280	47,000	- - -	399,680	—	
74,766	396,250	173,888	13,628,930	11,714,771	- - TOTAL - - II. MANUFACTURES.
- - -	- - -	- - -	577,548	—	
1,180	1,814	39,540	528,462	77,820	
- - -	- - -	86,000	117,214	—	
- - -	- - -	356,134	1,693,118	10,437	
- - -	- - -	203,850	2,235,968	725,854	
- - -	- - -	- - -	95,854	—	The total importation of Coffee in the Prussian States amounted, in the year 1823, to 9,829,943 Rix-dollars; and the whole amount of what passed in transitu through the Prussian States, was 1,573,775 Dollars.
- - -	- - -	- - -	5,731	—	
- - -	88,062	77,411	3,984,789	444,976	
- - -	- - -	13,212	509,829	66,550	
- - -	35,492	38,508	400,228	57,800	
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,928	—	
2,072	15,868	13,051	524,812	31,893	
- - -	- - -	- - -	450,810	23,057	
- - -	- - -	- - -	212,914	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	114,100	—	
3,252	141,236	827,706	11,456,305	1,438,387	- - TOTAL - - III. PROVISIONS.
74,766	396,250	173,888	13,628,930	11,714,771	
16,543	216,772	155,251	9,421,676	2,111,876	
94,561	754,258	1,156,845	34,506,911	15,265,034	

imported from England into the Prussian States, amounts to - - - 49,771,945 Rix-dollars.

AVERAGE PRICES

Of the Merchandize specified in the Commercial and Statistical View.

1. RAW MATERIALS.		2. MANUFACTURES.		3. PROVISIONS.	
Per Cwt.	*Rix Dol.*	*Per Cwt.*	*Rix Dol.*	*Per Cwt.*	*Rix Dol.*
Raw Cotton	40	Cotton Twist	100	Herrings	5
Fine Wool	100	Woollen Goods	250	Rum	15
Hides	30	Cotton d°	300	Wine	20
Skins	20	Silk d°	2,000	Porter	8
Train Oil	10	Iron Ware	15 & 40	Sugar, Raw	10
Dye Wood	5	Stone Ware	40	D° Refined	20
Indigo	330	Porcelain	120	Syrup	5
Salt Petre	20	Hard Ware	150 & 500	Coffee	40
Lead	12			Spices	20
Iron	5 & 10			Tea	200
Copper	24			Southern Fruits	20
Tin	40			Rice	10
Hops	22			Salt	1
Tobacco in Leaf	5			Sea Coal	1

II.

(Translation.)

EXTRACT.

THE Prussian Government having given directions for making out an exact return of the Vessels which, in the course of last year, entered into the Prussian Ports, and cleared out from them; and considering that it might prove of some interest to the British Government to be put in possession of this statement, the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Prussia, has been desired to communicate this paper to his Excellency Mr. Canning, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The undersigned, in enclosing it to his Excellency, has the honour to accompany this communication with the following observations:

While the tonnage of the Prussian Vessels, which last year entered from all countries into the Ports of Prussia, amounts to 153,895 lasts, that of the British vessels rises to 79,926 lasts, that is to say, to nearly one half of the tonnage of the national shipping. The tonnage of the Prussian vessels which sailed from the Ports of Prussia, amounts to 149,326 lasts, and that of the English vessels makes 81,211 lasts, or much more than a moiety of the Prussian-built shipping. Of this number, there departed from the Prussian Ports only eleven English vessels in ballast, containing in the aggregate, 1,356 lasts, while 235 Prussian vessels, amounting to 73,708 lasts, sailed in ballast. The tonnage of English vessels that shipped cargoes in Prussian Ports, makes up a total of 79,855 lasts. Upwards of one-half of the 1,531 vessels of Prussia which sailed from the Ports of Prussia, returned to them in ballast, namely 847 vessels, computed at 95,111 lasts.

10, Hereford-street,
April 8, 1827.

(signed) *Maltzahn.*

His Excellency,
Mr. Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

RETURN OF THE SHIPPING, which, in the course of 1826, Entered into, and Cleared out from *Prussian* Ports; distinguishing the Country to which the Vessels belonged, and the Ports to which they were bound.———

(on the following pages.)

(Translation.)—RETURN of the SHIPPING which, in the course of 1826, Entered
Vessels belonged, and the

(OBSERVATION:—*Black Ink* denotes the Imports;—

COUNTRY.	MEMEL.						PILLAU.					
	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.		Total of Ships arrived.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Denmark	38	2,260	8	432	30	1,828	38	1,596	35	1,509	3	87
	41	2,582	41	2,584	- -	- -	40	1,657	36	1404	4	253
Mecklenberg	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hansetowns	10	438	9	406	1	32	6	173	5	148	1	25
	9	395	9	395	- -	- -	5	133	5	133	- -	- -
Russia	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7	278	7	278	- -	- -
	1	14	- -	- -	1	14	7	278	3	142	4	136
Sweden	6	474	2	73	4	401	16	1,154	7	245	9	909
	6	474	6	474	- -	- -	16	1,154	14	1,081	2	73
Norway	16	665	15	594	1	71	8	441	8	441	- -	- -
	14	601	14	601	- -	- -	7	399	7	399	- -	- -
GREAT BRITAIN	343	44,669	20	2,463	323	42,206	55	5,196	9	749	46	4,447
	340	43,975	339	43,845	1	130	50	5,735	47	5,405	3	330
Hanover	12	808	6	286	6	522	13	517	11	429	2	88
	13	832	13	832	- -	- - -	19	731	19	731	- -	- -
Oldenburg	10	591	1	31	9	560	5	173	3	98	2	75
	13	695	13	695	- -	- -	4	326	4	326	- -	- -
Netherlands	46	2,568	7	355	39	2,213	46	2,230	22	936	24	1,294
	46	2,649	46	2,649	- -	- -	46	2,272	46	2,272	- -	- -
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	186	2	186	—	—
	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	186	2	186	—	—
Total. Arrived	481	52,473	68	4,640	413	47,833	196	11,944	109	5,019	87	6,925
Total. Cleared out	483	52,217	481	52,073	2	144	196	12,871	183	12,079	13	792
TOTAL	964	104,690	549	56,713	415	47,977	392	27,815	292	17,098	100	7,717
PRUSSIA	190	22,786	49	4,516	141	18,270	98	10,158	60	5,870	38	4,288
	190	22,641	189	22,505	1	136	98	11,602	91	9,968	7	1,634
TOTAL	380	45,427	238	27,021	142	18,406	196	21,760	151	15,838	45	5,922
Total. Arrived	671	75,259	117	9,156	554	66,103	294	22,102	169	10,889	125	11,213
Total. Cleared out	673	74,858	670	74,578	3	280	294	24,473	274	22,047	20	2,426
TOTAL	1,344	150,117	787	83,734	557	66,383	588	46,575	443	32,936	145	13,639

into and Cleared out from *Prussian* Ports; distinguishing the Country to which the Ports to which they were bound.

Red Ink, the Exports.)

DANTZICK.						STOLPEMUNDE.						COUNTRY.
Total of Ships arrived.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.		Total of Ships arrived.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.		
		Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.			Ship	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	
44	2,246	31	1,189	13	1,057	—	—	—	—	—	—	Denmark.
46	2,345	41	2,207	5	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	676	3	184	5	492	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mecklenberg.
10	946	10	946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	898	13	606	3	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hansetowns.
17	1,138	17	1,138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	363	3	363	- -	- -	1	110	- -	- -	1	110	Russia.
2	317	- -	- -	2	317	1	110	1	110	—	—	
14	894	12	564	2	330	1	49	1	49	—	—	Sweden.
13	859	10	749	3	110	1	49	- -	- -	1	49	
29	1,134	28	903	1	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norway.
30	1,180	23	965	7	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	
219	25,152	10	858	209	24,294	1	51	1	51	—	—	GREAT BRITAIN.
219	26,638	219	26,638	- -	- -	1	52	- -	- -	1	51	
83	6,349	21	1,140	62	5,209	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hanover.
83	6,522	83	6,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	455	1	20	12	435	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oldenburg.
10	470	10	470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
197	10,448	42	2,077	155	8,371	1	112	- -	- -	1	112	Netherlands.
197	10,228	193	10,010	4	218	1	112	1	112	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	France.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portugal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Spain.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United States.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
626	48,615	164	7,904	462	40,711	4	322	2	100	2	222	Total. Arrived.
627	50,643	606	49,645	21	998	4	322	2	222	2	100	Total. Cleared out
1,253	99,258	770	57,549	483	41,709	8	644	4	322	4	322	TOTAL.
392	57,255	118	16,481	274	40,774	32	1,091	26	798	6	293	PRUSSIA.
370	52,024	366	51,644	4	380	31	1,040	14	574	17	466	
762	109,279	484	68,125	278	41,154	63	2,131	40	1,372	23	759	TOTAL.
1,018	105,870	282	24,385	736	81,485	36	1,413	28	898	8	515	Total. Arrived.
997	102,667	972	101,289	25	1,378	35	1,362	16	796	19	566	Total. Cleared out.
2,015	208,537	1,254	125,674	761	82,863	71	2,775	44	1,694	27	1,081	TOTAL.

(*continued.*)

The preceding Account of,——RETURN of the Shipping, which, in the course of 1826,

COUNTRY.	RUGENWALDE.						COLBERG.					
	Total of Ships arrived.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.		Total of Ships arrived.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Denmark	7	199	1	21	6	178	5	109	2	25	3	84
	6	162	6	162	- -	- -	5	109	5	109	- -	- -
Mecklenberg	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hansetowns	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Russia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sweden	1	32	1	32	- -	- -	1	67	1	67	- -	- -
		32	1	32	- -	- -	1	67	- -	- -		67
Norway	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GREAT BRITAIN	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hanover	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Oldenburg	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Netherlands	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
France	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total. Arrived	8	231	2	53	6	178	6	176	3	92	3	84
Total. Cleared out	7	194	7	194	- -	- -	6	176	5	109		67
TOTAL	15	425	9	247	6	178	12	352	8	201	4	151
PRUSSIA	25	635	14	343	11	292	53	1,595	34	678	19	917
	25	638	15	447	10	224	50	1,391	44	1,131	6	260
TOTAL	50	1,263	29	749	21	514	103	2,986	78	1,809	25	1,177
Total. Arrived	33	866	16	396	17	470	59	1,771	37	770	22	1,001
Total. Cleared out	32	822	22	600	10	222	56	1,567	40	1,240	7	327
TOTAL	65	1,688	38	996	27	692	115	3,338	86	2,010	29	1,328

Entered into and Cleared out from *Prussian* Ports, &c.—*continued.*——(*Black Ink*, Imports; *Red Ink*, Exports.)

SWINEMUNDE.						WOLGAST.						COUNTRY.
Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.		Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.		
		Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	
69	3,094	58	2,469	11	625	1	30	- -	- -	1	30	Denmark.
65	2,972	40	1,957	25	1,015	1	30	1	30	—	—	
3	224	3	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mecklenberg.
6	432	3	297	3	135	2	198	- -	- -	2	198	
7	415	6	327	1	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hansetowns.
7	519	7	519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	98	- -	- -	1	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	Russia.
1	98	- -	- -	1	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	1,131	16	1,040	1	91	12	474	12	474	—	—	Sweden.
17	1,131	6	394	11	737	12	474	2	106	10	368	
3	326	2	153	1	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norway.
3	326	3	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	2,061	15	1,841	2	220	1	82	- -	- -	1	82	GREAT BRITAIN.
17	2,061	11	1,216	6	845	1	82	1	82	—	—	
9	322	5	191	4	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hanover.
9	322	9	322	- -	- -	1	25	1	25	—	—	
8	215	7	183	1	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oldenburg.
6	164	6	164	- -	- -	4	71	4	71	—	—	
34	1,458	16	732	18	726	2	74	- -	- -	2	74	Netherlands.
36	1,522	35	1,495	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	70	1	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	France.
1	70	- -	- -	1	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portugal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Spain.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	288	3	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United States.
3	288	1	84	2	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	
172	9,702	132	7,518	40	2,184	16	660	12	474	4	186	Total. Arrived.
171	9,905	121	6,774	50	3,131	21	880	9	314	12	566	Total. Cleared out.
343	19,607	253	14,292	90	5,315	37	1,540	21	788	16	752	TOTAL.
449	36,327	312	24,801	137	11,526	46	3,324	19	1,275	27	2,049	PRUSSIA.
418	34,856	349	28,205	69	6,651	48	3,768	35	2,535	13	1,233	
867	71,183	661	53,006	206	18,177	94	7,092	54	3,810	40	3,282	TOTAL.
621	46,029	444	32,319	177	13,710	62	3,987	31	1,749	31	2,235	Total. Arrived.
589	44,761	470	34,079	119	9,782	69	4,643	44	2,849	25	1,799	Total. Cleared out.
1,210	90,790	914	67,298	296	23,492	131	8,632	75	4,598	56	4,034	TOTAL.

(*continued.*)

The preceding Account of,——RETURN of the Shipping, which, in the course of 1826,

COUNTRY.	GREIFSWALDE.						STRALSUND.					
	Total of Ships arrived.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.		Total of Ships arrived.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Denmark	4	428	- -	- -	4	428	17	438	10	97	7	341
	4	510	4	510	- -	- -	17	508	8	394	9	114
Mecklenberg	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	142	3	142	- -	- -
	1	109	1	109	- -	- -	4	175	3	142	1	33
Hansetowns	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	45	2	45	- -	- -
	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	18	1	18	- -	- -
Russia	2	65	1	35	1	30	5	334	5	334	- -	- -
	2	51	1	30	1	21	5	334	- -	- -	5	334
Sweden	10	642	8	435	2	207	41	2,445	32	1,608	9	837
	10	643	1	161	9	482	43	2,673	19	1,547	24	1,126
Norway	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	67	1	67	- -	- -
	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	67	1	67	- -	- -
GREAT BRITAIN	11	1,089	2	203	9	886	16	1,626	1	53	15	1,573
	11	989	11	989	- -	- -	16	1,680	16	1,680	- -	- -
Hanover	6	99	5	52	1	47	9	154	4	40	5	114
	5	93	4	87	1	6	11	163	9	443	2	20
Oldenburg	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	158	3	83	3	75
	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7	185	5	131	2	54
Netherlands	2	63	1	38	1	25	5	181	- -	- -	5	181
	2	63	2	63	- -	- -	5	181	5	181	- -	- -
France	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total. Arrived	35	2,386	17	763	18	1,623	105	5,590	61	2,469	44	3,121
Total. Cleared out	35	2,458	24	1,949	11	509	110	5,984	67	4,303	43	1,681
TOTAL	70	4,844	41	2,712	29	2,132	215	11,574	128	6,772	87	4,802
PRUSSIA	94	7,001	28	817	66	6,184	195	13,723	67	3,205	128	10,518
	112	9,073	58	3,371	54	5,702	189	12,303	135	8,407	54	1,906
TOTAL	206	16,074	86	4,188	120	11,886	384	26,026	202	11,612	182	14,414
Total. Arrived	129	9,387	45	1,580	84	7,807	300	19,133	128	5,674	172	13,639
Total. Cleared out	147	11,531	82	5,320	65	6,211	299	18,287	202	12,710	97	5,577
TOTAL	216	20,918	127	6,900	149	14,018	599	37,600	330	18,384	269	19,216

Entered into and Cleared out from *Prussian* Ports, &c.—*continued.*——(*Black Ink*, Imports; *Red Ink*, Exports.)

TOTAL OF THE PORTS.

Total of Ships arrived.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.		COUNTRY.
		Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	
223	10,400	145	5,142	78	4,658	Denmark.
225	10,875	182	9,355	43	1,520	
14	1,042	9	550	5	492	Mecklenberg.
23	1,860	17	1,494	6	366	
41	1,969	35	1,532	6	437	Hansetowns.
39	2,203	39	2,203	—	—	
19	1,248	16	1,010	3	238	Russia.
19	1,202	5	282	14	920	
119	7,362	92	4,587	27	2,775	Sweden.
120	7,556	59	4,544	61	3,012	
57	2,633	54	2,158	3	475	Norway.
55	2,573	48	2,358	7	215	
663	79,926	58	6,218	605	73,708	GREAT BRITAIN.
655	81,211	644	79,855	11	1,356	
132	8,249	52	2,138	80	6,111	Hanover.
141	8,688	138	8,662	3	26	
42	1,592	15	415	27	1,177	Oldenburg.
44	1,911	42	1,857	2	54	
333	17,134	88	4,138	245	12,996	Netherlands.
333	17,027	328	16,782	5	245	
1	70	1	70	—	—	France.
1	70	- - - -	- - - -	1	70	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Portugal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Spain.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	474	5	474	—	—	United States.
5	474	3	270	2	204	
1,649	132,099	570	29,032	1,079	103,067	Total. Arrived.
1,660	135,650	1,505	127,662	155	7,988	Total. Cleared out.
3,309	267,749	2,075	156,694	1,234	111,055	TOTAL.
1,574	153,895	727	58,784	847	95,111	PRUSSIA.
1,531	149,326	1,296	128,746	235	20,580	
3,105	303,221	2,023	187,530	1,082	115,691	TOTAL.
3,223	285,994	1,297	87,816	1,926	198,178	Total. Arrived.
3,191	284,976	2,801	256,408	390	28,568	Total. Cleared out.
6,414	570,970	4,098	344,227	2,316	226,746	TOTAL.

The preceding Account of,—RETURN of the Shipping, which, in the course of 1826, Entered into and Cleared out from *Prussian* Ports, &c.—*continued.*

(*Black Ink*, Imports; *Red Ink*, Exports.)

RECAPITULATION OF THE PORTS.

NAMES of the PORTS.	Number of Ships.	Their Tonnage, the Last at 4,000 lbs.	Laden.		In Ballast.		FOREIGN SHIPS.					
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Laden.		In Ballast.	
									Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
1.—MEMEL	671	75,259	117	9,156	554	66,103	481	52,473	68	4,640	413	47,833
	673	74,858	670	74,578	3	280	483	52,217	481	52,073	2	144
2.—PILLAU	294	22,102	169	10,889	125	11,213	196	11,944	109	5,019	87	6,925
	297	24,473	274	22,047	20	2,426	196	12,871	183	12,079	13	792
3.—DANTZICK	1,018	105,870	282	24,385	736	81,485	626	48,615	164	7,904	462	40,711
	997	102,667	972	101,289	25	1,378	627	50,673	606	49,645	21	998
4.—STOLPEMUNDE	36	1,413	28	898	8	515	4	322	2	100	2	222
	35	1,362	16	796	19	566	4	322	2	222	2	100
5.—RUGENWALDE	33	866	16	396	17	470	8	231	2	53	6	178
	32	822	22	600	10	222	7	194	7	194		
6.—COLBERG	59	1,771	37	770	22	1,001	6	176	3	92	3	84
	56	1,567	49	1,240	7	327	6	176	5	109	1	67
7.—SWINEMUNDE	621	46,029	444	32,319	177	13,710	172	9,702	132	7,518	40	2,184
	589	44,761	470	34,979	119	9,782	171	9,905	121	6,774	50	3,131
8.—WOLGAST	62	3,984	31	1,749	31	2,235	16	660	12	474	4	186
	69	7,648	44	2,849	25	1,799	21	880	9	314	12	566
9.—GREIFSWALDE	129	9,387	45	1,580	84	7,807	35	2,386	17	763	18	1,623
	147	11,531	82	5,320	65	6,211	35	2,458	24	1,949	11	509
10.—STRALSUND	300	19,313	128	5,674	172	13,639	105	5,590	61	2,469	44	3,121
	299	18,287	202	12,710	97	5,577	110	5,984	67	4,303	43	1,681
Total Arrived	3,223	285,994	1,297	87,816	1,926	198,178	1,649	132,099	570	29,032	1,079	103,067
Total Cleared out	3,191	284,976	2,801	256,408	390	28,568	1,660	135,650	1,505	127,662	155	7,988
TOTAL	6,414	570,970	4,098	344,224	2,316	226,746	3,309	267,749	2,075	156,694	1,234	111,055

PRUSSIA.

I.

Extract of a NOTE from Baron *Maltzahn*, Minister Plenipotentiary of His *Prussian* Majesty;—respecting British Produce and Manufactures:—And

II.

Extract of a NOTE from Baron *Maltzahn*, dated 8th and 9th April 1827;—respecting Vessels which entered into and cleared out from *Prussian* Ports in the Year 1826.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *May* 1827.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

OF

PRUSSIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1836.

PREFACE.

In preparing the subjoined documents for presentation to the Houses of Parliament, it has been thought advisable to prefix an explanation of the purpose for which they were obtained, and the chief results which appear to follow from them, in reference to the subject which they were intended to illustrate.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of religious and other instruction in Ireland in the year 1834 were, in the course of their investigations, struck with the analogy between the state of Ireland and of parts of the kingdom of Prussia, in respect of the religious and ecclesiastical relations of the population; and it occurred to them that an authentic account of the ecclesiastical state of Prussia might contribute to throw light on the subject of their inquiries. Accordingly, at their request, some queries, comprising the chief points of interest, were, in November 1834, transmitted by Viscount Palmerston, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the British Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, in order to obtain answers to them from the Prussian Government. By the favour of M. Ancillon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, they were forwarded to the proper departments of State; and answers to the first four queries were received from M. Hoffmann, the head of the Statistical Office, and to the remaining queries from the Office of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs. These answers, having been transmitted to England, were communicated to Viscount Duncannon in the course of last year; and they are now printed in a translation, and form the substance of the papers now presented.

The original communication from the Statistical Office comprised the full and accurate religious census of Prussia in 1831 (below, p. 8—15). The table containing an account of the clergymen and places of worship of the different persuasions, and of the elementary and middle schools, in 1834 (p. 16), has been subsequently obtained from the same office.

To this has been subjoined the Bull "De Salute Animarum" of 1821, embodying the results of the concordat between Prussia and the See of Rome with respect to the resettlement of the Catholic Church of that kingdom; and the Order of Cabinet, by which the King gave it the authority of law (p. 17).

As the Commissioners of Public Instruction were not empowered to submit any recommendations on the subjects of their inquiries, but only to state facts and to explain the combination of them, it will be sufficient, on the present occasion, to mention briefly such particulars as shall tend to elucidate the answers furnished by the Prussian Government, and to show their bearing on the ecclesiastical state of Ireland.

In order to understand the arrangement of the subjoined religious census it is necessary to be acquainted with the details of the territorial division of Prussia.

Prussia is divided into eight provinces—Prussia, Posen, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Saxony, Westphalia, and the Rhenish province. The population of these eight provinces is stated in page 15: at the head of each province is an *Oberpräsident*, or chief president.

Each province is further divided into *Regierungs-Bezirke*, that is, "government or administrative districts;" each such district being under the control of a separate board of administration, at the head of which is a *president*. The number of these districts is 25, and their population varies from Breslau, which in 1831 contained 939,370, to Stralsund, which contained 146,176 persons. They correspond to the French departments and the English counties, though their average population is larger.

Each *Regierungs-Bezirk*, or administrative district, is further divided into *Landräthliche Kreise*, or simply *Kreise*, that is, "circles:" the number and names of these circles will be found below in pages 8—14. Their average population is about 40,000 persons. At the head of each circle is an administrative officer named a *Landrath*.

Under the *Kreis*, or *circle*, is the *Gemeinde*, corresponding to the French com-

mune and the English parish. The *circle* is, however, the lowest denomination employed in the subjoined religious census of Prussia.*

The tables in pages 8—15 show the distribution of the several religious persuasions of Prussia in the year 1831, according to circles, districts, and provinces. A full explanation of the circumstances which led to the preponderance of particular persuasions in the various parts of the country is given in the answers to the queries in p. 2—5. Leaving out of consideration the Mennonites and the Jews, the population of Prussia in 1831 consisted of 7,941,721 Protestants and 4,915,153 Roman Catholics. For the whole kingdom, therefore, the Protestants were to the Catholics nearly as 60 to 37, or somewhat more than 3 to 2. The largest proportion of Protestants occurs in the provinces of Brandenburg and Pomerania. The largest proportion of Catholics occurs in the Rhenish province.

The number of places of worship and of clergymen belonging to each persuasion in the several districts is stated in the table in p. 16; and, by comparing these with the religious census for each district, and making a similar comparison for Ireland, the difference between the ecclesiastical systems of the two countries will be at once apparent, as we will now proceed to point out.

There is a close analogy between the circumstances of the Rhenish province of Prussia and those of Ireland, as respects ecclesiastical matters. The original and hereditary provinces of the Prussian monarchy are chiefly Protestant; the royal family has been, and is, Protestant; Berlin, the seat of government, is so far a Protestant town, that, in 1831, out of a population of 229,843 persons, there were only 4,295 Catholics. It is in the more recent acquisitions of Prussia, such as the provinces of Posen and Silesia, that the Catholics form a considerable part of the population. In the Rhenish province, acquired by the treaty of Vienna, this character is still more strongly marked, the number of Protestants in 1831 being 500,546, of Catholics 1,699,002. This preponderance is especially seen in the three districts of Cologne, Treves, and Aix-la-Chapelle, the population of which in 1831 was as follows:—

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Mennonites.	Jews.	Total.
Cologne . . .	51,975	332,521	4	4,154	388,654
Treves . . .	39,252	328,799	113	3,652	371,816
Aix-la-Chapelle	10,063	339,025	3	2,066	351,157
	101,290	1,000,345	120	9,872	1,111,632

In the entire Rhenish province, therefore, the ratio of Protestants to Catholics is less than 1 to 3 (about 5 to 17); in the three districts just mentioned it is nearly as 1 to 10. In the whole of Ireland the ratio of Protestants of all descriptions to Roman Catholics is nearly as 1 to 4: in the archiepiscopal province of Dublin, or the civil province of Leinster, it is nearly as 1 to 6; and in the archiepiscopal province of Cashel, or the civil province of Munster, nearly as 1 to 19.

Not only, however, does the Rhenish province of Prussia offer an analogy to Ireland in respect of the proportions of the religious persuasions, but it is also, like Ireland, separated (with the province of Westphalia) from the body of the kingdom, and insulated among the possessions of other independent states.

Now, on comparing the ratio of Protestant churches and clergymen to the number of Protestants in the Protestant part of Prussia and in the Rhenish province, it will be seen that the provision for religious worship is adapted to the actual wants of the population. The provision for the worship of the Protestants in the Rhenish province is not made on the supposition that the entire population is Protestant, and without reference to the fact that the majority belong to the Roman Catholic communion.

In the province of Brandenburg these numbers stand as follows:—

Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestant Places of Worship.	Protestant Clergymen.	Ratio of Protestant Places of Worship to Protestants.	Ratio of Protestant Clergymen to Protestants.
1,512,828	13,082	2,296	1,203	1 to 658	1 to 1,257.

* Further details on the civil division of Prussia will be found in the English translation of M. Cousin's Report on the State of Public Instruction in Prussia, Explanatory Notes, p. xxix. xxx. In this translation the term adopted for *Regierungs-bezirk* is *Regency*, which is better suited for an individual appellative than *district*, though on other grounds it is, perhaps, liable to objection.

In the Rhine province, notwithstanding the preponderance of Roman Catholics, the provision for Protestant worship is not more ample.

Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestant Places of Worship.	Protestant Clergymen.	Ratio of Protestant Places of Worship to Protestants.	Ratio of Protestant Clergymen to Protestants.
500,546	1,699,002	516	428	1 to 970	1 to 1,169

In Ireland the provision for the religious worship of the people by means of the Established Church is made on the supposition that the entire, or nearly the entire population is Protestant, although the Roman Catholics are 80 per cent. of the population; and it is arranged on the same principles as the Established Church in England, where this state of things in fact exists. If, therefore, the ratio of the clergymen and places of worship of the Established Church to the Episcopalian Protestants in Ireland is compared with the same ratio in England, it is manifest that a great disproportion will be visible. Even, however, in different parts of Ireland itself, a considerable discrepancy may be observed, according as the number of Protestants in the population is great or small.

Dioceses.	Members of Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Number of Benefices.	Number of Churches.	Average of Members of Established Church in each Benefice.	Ratio of Members of Established Church to each Church.
Clogher . .	104,359	260,241	45	61	2,319	1,710
Dromore . .	41,737	76,275	25	27	1,669	1,619
Ossory . .	12,361	209,848	62	52	199	237
Ardfert and Aghadoe .	7,529	297,131	49	35	153	215
Tuam . . .	9,619	467,970	34	31	282	310

Hence it appears that in the first two dioceses, in which the Episcopalian Protestants are respectively 26 and 22 per cent. of the population, there are, on an average 1,999 Episcopalian Protestants to each benefice, and 1,664 to each church; whereas, in the last three dioceses, where the Episcopalian Protestants are only 5 and 2 per cent. of the population, there are, on an average, only 211 to each benefice, and 254 to each church.

No such discrepancies as these appear on the face of the Prussian statistical tables; but the ecclesiastical system of that kingdom seems to be adapted to the actual circumstances of each religious persuasion, and to its numbers in any given spot, and not to be arranged with reference to any hypothetical or possible state of things.

The answers to Queries 5—20, in pp. 6 and 7, give a succinct but clear account of the mode of appointment of the clergymen of the two confessions, of the system of Church government in each, and of their relation to the State. The *mode* of payment of the clergy is likewise explained; but on the amount of their incomes nothing is said, except with regard to the Catholic bishops paid by the State. Further details are added on the construction and maintenance of places of worship, and the purposes for which they are used; as also on some miscellaneous points bearing less directly on the ecclesiastical system.

For the elucidation of these answers it will be sufficient to state that, according to the Prussian ecclesiastical law, neither the Protestant nor the Catholic Church is considered as enjoying any legal precedence of the other, or as being in an exclusive connexion with the State. The King is the head of the Protestant Church, and, in virtue of the episcopal power which he enjoys as sovereign, he governs this Church through authorities appointed by himself. The Protestant Church of Prussia is neither episcopal nor presbyterian, but *consistorial* (if such an expression may be allowed); it is neither governed by bishops at the head of each diocese, nor by a general assembly, synods, and presbyteries, but by *consistories*, or boards appointed by Government, at the head of each province. The Protestant clergymen are in some cases elected by their congregations, in others they are named by the patron of the living.

The Catholic Church of Prussia is governed like the other branches of the

same Church in other countries. The bishops are nominally elected by the chapters, but are virtually (in consequence of an arrangement with the See of Rome) appointed by the King, who sends his commissioner at the time of election, like the *congé d'élire* addressed by the King of England to the cathedral chapters. The parish priests are appointed by the patron of the benefice, where there is an endowment; in the Prussian territory to the west of the Rhine, where the Church property was confiscated by the French, they are appointed by the bishops.

In general throughout Prussia the clergy of both persuasions are maintained by an endowment belonging to each parish or congregation; or, if such endowment should be insufficient, or should be altogether wanting, the Government in most cases furnishes assistance (*Q.* 9).

The details of the Prussian ecclesiastical system are not set out in the following documents with the copiousness with which M. Victor Cousin has, in his Report addressed to the French Government, illustrated the Prussian system of public instruction. The regulations of an elementary system of teaching may be transplanted from one country to another with scarcely any variation, and therefore the minutest details are valuable in this subject; but an ecclesiastical system must depend far more on the existing circumstances of the given country, and it cannot, like a school, be moulded by the hand of the lawgiver upon a model of ideal perfection. It is therefore, perhaps, sufficient to know the general principles of the ecclesiastical system of Prussia, and of the conduct which the Government has pursued with reference to the different religious persuasions; inasmuch as the same leading principles, when applied to a state of things offering some close analogies, might be expected to produce the same happy results, in the absence of religious discord among the people, and in the general good will of all persuasions towards the Government.

(Signed) GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.

20*th March*, 1836.

PAPERS, &c.

No. 4.

SIR, *Foreign Office, November* 7, 1834.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a series of queries as to the provision for the religious worship of the different persuasions in Prussia; and I have to instruct you to state to M. Ancillon, that the perfect system of religious toleration which is not only established by law in Prussia, but understood to be also practically engrafted upon the habits of the people, renders Prussia a model for the imitation of other countries in such matters; and the Commissioners who are employed in investigating the state of religion in Ireland, having naturally turned their attention towards Prussia, have requested his Majesty's Government to procure for them the best answers which can be obtained to these questions, in order to throw additional light upon the subject upon which the Commissioners have to report; his Majesty's Government would, therefore, be very much obliged to M. Ancillon if his Excellency could either furnish answers to these queries, or would put you in a way to obtain them.

I am, &c.,

R. Abercrombie, Esq. (Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 19.

MY LORD, *Berlin, April* 1, 1835.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON addressed to me on the 7th November, 1834, a dispatch marked No. 4, enclosing a series of questions relative to the religious worship of the different persuasions in Prussia, and which the Commissioners employed in investigating the state of religion in Ireland had transmitted to Lord Palmerston for the purpose of obtaining the fullest information on these points.

I have now the honour to transmit to your Grace, for the information of His Majesty's Government, copy of a note which His Excellency Monsieur Ancillon has addressed to me enclosing the most detailed answers to the above questions.

I regret extremely that some delay has been occasioned in transmitting to your Grace this interesting information, but it has required some time to make a correct translation of the various papers which have been furnished by the kindness of the Prussian Government.

I take this opportunity of forwarding to your Grace, under the enclosure marked B, a translation of the German paper containing answers to the questions from No. 1 to No. 4, both inclusive.

Under enclosure marked C, translation of the German paper containing answers from No. 5 to No. 20, both inclusive, and which complete the whole series of questions forwarded in Lord Palmerston's dispatch, No. 4;—and also, under enclosure marked D, a general survey of the inhabitants of the Prussian dominions at the end of the year 1831, according to their different religious persuasions.

The details contained in these various documents are so ample and complete upon the different points upon which information has been required that it is impossible for me to add anything either to their clearness or extent, and I trust that the information now transmitted will prove sufficient for and receive the approbation of your Grace and His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. (Signed) R. ABERCROMBIE.

ENCLOSURE (A.)

Berlin, le 13 *Mars*, 1835.

LE soussigné, en se référant à sa note du 19 Nov. dernier, a l'honneur de transmettre à Monsieur Abercrombie, &c., dans les pièces ci-annexées en copie, les renseignemens que le Ministère du culte et le bureau statistique lui ont fournis par rapport aux différentes communions Chrétiennes et cultes religieux qui existent en Prusse.

Si le Gouvernement de S. M. Britannique devait désirer d'obtenir encore de plus amples informations sur l'un ou l'autre des points qui y ont été traités, le soussigné n'attendra que l'indication précise de ces points pour faire les démarches nécessaires afin de se les procurer.

Il saisit, &c.

A Monsieur Abercrombie, (Signé) ANCILLON.
&c. &c. &c.

Queries as to the Provision for the Religious Worship of the different Persuasions in Prussia.

1. WHAT is the number of Catholics and Protestants, respectively, in Prussia?
2. Are all the Protestants of the same confession, or are there different sects of Protestants?
3. Are the Catholics and Protestants scattered over the whole country, or do the Catholics preponderate in some districts and the Protestants in others?
4. Are there any means taken by the government to ascertain from time to time the precise numbers of each religious persuasion?
5. By whom are the clergy of each religious persuasion appointed and promoted?
6. How are the Catholic bishops appointed?
7. How is the Protestant church governed?
8. Is the number of clergymen limited or unlimited; and, if limited, by whom and according to what rule.
9. In what manner are the clergy of each confession paid, according to what scale, and from what fund?

10. Are any fees paid on baptisms, marriages, burials, at confession, or at any other periods; and if so, by whom are they received, and is their amount fixed, and by whom?

11. From what fund are churches built, repaired, and furnished?

12. Who decides whether or not a new church is wanted?

13. Are there in every case separate places of worship for the members of the different persuasions?

14. Are churches ever used for any purpose but public worship?

15. Has each clergyman a certain district under his care, whatever may be its population, or has he the care of a certain congregation; that is to say, is the sphere of his duties determined according to area or numbers?

16. If the numbers of a particular persuasion in a given district were to be doubled or diminished by one half, would the number of clergymen remain the same?

17. Has one religious communion any legal precedency over all others?

18. Are foundling children always brought up to a particular religious faith; and if so, to which?

19. Are attempts made by the members of one communion to convert the members of other communions, and do these attempts lead to quarrels and jealousy between the two communions?

20. Do the clergymen of different persuasions act together in works of charity, education, &c., or do they keep aloof from one another?

ENCLOSURE (B.)

Answers to Queries 1—4.

Translation.

In the kingdom of Prussia a census of the inhabitants is made every three years, in which the several religious persuasions are distinguished. The last was completed at the end of the year 1831, and its result will be stated below. At the conclusion of the present year, 1834, another census will take place, which is already prepared, the results of which will not, however, be wholly arranged till the middle of next year.

In these censuses religious relations are only distinguished in so far as they relate to civil matters. Hence, the census in progress will contain only four classes of inhabitants according to religious distinction. The first division is into Christians and non-Christians; of the latter there are in Prussia only Jews, as the Mahomedan Tartars who became Prussian subjects in the year 1793 were ceded with the province of New East-Prussia, in the year 1807, and are now Russian subjects. The Christians again fall into two great divisions, according as they recognise, or not, a foreign ecclesiastical superior, viz., the Pope. The first are under the head of "*Roman Catholic Christians.*" The latter would be wholly comprised under the head of "*Protestant* Christians,*" if the doctrines of the Mennonites or Baptists did not influence their civil relations, which makes it necessary to distinguish them, inasmuch as they refuse to perform military service and to take oaths. Other religious sects, which, like the Quakers in England, hold the same doctrines, form no distinct congregations, have obtained from the government no exemption from the general duties of a citizen, and are only allowed to dwell in the country as aliens, whose liberty of conscience, however, is not interfered with. Hence arises the following classification of the different religious professions, viz:

1. Protestant Christians.
2. Roman Catholic Christians.
3. Mennonites.
4. Jews.

Commerce and military connexions have indeed brought into the Prussian dominions a very small number of Christians belonging to the Greek church, who are recognised by the government as a separate religious society; but, as their number does not amount at the most to more than 200 or 300, it has hitherto not been deemed necessary to give them a separate head in the statistical tables, and they have been included under the Roman Catholics, as they are only considered by the church of Rome as schismatics, not as heretics. Nevertheless, the statistical department has now been directed to cause them to be counted separately; this will be done for the first time in the forthcoming census.

The number of inhabitants who belong to each of the four religious persuasions just mentioned, is shown in the annexed survey, (*see* p. 8,) according to the census at the end of the year 1831, for each circle.

By this survey it appears, in general, that the Prussian State at the end of the year 1831, contained

7,941,721	Protestant Christians
4,915,153	Roman Catholic Christians
14,756	Mennonites
167,330	Jews
Total 13,038,960	Inhabitants.

Accordingly there are	0.609,076	or a little above	$\frac{3}{5}$ Protestant
	0.376,959	„ „ „	$\frac{2}{5}$ Catholic
	0.001,132	about	$\frac{1}{914}$ Mennonites
	0.012,833	„	$\frac{1}{78}$ Jews.

In the whole country there is not a single circle in which there are not some Catholics among the Protestants, or some Protestants among the Catholics. In many of these circles, one of the two confessions is the general religion of the whole native population, whereas the other consists only of strangers who have settled and been naturalized at a later period; and there are likewise many other circles in which both confessions exist together in considerable numbers, sometimes inhabiting separate places, sometimes the same place, so that in towns and large villages there exist both Protestant and Catholic churches.

That part of the province of Prussia, which, after the extinction of the German Order, formed the duchy of Prussia under Protestant rulers, is almost wholly Protestant, especially the entire district of Gumbinnen, the district of Königsberg, with the exception of the bishopric of Ermeland added to it in the

---

* The word *Evangelisch*, or *Evangelical*, is constantly used in the original, as the opposite of *Roman Catholic*. The word *Protestant* has been used in the translation as the proper corresponding term in our language.

year 1772, and the circle of Marienwerder, formerly belonging to East Prussia, but since 1972 attached to West Prussia, and which now forms the circle of Rosenberg, and the greater part of the present circle of Marienwerder. In that part of the territory formerly belonging to the German Order, which came under the immediate dominion of Poland, the government endeavoured to check the spreading Reformation. This object was very completely attained in the bishopric of Ermeland, its population consisting, according to the census of 1831, in the four circles of Braunsberg, Heilsberg, Rœssel and Allenstein, of 129,365 Catholics, and only 10,661 Protestant inhabitants. In the rest of that part of Prussia, which once belonged to Poland, a mixture of religions arose, which, in the large towns and in the plains of the Vistula, inclined more to the Protestant, in the more remote parts of the country, rather to the Catholic persuasion.

In the province of Posen the mass of the people are Catholics; but, during the thirty years' war, many of the Silesians sought refuge in Poland, after the loss of the battle at the Weisse Berg near Prague, and founded, especially along the borders of Lower Silesia, under the protection of the landed proprietors, a number of purely German and Protestant towns which were principally engaged in the manufacturing of cloth. At a later period other Germans who were principally Protestants settled in Poland for commercial and agricultural purposes. Since Prussia obtained the Netz country in 1772, and South Prussia in 1793, the colonization of German mechanics and peasants was still more encouraged, so that at the end of the year 1831, the province of Posen was inhabited by 674,036 Catholics, and 302,763 Protestants, and along the river Netze and the frontier of the Neumark, the number of Protestants has already preponderated. The German colonization on the Upper Warta has had less success, as in general in the parts more remote from the borders of Lower Silesia, the Neumark, and West Prussia, where even, according to the last census, the circle of Wreschen shews only 1,718 Protestants to 24,726 Catholics.

In the provinces of Brandenburg and Pomerania the reformation was so generally adopted, that the Catholics there consist almost entirely of later settlers. At the end of the year 1831, these two provinces contained together about 2,389,182 Protestants, and only 20,176 Catholics, of whom 3,865 lived in the lordships of Lauenburg and Buetow, which were transferred to Pomerania by Poland by way of security; 2,864 in the district Zuellichau, to which the Silesian district of Schwiebus has been annexed since the year 1816; 1,260 in the district of Guben, in Lower Lusatia, where, according to the former constitution, a Catholic chapter, Neuzelle, richly endowed, had existed until a very late period; and 4,957 in Berlin, which had besides a considerable number of Catholics among its garrison, of which more will be said hereafter.

The Reformation, which had at first spread with great rapidity in Silesia, was checked by the Austrian Government, and the Protestants were severely oppressed there, especially after the thirty years' war. Nevertheless the Reformation maintained itself, especially in the more commercial towns, and on the estates of Protestant proprietors. Since the Prussians took possession of it, its condition has altered. The province of Silesia contains, according to the last census, 1,284,536 Protestants, and 1,118,887 Catholics. Both these persuasions are, indeed, mixed in all circles; the Catholics, however, in Upper Silesia, and in the county of Glatz, preponderate as much as the Protestants in Middle Silesia, on the right bank of the Oder, in Lower Silesia, and especially in Upper Lusatia. The extremes of preponderance are in the districts of

	Protestants.	Catholics.
Halbelschwerdt	332	41,447
Glatz	1,721	67,877
Ratibor	1,414	60,406
Tost	1,188	46,474
Gross Strelitz	795	32,632
Rothenburg	35,307	166
Goerlitz	46,672	730
Hainau-Goldberg	42,432	2,128

Both religious parties are most nearly balanced in the circles of

	Protestants.	Catholics.
Neumarkt with	23,568	19,238
Ohlau	21,975	17,305

In most of the circles Protestants and Catholics are so much mixed in the population that by the daily intercourse of the members of the two persuasions a friendly relation has been established, even among the common people.

The province of Saxony first adopted the Reformation, which had its origin there, and preserved it under the sway of Protestant rulers. The subsequent conversion of the Electors of Saxony to the Catholic faith has had no material influence on that part of their dominions which was added to Prussia in 1815. Those parts of the Prussian province of Saxony which after the peace of Westphalia were governed by Saxon or Brandenburg princes, contained, according to the census of 1831, 1,267,848 Protestants, and 10,413 Catholics.

Of the latter number 3,843 lived in the former bishoprick of Halberstadt, 3,054 in the adjoining four districts of the former archbishoprick of Magdeburg, and the remaining 3,516 were scattered over the country.

To the Prussian province of Saxony have likewise been attached the territories of Eichsfeld, Erfurt, the lordship of Treffurt and the towns of Nordhausen and Muehlhausen. Up to the year 1802 the two last were independent members of the German Empire (Reichsunmittelbar); Eichsfeld and Erfurt belonged to Mayence; Treffurt belonged in common to Mayence and the electorate of Saxony. Eichsfeld was Catholic; Erfurt and Treffurt mixed; the two imperial cities Protestant. The three circles of Worbis, Heiligenstadt and Muehlhausen now contain Eichsfeld, except that part which was ceded to Hanover, Muehlhausen with its large territory, Treffurt, and some of those Protestant parts of Schwarzburg, which have been exchanged; while the circle of Erfurt contains that part which remained to Prussia of its territory and dependencies. These four circles taken together contained, according to the census of 1831, 67,285 Protestants and 78,436 Catholics, and rank, therefore, with regard to the religious proportions, quite differently from the remaining 37 circles of the province of Saxony.

In the two western provinces, Westphalia and the Rhenish Province, the Catholic church forms a considerable majority; they were found to contain, at the end of 1831, 1,012,655 Protestants and

2,416,966 Catholics. Yet the two confessions are very differently distributed: the circles which belong to the principality of Minden and the county of Ravensberg, are almost all Protestant; they contained 210,834 Protestant and only 4,296 Catholic inhabitants: on the other hand, the remaining part of the district of Minden contained far more Catholics, viz., 12,951 Protestants and 156,632 Catholics.

More than half of the Protestants lived in the circle of Wiedenbrück, to which belongs the purely Protestant lordship of Rheda, formerly an independent member of the empire. The remainder lived dispersed in the former bishopricks of Paderborn and Corvei, where the mass of the people are Catholics. The district of Munster—as far as it consists of parts of the bishoprick of Munster and Recklinghausen, once a county of the electorate of Cologne—is wholly Catholic; only those parts of it which formerly had other rulers, are in great measure Protestant. According to the last census the circles of

	Protestants.	Catholics.
Tecklenburg had	21,682	19,257
The other eleven circles	14,179	332,732

The first circle consists wholly of the counties of Tecklenburg and Oberlingen, the first Protestant, the other principally Catholic. The other circles contain, besides the secularized possessions of the chapter, the county of Steinfurt and the dominions of Gehmen and Anholt, formerly members of the empire, with Protestant inhabitants. The district of Arnsberg consists of very unequal parts, viz., the duchy of Westphalia, formerly belonging to the electorate of Cologne, wholly Catholic, the county of Mark, with the county of Hohen Limburg, and the former imperial town Dortmund, which, although the Protestants greatly preponderate, are not exclusively Protestant, the principality of Siegen, which is Protestant, with the exception of that part formerly possessed by a Catholic line of the House of Nassau, now extinct, and lastly the Protestant county of Wittgenstein.

	Protestants.	Catholics.
The circles of Lippstadt, Brilon, Arnsberg, Meschede, and Olpe, almost wholly belonging to the duchy of Westphalia contain	3,567	131,116
The mixed circle of Soest	15,552	22,139
The circles of Hamm, Dortmund, Bochum, Hagen, Iserlohn, and Altena	184,287	44,553
The circles of Siegen and Wittgenstein	49,089	7,236

In the Rhenish province the Transrhenane part is almost entirely Catholic; only at its extreme ends, on the north and south, there is a larger admixture of Protestants, viz.:

	Protestants.	Catholics.
The circles of Cleves and Geldern	23,491	99,860
Kempen, Krefeld, Neuss, Gladbach, and Grävenbroich	21,095	171,080
The whole district of Aix-la-Chapelle	10,063	339,025
The circles of Cologne, town and country, Bergheim, Euskirchen, Bonn, and Rheinbach	4,000	215,000
Ahrweiler, Adenau, Mayen, and Kochem	813	86,634
Coblenz and St. Goar	8,866	76,621
Kreuznach, Simmern, Zell, and Bernkastel	67,004	74,783
Ottweiler and Saarbrucken	25,053	31,508
The remaining nine circles of the district of Treves	2,255	271,204

It is at the northern end of the old Prussian territories, Cleves, Moers, and Geldern, where especially in the two first, the number of non-Catholics was considerable; then on the Moselle and Nahe, countries formerly belonging to the Palatinate; finally on the French frontier, the former possessions of Nassau, Saarbrucken, and Ottweiler, which still contain Protestants. The great mass of the country consists of lands once forming part of the electorates of Treves and Cologne, of fragments of the duchies of Luxemburg and Limburg, and of the former imperial towns of Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle, and is wholly Catholic. On the right bank of the Rhine there are in the circles of

	Protestants.	Catholics.
Rees and Duisburg	55,105	59,642
Elberfeld, Solingen and Lennep	154,360	41,208
Dusseldorf	12,317	49,568
Wipperfurt, Siegkreis, and Muhlheim	11,302	99,925
Gummersbach and Waldbroel	36,073	7,596
Altenkirchen and Neuwied	33,894	46,344
Wetzlar	34,197	984

The circles of Rees and Duisburg are the most mixed, where the former abbeys of Essen and Werden are united with the East Rhenish part of the duchy of Cleves; likewise the circles of Altenkirchen and Neuwied, where the former jurisdictions of the electorate of Cologne come in contact with the earlier Protestant possessions of the prince of Wied and with the county of Sayn Altenkirchen. The manufacturing part of the Duchy of Berg has a majority of Protestants, likewise the mountainous country of Gummersbach and Waldbroel, to which belong the former immediate possessions of the empire, Neustadt, Gimborn, and Homburg, the proprietors of which belonged to the Protestant confession. On the other hand, the southern part of the Duchy of Berg, which chiefly subsists by agriculture, and especially the border of the Rhine from Dusseldorf upwards, are for the most part Catholic.

In the preceding survey of the religious division of the inhabitants, the standing army, with the wives and children of the individuals belonging to it that live in garrisons, are not included. It contained, at the end of the year 1831, when several regiments had their reserves in active service:—

176,614 Protestants
81,192 Catholics
409 Jews

Every class and every part of the country in the Prussian kingdom being equally bound to military service, the proportion of the different religious parties in the standing army ought to be the same as in the country in general. But at that period a greater proportion of Protestants were in service; they formed above two-thirds of the army, while they constitute only three-fifths of the population. This difference arises from the circumstance that the new acquisitions since 1815, are principally Catholic;

but the officers of older standing, the inferior officers, invalids, and half-invalids, are the natives of the old provinces, which are for the most part Protestants. Only those Jews who enjoy the full rights of citizens are bound to military duty; this is the reason of their small number in the army.

The question to be answered still is, whether there exist amongst the Protestants themselves different religious parties? Concerning this, the present census for the statistical department furnishes nothing further than the distinction of the Mennonites already mentioned. Nevertheless, from the former collections of the office the following observations may be drawn:—The reformation of the whole of northern and eastern Germany, and the former possessions of the German order, now the province of Prussia, was effected by Luther and his successors. The provinces of Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Saxony, and even a part of Westphalia and the Rhenish countries adopted in consequence the doctrines of Luther. The doctrine of Zwingli and the Swiss divines at first spread only in south-western Germany down the Rhine, not, however, exclusively, but everywhere in concurrence with the Lutheran doctrine. At a later period, that doctrine found its way into northern and eastern Germany, and even far into Poland, but for the most part only amongst the higher and educated classes. Although the Elector John Sigismund himself adopted the Swiss doctrine in the year 1614, the people in Brandenburg and Prussia remained nevertheless averse to it, and most of the followers of the Swiss doctrine in the middle and eastern parts of the Prussian state are the descendants of foreign settlers, especially from France and the Palatinate. By these means two Protestant parties were formed in the Prussian state, *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*.* In the year 1816 the inhabitants were still numbered after these two religious parties, and at that time there were in the province of:—

	Lutherans.	Calvinists.
Prussia	1,009,516	21,893
Posen	222,932	3,017
Brandenburg	1,202,178	27,807
Pomerania	660,905	2,755
Silesia	1,043,000	5,889
Saxony	1,091,938	9,992
Westphalia	318,914	99,005
Rhenish province	189,767	215,892
Army	133,996	4,864
Total	5,873,146	391,114

Accordingly there were at this time not much above 391,000 Calvinists in the Prussian dominions and of these, nearly 315,000 were in the two western provinces alone.

These were especially in the following districts:—

	Lutherans.	Calvinists.
Munster	1,891	27,625
Minden	181,650	6,956
Arnsberg	135,373	64,424
Cologne	30,361	12,145
Dusseldorf	85,547	135,012
Coblenz	43,002	61,563
Treves	27,909	1,758
Aix-la-Chapelle	2,948	5,758
Total	508,681	314,897

In the eastern and middle provinces of the Prussian state there were accordingly among 5,440,688 Protestants—

5,364,456 Lutherans, and only
76,223 Calvinists;

or among 1,000 Protestant inhabitants, on an average, 986 Lutherans and 14 Calvinists. Moreover this small number consists principally of descendants of the French Calvinists, who, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, escaped from their native country, and settled chiefly in the mark of Brandenburg and in the duchy of Magdeburg in great numbers, and likewise of the descendants of the Palatine Calvinists, who in the first quarter of the last century also left their own country on account of religious oppression, and settled in large numbers in Prussian Lithuania.

The proportion is quite different in the western provinces, where among 823,578 Protestants there were—

508,681 Lutherans, and
314,897 Calvinists.

Thus, there were on an average, amongst 1,000 Protestants, 618 Lutherans and 382 Calvinists. Here, in some parts, the whole population has embraced the Calvinist confession; in others, again, the opinion of the great mass of the people is divided between the Lutheran and the Calvinist doctrines.

The difference of these doctrines has since ceased to be a motive for separation in many of these congregations. This view has been favoured by Government, and the association of the Lutherans and the Calvinists to one Protestant communion is already far advanced, yet without being completed; therefore no further notice is taken by the statistical department of this difference, but all Lutherans and Calvinists are ranged in the tables under the general name of "*Protestant Christians*."

Under this head the members of the evangelical fraternity or Moravian brethren are likewise comprised. The special congregations of Bohemians, Wends, Cossubians, Lithuanians, the French colony, the Walloons, and perhaps some others, appear only to refer to the different languages in which the divine service is performed, and to unessential rites of worship.

The Salzburghers, who have settled in the province of East Prussia, join the Lutherans of the parishes of their abode.

(Signed) HOFFMANN.

Berlin, 23rd November, 1834.

---

* *Reformirte*, or *Reformed*, in the original, which is the term commonly applied in Germany to that Protestant denomination which in England is usually called Calvinist.

ENCLOSURE C.

Answers to Queries 5—20.

Q. 5. The appointment and promotion of the clergy vary according to the different religions, confessions, and sects.

According to religion, Christianity is distinguished from Judaism, which exists only as a tolerated creed. In Christianity the recognised confessions, *viz.*, the Protestant and Catholic churches are opposed to the merely tolerated sects of Mennonites, Baptists, &c.

In all these persuasions, the appointment of religious officers is regulated, first of all, by the peculiar doctrine and constitution of each religious system. With regard to these two confessions there are likewise differences in different provinces.

The general principles for the management of these affairs are laid down in the *Landrecht*, §§ 1 to 57, tit. 11, vol. 2.

Respecting the appointment and institution of the Christian clergyman, the *Landrecht*, vol. 2, tit. 11, §§ 324—413, contains detailed regulations, which serve as rules of the common law, in so far as the provincial law does not derogate.

The same is the case with the appointment of chaplains, vicars, assistant clergymen.—*Landrecht*, § 510—523.

With regard to the higher clergy, the *Landrecht*, l. c. § 1087—1125, treats of the gift of the prebends in cathedral and collegiate chapters; and the election, postulation, and appointment of bishops and other heads of chapters is spoken of, l. c. § 1051—1054, together with § 979—1022.

The appointment or nomination and promotion of a clerk, whether bishop, general superintendent, superintendent, dean, canon, parson, preacher, or vicar, never proceeds from the sovereign as sovereign; but in cases where such an appointment is made by the king, it is founded on a special right derived from the canon law. This is either the right of patronage, which, according to the existing law in Germany, appires to both confessions, so that a Protestant confession can have a Catholic right of patronage, and *vice versâ*, or with regard only to the Protestant church, the episcopal power transferred to the Protestant sovereigns.

On the other hand, the sovereign as such, that is by virtue of his supreme power, sanctions the appointments of all clergymen not chosen or named by himself. This is the *jus placiti*.

By the right of patronage, the king confers a number of livings and other clerical offices in all provinces among both confessions. By his episcopal power, he appoints the Protestant general superintendant, superintendants, and members of the consistories. By an indult implicitly contained in the Bull *de salute animarum*, the king likewise appoints the Catholic cathedral provosts, and fills up those canonries which become vacant in *mense papali*, but in this case the see of Rome gives the provista, or the institution.

Q. 6. The appointment of Catholic bishops is regulated by the bull *de salute animarum* of 1821, (*Preussische Gesetz-Sammlung* of 1821, No. 12,) that is to say, the chapter has the right of election. The difference between election and postulation is abrogated, and therefore every ecclesiastic, whether he belongs to the chapter or diocese or not, is eligible, even foreign clergymen, but only after a previous royal permission. A contemporary brief of Pope Pius VII. obliges the chapters to elect *personam regi gratam*. The king fixes the day of election within the canonical term. He sends a commissioner, who takes no part in the canonical affairs of the election, but assumes, notwithstanding, the initiative, by declaring to the members of the chapter the intentions of the crown. By these means, not only has the election of an individual disliked by the court been avoided, but the choice falls always on those whose promotion to the rank of bishop the court had in view. The person canonically chosen receives his confirmation from the pope, and the approbation from the sovereign. The pope is required to entrust a Prussian prelate with the consecration.

Q. 7. His majesty, the king, is the head of the Protestant church of the country. In his person are united the rights of the supreme ecclesiastical authority, which, in the Catholic church, are divided between the pope and the bishops, in so far as these rights are applicable to the different religious persuasions.

Some of these rights, for instance that of enacting laws, the king has reserved to himself. Others, and by far the greatest portion, are exercised by authorities who are partly independent, or who in part receive a decision either from the king, or from a superior authority to themselves. The ministerial department for ecclesiastical affairs is the central authority for all religious matters, including also the Jewish worship; as also the exercise of the supreme episcopal authority over the Protestant church. Each province has in addition its consistory, subordinate to the ministerial department, to watch over the affairs regarding the Protestant faith and worship. The consistory has only members of the Protestant faith, and is presided over by the highest civil authority of the province, the chief president (*Ober-präsident.*) The general superintendent is a privileged member of this board; his functions may be seen from the printed general instructions.

The consistory also superintends the ecclesiastical seminaries, and appoints teachers to them; it further examines the candidates, and orders their ordination. Clerical dispensations are also within its province.

The departments for the management of ecclesiastical affairs in the district governments stand on the same line with the consistories. They exercise the government right of patronage in concurrence with the general superintendent of the province, manage the external affairs of the church, viz., buildings, surplice fees, &c.; and at the same time, together with the consistories, keep a watch over the moral and official conduct of the clergymen; positive breaches of official duty, or *delicta mere ecclesiastica*, being reserved to the consistories. The superintendents are subordinate church officers. Every consistorial district is geographically divided into different superintendencies. The superintendent, who is appointed by the king, is himself a parson, and has other parsons under him. He visits the churches in his district, and has only the duty of inspection. He sends his reports partly to the consistory, partly to the government, according to the difference of the objects.

Q. 8. The *Landrecht* § 65, tit. 2, vol. ii. provides that ordination can only be given to a clerical office which affords a maintenance. Accordingly ordination, even in the Catholic church, is only granted upon proof of the right of consecration according to the canonical law, and is besides restricted by a regulation, obliging the bishops to deliver a list of the candidates for ordination, showing the want of them, to the chief president of the province. There is, however, rather a scarcity than a superabundance of Catholic clergymen. Nobody, without a special permission, is permitted to be ordained abroad.—*Landrecht*, vol. ii. tit. 2, § 64.

Q. 9. There exist no general rules respecting the support of the clergy. Only the incomes of the

higher Catholic clergy are fixed by the bull *de salute animarum*, namely, for the archbishop and prince bishop of Breslau at 12,000 Prussian dollars (about £1,750); for the other bishops 8,000 Prussian dollars; for the dignitaries of cathedral chapters respectively 2,000, 1,800, 1,400 Prussian dollars; and for canons or prebendaries respectively 1,200, 1,000 and 800 Prussian dollars, besides house-room. The incomes of all other livings, either of the Protestant or Catholic church, are very different. The clergyman receives his income either in kind or in money. It is paid in kind when it arises from a real estate belonging to his benefice, which he manages himself, or when it is paid to him by landed proprietors. Of the same kind are tithes, rents, and other payments from land. The money income of the clergy arises partly out of the public revenues of the crown, or of the parishes, either as salary or compensation for appropriated lands or ground-rents, or as rents from private estates, or from endowments laid out at interest. The crown has undertaken the above-mentioned payment of the Catholic dignitaries since their landed property had been appropriated to the public revenue. In the Trans-Rhenane part of the kingdom, where, during the French sway, the church property was seized and chiefly alienated, the crown pays a salary to the clergy as a compensation, according to a *concordat* entered into by the French consular government with Pope Pius VII.

The maintenance of the clergy proceeds in general from the peculiar endowment of each congregation. Where this is not the case the congregation that desires the service of a clergyman is responsible for his maintenance. The government in general is not obliged to vouch for the salary of the clergy of either confession. Where it is the case a special legal right, or a special liberality, is supposed. Nevertheless the number of parishes is not small which, in this case, enjoy a support out of public funds by the favour of the king.

Q. 10. There exist in both confessions surplice fees (*jura stolæ*) for marriages, baptisms, and banns. The cases where such fees are not levied are rare. Fees on confession are not levied among the Catholics. The surplice fees are divided among the clergy, the church servants, and the church fund. New surplice fees can only be enacted by permission of the government.—*Landrecht*, tit. 2, vol. 2, § 443, seq.

Q. 11. In general every church has its own fund (*bona fabrica*), out of which it has to defray the expense of building, repairing, and the expenses caused by divine service. Where this is not the case the subsidiary obligation falls, according to the difference in the constitution of the provincial or local law, either upon the beneficed clergyman, if he has more than a sufficient living (*congruam*), or the parish if there is no patron, or the patron together with the parish, or the patron exclusively, or the proprietor of the church tithes (*decimator*), or the civil commune. In cases of urgent necessity the assistance of government is accorded, but only as a bounty, if there be no special legal ground providing for it.

Q. 12. New churches can only be erected by the permission of the clerical authorities, viz. the bishops or the consistory, and with the approbation of the crown.—*Landrecht*, l. c. § 176, seq. But with regard to the rebuilding, or repairing existing churches, that concerns the interested parties, viz., the parish and the patron. As regards the building of churches and schools, the civil and religious authorities concur in right of their superintendence, in examining their necessity or fitness. Likewise with regard to defraying the costs of building where it is necessary to have recourse to the capital of the church property, or contributions are to be levied, and in general, when the interested parties cannot agree, in which case the provincial governments regulate the *interimisticum*, that is, decide whether, and how the building should be undertaken, and who is to bear the expense, reserving the final decision on the point of expense for a court of law.

Q. 13. In general every parish possesses a place of worship for its exclusive use. The exception, which is called a *simultaneum*, that is, when two congregations of different confessions are entitled to the use of the same building for divine service, is very rare, and then in many cases depends on old usage. In the Trans-Rhenane part of the kingdom it is prohibited by law.

Q. 14. The canon law forbids Catholics to make any other use of their places of worship than for divine service. The Protestants likewise do not suffer it; but in towns exceptions are made, and spiritual music, especially oratorios, are performed for charitable purposes. A particular permission to that effect from the consistory is, however, required.

Q. 15. Each clergyman has a certain local district, in which he has to fulfil his official duties to the faithful of his parish. If the extent of the parish, or number of the parishioners is too large for one clergyman, several clergymen are appointed.

Q. 16. The special case contained in the 16th question is not provided for by the law of the country. The leading rule is, that the real exigency decides the augmentation or diminution of clerical offices, but at all times the consent of the government is required. In giving this consent, special titles (for instance, testamentary foundations, &c.), or private rights resulting therefrom, and, as regards the Catholic church, its constitutional privileges, are always respected.

Q. 17. The Protestant and Catholic religions enjoy in Prussia, as indeed in the whole of Germany, equal legal rights.

Q. 18. No public foundling hospitals exist in Prussia, nor any special law determining in what religion a foundling shall be brought up. Whoever brings up a foundling at his own cost decides upon the religion in which it is to be educated, whether it be a private individual or a society, or a charitable institution belonging to a special religious congregation.

Q. 19. Proselytism (or inducing a person to change his religious faith by force or persuasion) is specially prohibited by law, but only punished in case discord between parents, children, or married people shall have been caused by it. In other respects the liberty of change of religion is open to everybody; but the clergyman receiving the proselyte into his congregation is bound to notify it to the government. The zealots of both religious parties certainly endeavour to convert from one religion to another; and conversions do from time to time take place, but on the whole in a very slight degree. Controversial sermons are forbidden by law, and are punished by a fixed term of imprisonment.

Q. 20. The maintenance of the poor is not everywhere the same. In some places each separate confession manages its own school and poor funds separately. In other places the management of the poor belongs to the commune, and is administered without reference to the difference of religious confession. Everywhere the civil commune, which only coincides accidentally with the parish, is obliged to take care of its own poor. In the provincial school boards, according to the various provinces, spiritual and lay members of both confessions are to be found united, and also in the same manner in the school and poor commissions of the towns.

ENCLOSURE (D.)

SURVEY OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1831.

Districts.	Circles.	Civil Inhabitants, according to their Religious Persuasions, at the end of the Year 1831.				
		Protestant Christians.	Roman Catholic Christians.	Mennonites.	Jews.	All Confessions taken together.
1. Koenigsberg.	1 Memel	35,859	1,422	23	49	37,353
	2 Fischhausen	30,395	139	3	16	30,553
	3 Königsberg (Town)	60,525	2,241	144	1,267	64,177
	4 Königsberg (Country)	34,190	132	..	9	34,331
	5 Labiau	34,483	119	8	73	34,683
	6 Welau	35,350	136	2	69	35,557
	7 Gerdauen	27,423	63	..	146	27,632
	8 Heilsberg	3,175	36,289	..	199	39,663
	9 Rastenburg	30,225	1,193	..	83	31,501
	10 Friedland	30,887	147	8	65	31,107
	11 Preussisch Eilau	35,706	172	19	52	35,949
	12 Heiligenbeil	28,293	352	18	86	28,749
	13 Braunsberg	2,986	34,151	43	168	37,348
	14 Roessel	2,735	29,574	..	215	32,524
	15 Allenstein	1,765	29,351	5	87	31,208
	16 Ortelsburg	38,535	2,851	3	175	41,564
	17 Neidenburg	25,971	4,229	3	130	30,333
	18 Osterode	30,217	2,535	5	114	32,871
	19 Morungen	36,105	663	28	211	37,007
	20 Preussisch Holland	29,334	471	63	181	30,049
	Total	554,159	146,230	375	3,395	704,159
2. Gumbinnen.	1 Heidekrug	22,717	499	..	51	23,267
	2 Niederung	42,273	451	451	3	43,178
	3 Tilsit	38,832	1,513	151	206	40,702
	4 Ragnit	37,821	324	..	61	38,206
	5 Pillkallen	30,701	373	..	27	31,101
	6 Stallupönen	28,978	374	..	50	29,402
	7 Gumbinnen	36,925	54	..	33	37,012
	8 Insterburg	49,232	137	..	3	49,372
	9 Darkehmen	27,585	33	..	31	27,649
	10 Angerburg	28,042	90	..	20	28,152
	11 Goldap	28,822	337	..	41	29,200
	12 Oletzko	27,008	614	..	58	27,680
	13 Lyk	31,126	1,316	..	62	32,504
	14 Lötzen	22,762	191	..	34	22,987
	15 Sensburg	31,059	771	49	81	31,960
	16 Johannisburg	31,713	854	..	69	32,636
	Total	515,596	7,931	651	830	525,008
Danzig.	1 Elbing	35,392	6,621	2,073	320	44,406
	2 Marienburg	22,113	16,684	5,677	247	44,721
	3 Danzig (Town)	38,714	13,059	553	2,334	54,660
	4 Danzig (Country)	31,848	17,696	510	11	50,065
	5 Stargardt	7,457	25,957	37	914	34,365
	6 Berent	10,105	12,485	7	523	23,120
	7 Karthaus	7,483	21,632	..	29	29,144
	8 Neustadt	8,968	26,009	2	271	35,250
	Total	162,080	140,143	8,859	4,649	315,731

Districts.	Circles.	Civil Inhabitants, according to their religious Persuasions, at the End of the Year 1831.				
		Protestant Christians.	Roman Catholic Christians.	Mennonites.	Jews.	All Confessions taken together.
4. Marienwerder	1 Stuhm	8,920	16,977	814	414	27,125
	2 Rosenberg	27,939	2,933	51	412	31,335
	3 Löbau	3,254	23,225	5	609	27,093
	4 Marienwerder	25,529	14,927	372	422	41,250
	5 Strassburg	9,711	24,293	2	1,102	35,108
	6 Thorn	15,202	18,427	195	656	34,480
	7 Culm	13,821	17,726	701	441	32,689
	8 Graudenz	18,477	13,525	42	463	32,895
	9 Schwetz	19,378	20,448	1,012	523	41,660
	10 Conitz	6,913	27,224	..	913	35,050
	11 Schlochau	18,477	13,067	..	1,067	32,611
	12 Flatow	19,378	14,063	..	2,625	36,066
	13 Deutsch-Krone	21,314	13,911	..	2,123	37,348
	Total	209,000	220,746	3,194	11,770	444,710
5. Posen	1 Wreschen	1,718	24,726	..	2,318	28,762
	2 Pleschen	4,772	40,519	..	1,692	46,983
	3 Schrodda	6,221	31,044	..	1,274	38,539
	4 Schrimm	6,853	30,992	..	2,518	40,363
	5 Kosten	5,201	34,735	..	791	40,727
	6 Posen	11,917	43,903	..	7,276	63,096
	7 Buck	11,312	26,227	..	2,603	40,142
	8 Obernik	11,002	21,870	..	2,604	35,476
	9 Samter	7,966	22,867	..	2,971	33,804
	10 Birnbaum	15,660	14,168	..	2,757	32,585
	11 Meseritz	17,532	12,789	..	2,238	32,559
	12 Bomst	17,989	20,576	..	1,862	40,427
	13 Fraustadt	20,277	25,490	..	4,892	50,659
	14 Kröben	19,796	35,834	..	2,555	58,185
	15 Krotoschin	11,386	34,229	..	4,142	49,757
	16 Adelnau	7,002	32,436	..	1,565	41,003
	17 Schildberg	6,951	36,585	..	5,092	48,628
	Total	183,555	488,990	..	49,150	721,695
6. Bromberg	1 Czarnikow	24,646	14,676	..	3,831	43,153
	2 Chodzessen	18,268	12,340	..	2,753	33,361
	3 Wirsiz	15,244	14,407	..	1,822	31,473
	4 Bromberg	20,359	17,392	..	2,239	39,990
	5 Schubin	11,868	19,266	..	2,195	33,329
	6 Inowrazlow	10,510	27,824	..	2,287	40,621
	7 Mogilno	6,356	19,180	..	837	26,373
	8 Gnesen	6,162	31,791	..	3,267	41,220
	9 Wongrowiz	5,795	28,170	..	1,300	35,265
	Total	119,208	185,046	..	20,531	324,785
7. Potsdam	1 Berlin and its precincts	220,590	4,295	1	4,957	229,843
	2 Prenzlow	41,515	266	..	368	42,149
	3 Templin	33,326	54	..	119	33,499
	4 Angermünde	43,361	86	..	406	43,853
	5 Ober-Barnim	45,363	117	..	335	45,815
	6 Nieder-Barnim	45,529	75	..	113	45,717
	7 Teltow-Storkow	63,185	178	1	135	63,499
	8 Jüterbock-Luckenwalde	39,630	107	..	14	39,751
	9 Zauch-Belzig	49,952	48	..	68	50,068
	10 Town of Potsdam	23,054	605	..	99	23,758
	11 East Havelland	40,300	218	..	117	40,635
	12 West Havelland	44,379	111	..	203	44,693
	13 Ruppin	57,635	109	..	76	57,820
	14 East Priegnitz	50,606	57	..	118	50,781
	15 West Priegnitz	49,472	34	..	109	49,615
	Total	847,897	6,360	2	7,237	861,496

Districts.	Circles.	Civil Inhabitants, according to their religious Persuasions, at the End of the Year 1831.				
		Protestant Christians.	Roman Catholic Christians.	Mennonites.	Jews.	All Confessions taken together.
8. Frankfort.	1 Königsberg	43,210	84	..	462	43,756
	2 Soldin	32,325	74	1	363	32,763
	3 Landsberg	49,543	228	..	370	50,141
	4 Arnswalde	27,876	47	..	262	28,185
	5 Friedeberg	35,777	189	230	329	36,525
	6 Cüstrin	39,502	87	..	174	39,763
	7 Lebus	47,554	144	..	142	47,840
	8 Town of Frankfort	20,259	420	..	531	21,210
	9 Sternberg	47,108	223	..	635	47,966
	10 Züllichau	30,570	2,864	..	76	33,510
	11 Crossen	39,125	204	..	68	39,397
	12 Guben	34,680	1,260	..	68	36,008
	13 Lübben	37,835	112	..	180	38,127
	14 Luckau	40,891	94	..	16	41,001
	15 Kalau	34,456	88	..	23	34,567
	16 Kottbus	41,851	133	..	22	42,006
	17 Sorau	50,940	420	..	19	51,379
	18 Spremberg	11,429	51	..	3	11,483
	Total	664,931	6,722	231	3,743	675,627
9. Stettin	1 Demmin	34,638	43	..	45	34,726
	2 Anklam	22,942	28	..	80	23,050
	3 Usedom-Wollin	24,848	26	..	105	24,979
	4 Uckermünde	29,500	568	..	184	30,252
	5 Randau	70,491	965	..	347	71,803
	6 Greiffenhagen	34,907	44	..	258	35,209
	7 Pyritz	31,079	50	..	211	31,340
	8 Soazig	41,508	131	..	391	42,030
	9 Naugardt	35,615	316	..	269	36,200
	10 Kammin	31,554	29	..	118	31,701
	11 Greiffenberg	27,717	41	..	212	27,970
	12 Regenwalde	29,457	35	.	253	29,745
	Total	414,256	2,276	..	2,473	419,005
10. Cöslin	1 Schiefelbein	10,945	15	..	130	11,090
	2 Dramburg	22,539	46	..	318	22,903
	3 Neustettin	41,448	173	1	355	41,977
	4 Belgard	25,322	30	..	268	25,620
	5 Fürstenthum	66,127	117	..	458	66,702
	6 Schlawe	47,293	65	..	277	47,635
	7 Rummelsburg	18,539	90	..	122	18,751
	8 Stolpe	50,820	136	..	251	51,207
	9 Lauenburg-Bütow	33,351	3,865	..	349	37,565
	Total	316,384	4,537	1	2,528	323,450
11. Stralsund	1 Bergen	32,891	44	..	..	32,935
	2 Franzburg	48,402	210	..	137	48,749
	3 Greifswald	36,442	17	..	33	36,492
	4 Grimme	27,979	10	..	11	28,000
	Total	145,714	281	..	181	146,176
12. Breslau	1 Namslau	15,727	11,283	..	463	27,473
	2 Wartenberg	24,121	12,727	..	526	37,374
	3 Oels	44,689	4,910	..	336	49,935
	4 Trebnitz	34,582	9,802	..	79	44,463
	5 Militsch	32,802	9,287	..	258	42,347
	6 Gurau	27,996	5,677	..	41	33,714
	7 Steinau	16,957	3,645	..	34	20,636
	8 Wolau	29,466	11,001	..	234	40,701
	9 Neumarkt	23,568	19,238	..	60	42,866
	10 Breslau	84,811	38,271	..	4,922	128,004
	11 Ohlau	21,975	17,305	..	120	39,400
	Carried forward	356,694	143,146	..	7,073	506,913

Districts.	Circles.	Civil Inhabitants, according to their religious Persuasions, at the End of the Year 1831.				
		Protestant Christians.	Roman Catholic Christians.	Mennonites.	Jews.	All Confessions taken together.
	Brought forward . . .	356,694	143,146	..	7,073	506,913
12. Breslau . . (*continued.*)	12 Brieg	32,330	4,987	..	438	37,755
	13 Strehlen	21,557	3,899	..	29	25,485
	14 Nimptsch	20,914	4,680	..	2	25,596
	15 Münsterberg	5,162	22,076	..	192	27,430
	16 Frankenstein	7,537	33,448	..	134	41,119
	17 Reichenbach	34,131	12,135	..	51	46,317
	18 Schweidnitz.	34,469	17,020	..	84	51,573
	19 Striegau	13,941	9,117	..	9	23,061
	20 Waldenburg	39,906	2,759	..	3	42,668
	21 Glatz	1,721	67,877	..	76	69,674
	22 Habelschwerdt	322	41,447	1	3	41,773
	Total	568,684	362,591	1	8,094	939,370
13. Oppeln . .	1 Kreuzburg	21,470	5,941	..	416	27,827
	2 Rosenberg	3,949	28,880	..	681	33,510
	3 Oppeln	8,233	52,744	..	790	61,767
	4 Gross Strehlitz	795	32,632	..	558	33,985
	5 Lublinitz.	1,023	29,439	..	799	31,261
	6 Tost	1,188	46,474	..	1,497	49,159
	7 Beuthen	1,574	41,622	..	1,415	44,611
	8 Pless	5,110	44,360	..	1,079	50,549
	9 Rybnik	1,484	37,814	..	1,122	40,420
	10 Ratibor	1,414	60,406	..	953	62,773
	11 Cosel	1,886	36,079	..	246	38,211
	12 Leobschutz.	4,189	55,149	..	354	59,692
	13 Neustadt.	4,855	51,150	..	1,152	57,157
	14 Falkenberg.	8,979	19,251	..	77	28,307
	15 Neisse.	2,542	65,116	..	286	67,944
	16 Grottkau.	1,245	30,962	..	47	32,254
	Total	69,936	638,019	..	11,472	719,427
14. Liegnitz . .	1 Grünberg	33,854	7,771	..	179	41,804
	2 Freistadt.	36,450	4,604	..	93	41,147
	3 Sagan.	33,382	7,475	..	55	40,912
	4 Sprottau	24,470	3,426	..	31	27,927
	5 Glogau	39,754	16,067	..	1,127	56,948
	6 Lüben.	23,150	2,269	..	20	25,439
	7 Bunzlau	40,206	7,289	..	23	47,518
	8 Hainau-Goldberg	42,432	2,128	..	69	44,629
	9 Liegnitz	42,548	4,863	..	151	47,562
	10 Jauer	19,625	6,806	..	18	26,449
	11 Schönau	21,935	2,787	..	..	24,722
	12 Bolkenhain	25,873	3,792	..	5	29,670
	13 Landshut	17,729	18,742	..	37	36,508
	14 Hirschberg	44,662	4,791	..	93	49,546
	15 Löwenberg	47,236	16,433	..	56	63,725
	16 Lauban	51,330	5,139	..	5	56,474
	17 Görlitz	46,672	730	..	7	47,409
	18 Rothenburg	35,307	166	1	..	35,474
	19 Hoyerswerda	19,301	2,999	..	7	22,307
	Total	645,916	118,277	1	1,976	766,170
15. Magdeburg	1 Osterburg	32,502	53	..	195	32,750
	2 Salzwedel	36,473	67	..	122	36,662
	3 Gardelegen.	36,274	94	..	102	36,470
	4 Stendal	34,447	182	..	164	34,793
	5 Jerichow II.	40,266	70	..	19	40,355
	6 Jerichow I..	46,704	397	..	82	47,183
	7 Kalbe	43,022	60	..	196	43,278
	8 Wanzleben	36,103	602	..	47	36,752
	9 Wolmirstedt	31,914	451	..	106	32,471
	10 Town of Magdeburg . . .	44,899	1,445	..	394	46,738
	11 Neuhaldensleben	34,889	556	..	82	35,527
	Carried forward . . .	417,493	3,977	..	1,509	422,979

Districts.	Circles.	Civil Inhabitants, according to their religious Persuasions, at the End of the Year 1831.				
		Protestant Christians.	Roman Catholic Christians.	Mennonites.	Jews.	All Confessions taken together.
	Brought forward . . .	417,493	3,977	..	1,509	422,979
15. Magdeburg (*continued*).	12 Oschersleben	28,272	1,305	..	128	29,705
	13 Aschersleben	40,305	404	..	150	41,059
	14 Halberstadt.	42,512	2,134	..	560	45,206
	15 County of Wernigerode . .	15,741	31	..	..	15,772
	Total	544,523	7,851	..	2,347	554,721
16. Merseburg	1 Liebenwerda	29,726	70	..	3	29,799
	2 Torgau	44,202	147	..	7	44,356
	3 Schweidnitz	30,357	46	..	..	30,403
	4 Wittenberg	35,724	91	..	..	35,815
	5 Bitterfeld.	36,196	56	..	..	36,252
	6 Delitsch	42,115	79	1	4	42,199
	7 Saalkreis.	34,873	60	..	21	34,954
	8 Town of Halle	24,287	390	..	113	24,790
	9 Mannsfeld (Water). . . .	37,853	68	..	74	37,995
	10 Mannsfeld (Mountain) . .	30,429	51	..	10	30,490
	11 Sangerhausen.	48,340	84	..	13	48,437
	12 Eckardtsberge	32,525	41	..	16	32,582
	13 Querfurt	38,912	32	..	..	38,944
	14 Merseburg	43,726	104	..	9	43,839
	15 Weissenfels	37,421	52	..	..	37,473
	16 Naumburg	19,451	82	..	..	19,533
	17 Zeiz.	28,777	66	..	..	28,843
	Total	594,914	1,519	1	270	596,704
17. Erfurt.	1 Nordhausen.	41,027	918	..	452	42,397
	2 Worbis.	7,534	25,663	..	54	33,251
	3 Heiligenstadt	2,531	31,957	..	60	34,548
	4 Mühlhausen.	25,254	13,468	..	111	38,833
	5 Langensalze	27,287	37	..	..	27,324
	6 Weissensee	19,565	22	..	..	19,587
	7 Erfurt	31,966	7,348	..	144	39,458
	8 Ziegenrück	11,201	13	..	..	11,214
	9 Schleusingen	29,331	53	..	376	29,760
	Total	195,696	79,479	..	1,197	276,372
18. Münster.	1 Tecklenburg.	21,682	19,257	..	261	41,200
	2 Warendorf	4,918	27,769	..	147	32,834
	3 Beckum	124	31,416	..	370	31,910
	4 Lüdinghausen.	147	33,992	..	249	34,388
	5 Münster (Country). . . .	2,515	30,995	..	117	33,627
	6 Münster (Town).	936	17,311	..	124	18,371
	7 Steinfurt	3,299	35,413	..	360	39,072
	8 Coesfeld	171	38,904	..	331	39,406
	9 Ahaus	825	37,239	1	247	38,312
	10 Borken.	1,108	37,793	..	394	39,295
	11 Recklinghausen	136	41,900	..	178	42,214
	Total	35,861	351,989	1	2,778	390,629
19. Minden.	1 Minden	45,851	1,282	53	352	47,538
	2 Rahden.	38,631	113	..	261	39,005
	3 Bünde	40,092	102	..	206	40,400
	4 Herford	24,647	754	10	177	25,588
	5 Halle	27,972	529	..	271	28,772
	6 Bielefeld	33,641	1,516	..	189	35,346
	7 Wiedenbrück	6,817	27,623	..	380	34,820
	8 Paderborn	948	29,829	..	339	31,116
	9 Büren	423	30,748	..	502	31,673
	10 Warburg	1,016	25,502	..	1,258	29,776
	11 Brakel	592	21,115	..	490	22,197
	12 Höxter.	3,155	19,815	..	557	23,527
	Total	223,785	160,928	63	4,982	389,758

Districts.	Circles.	Civil Inhabitants, according to their religious Persuasions, at the End of the Year 1831.				
		Protestant Christians.	Roman Catholic Christians.	Mennonites.	Jews.	All Confessions taken together.
20. Arnsberg.	1 Arnsberg	795	26,388	..	214	27,397
	2 Brilon	686	31,387	..	686	32,759
	3 Meschede	205	24,121	..	217	24,543
	4 Lippstadt	1,652	25,503	..	541	27,696
	5 Soest	15,522	22,139	..	469	38,130
	6 Hamm	26,688	10,156	..	209	37,053
	7 Dortmund	28,864	8,879	..	572	38,315
	8 Bochum	27,698	10,866	..	327	38,891
	9 Hagen	49,387	4,737	..	229	54,353
	10 Iserlohn	18,392	9,191	..	438	28,021
	11 Altena	33,258	724	..	190	34,172
	12 Olpe	229	23,717	..	46	23,992
	13 Siegen	31,223	6,565	36	19	37,843
	14 Wittgenstein	17,866	671	36	327	18,900
	Total	252,465	205,044	72	4,484	462,065
21. Cologne.	1 Wipperfurth	1,925	20,530	..	..	22,455
	2 Gummersbach	2,921	1,729	..	90	26,740
	3 Waldbroel	11,152	5,867	..	22	17,041
	4 Siegkreis	6,503	58,482	..	561	65,546
	5 Mühlheim	2,874	30,913	..	123	33,910
	6 Cologne (Town)	2,769	56,749	4	351	59,873
	7 Cologne (Country)	203	35,549	..	575	36,327
	8 Bergheim	283	31,166	..	557	32,006
	9 Euskirchen	43	26,043	..	456	26,542
	10 Bonn	1,144	40,346	..	957	42,447
	11 Rheinbach	158	25,147	..	462	25,767
	Total	51,975	332,521	4	4,154	388,654
22. Dusseldorff	1 Duisburg	40,704	32,880	3	866	74,453
	2 Elberfeld	75,466	15,300	15	356	91,137
	3 Lennep	45,581	7,242	..	20	52,843
	4 Solingen	33,313	18,666	..	143	52,122
	5 Düsseldorff	12,317	49,568	5	778	62,668
	6 Crefeld	6,756	29,608	753	494	37,611
	7 Gladbach	7,670	37,773	6	437	45,886
	8 Neuss	399	30,140	..	407	30,946
	9 Grevenbroich	5,075	25,526	1	725	31,327
	10 Rees	14,401	26,762	17	501	41,681
	11 Cleve	4,084	37,603	60	447	42,194
	12 Geldern	19,407	62,257	3	514	82,181
	13 Kempen	1,195	48,033	..	450	49,678
	Total	266,368	421,358	863	6,138	694,727
23. Coblenz	1 Coblenz	3,072	40,905	2	858	44,837
	2 St. Goar	5,794	25,716	..	382	31,892
	3 Kreuznach	27,003	19,204	24	1,458	47,689
	4 Kochem	59	28,020	..	333	28,412
	5 Simmern	19,603	13,300	..	554	33,457
	6 Zell	8,454	16,192	..	239	24,885
	7 Mayen	196	37,576	9	671	38,452
	8 Adenau	63	21,561	..	16	21,640
	9 Ahrweiler	554	27,497	..	439	28,490
	10 Neuwied	17,650	31,501	233	971	50,355
	11 Altenkirchen	16,244	14,843	4	183	31,274
	12 Wetzlar	34,197	984	49	720	35,950
	Total	132,889	277,299	321	6,824	417,333

Districts.	Circles.	Civil Inhabitants, according to their religious Persuasions, at the End of the Year 1831.				
		Protestant Christians.	Roman Catholic Christians.	Mennonites.	Jews.	All Confessions taken together.
24. Treves. . .	1 Daun	19	20,966	..	..	20,985
	2 Bittburg	29	35,073	..	5	35,107
	3 Prüm	59	26,305	..	6	26,370
	4 Wittlich	61	29,871	20	306	30,258
	5 Treves (Town)	759	20,174	..	442	21,375
	6 Treves (Country)	841	46,763	..	434	48,038
	7 Saarburg.	32	25,962	12	97	26,103
	8 Merzig	73	27,268	29	223	27,593
	9 Saarlouis.	382	38,822	14	738	39,956
	10 Saarbrücken	17,089	15,126	24	84	32,323
	11 Ottweiler.	7,964	16,382	14	561	24,921
	12 Bernkastel	11,944	26,087	..	756	38,787
	Total	39,252	328,799	113	3,652	371,816
25. Aix la Chapelle	1 Erkelens	1,568	30,940	..	126	32,634
	2 Heinsberg	679	29,613	..	191	30,483
	3 Geilenkirchen	468	22,420	..	161	23,049
	4 Juliers.	722	32,893	..	526	34,141
	5 Düren	601	44,351	1	486	45,439
	6 Aix (Town).	1,220	36,271	..	178	37,669
	7 Aix (Country)	1,721	49,175	2	193	51,091
	8 Eupen	418	18,640	..	..	19,058
	9 Montjoie	1,067	16,697	..	..	17,764
	10 Schleiden.	1,533	31,264	..	205	33,002
	11 Malmedy.	66	26,761	..	..	26,827
	Total	10,063	339,025	3	2,066	351,157

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Civil Inhabitants, according to their religious Persuasions, at the End of the Year 1831.				
		Protestant Christians.	Roman Catholic Christians.	Mennonites.	Jews.	All Confessions taken together.
1. Prussia	1 Königsberg	554,159	146,230	375	3,395	704,159
	2 Gumbinnen	515,596	7,931	651	830	525,008
	3 Danzig	162,080	140,143	8,859	4,649	315,731
	4 Marienwerder	209,000	220,746	3,194	11,770	444,710
2. Posen.	5 Posen	183,555	488,990	..	49,150	721,695
	6 Bromberg	119,208	185,046	..	20,531	324,785
3. Brandenburg	7 Potsdam	847,897	6,360	2	7,237	861,496
	8 Frankfort	664,931	6,722	231	3,743	675,627
4. Pomerania.	9 Stettin	414,256	2,276	..	2,473	419,005
	10 Cöslin	316,384	4,537	1	2,528	323,450
	11 Stralsund	145,714	281	..	181	146,176
5. Silesia	12 Breslau	568,684	362,591	1	8,094	939,370
	13 Oppeln	69,936	638,019	..	11,472	719,427
	14 Liegnitz	645,916	118,277	1	1,976	766,170
6. Saxony	15 Magdeburg	544,523	7,851	..	2,347	554,721
	16 Merseburg	594,914	1,519	1	270	596,704
	17 Erfurt	195,696	79,479	..	1,197	276,372
7. Westphalia.	18 Münster	35,861	351,989	1	2,778	390,629
	19 Minden	223,785	160,928	63	4,982	389,758
	20 Arnsberg	252,465	205,044	72	4,484	462,065
8. Rhenish Province	21 Cologne	51,975	332,521	4	4,154	388,654
	22 Düsseldorff	266,368	421,358	863	6,138	694,727
	23 Coblenz	132,889	277,299	321	6,824	417,333
	24 Treves	39,252	328,799	113	3,652	371,816
	25 Aix la Chapelle	10,063	339,025	3	2,066	351,157
	Total Civil Population	7,765,107	4,833,961	14,756	166,921	12,780,745
	To this must be added the military in actual service at the same period, with their families and servants	176,614	81,192	..	409	258,215
	Total	7,941,721	4,915,153	14,756	167,330	13,038,960

ACCOUNT OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS IN THE STATE OF PRUSSIA IN 1834.

Names of the Districts.	Parish Churches.		Places of Worship not having Parochial Rights.	Ordained Clergymen.	Catechists and other unsalaried Religious Teachers	Parish Churches.		Places of Worship not having Parochial Rights.	Parish Priests.	Chaplains and Vicars.	Places of Worship belonging to Mennonites.	Places of Worship belonging to Jews.	PUBLIC PLACES OF INSTRUCTION.														
													Elementary Schools.						Middle Schools.								
																			Male.				Female.				
	Mother Churches.	Chapels of Ease.				Mother Churches.	Chapels of Ease.						Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers permanently attached. Male.	Number of Teachers permanently attached. Female.	Number of Assistant Teachers.	Number of Children usually attending. Male.	Number of Children usually attending. Female.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers permanently attached.	Number of Assistant Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of permanent Teachers. Male.	Number of permanent Teachers. Female.	Number of Assistant Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
	Of the Protestant Confessions.					Of the Roman Catholics.																					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
1. Königsberg	223	50	10	265	4	79	19	25	79	44	1	22	1,518	1,565	16	129	60,821	58,598	36	80	26	3,076	19	14	10	23	2,553
2. Gumbinnen	119	3	5	137	44	..	..	2	..	3	2	7	1,017	1,082	5	48	44,129	41,897	16	36	1	1,158	16	13	5	..	1,232
3. Danzig	89	10	6	96	5	74	39	8	64	34	19	15	586	613	20	31	24,402	21,815	15	40	6	1,787	4	6	2	7	718
4. Marienwerder	67	57	49	70	5	167	129	24	161	55	8	44	957	1,006	8	20	36,216	32,608	12	37	5	1,172	3	2	2	12	845
5. Posen	75	7	20	87	6	360	92	36	298	93	..	77	887	934	19	19	45,840	42,866	9	29	4	1,166	5	10	5	9	698
6. Bromberg	33	32	92	35	5	168	25	47	138	39	..	43	552	584	6	5	22,067	19,071									
7. City of Berlin	21	5	5	59	4	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	135	159	48	328	10,269	9,484	23	46	148	3,186	34	23	30	247	3,300
8. Potsdam	550	700	52	612	18	2	..	5	3	..	..	29	1,477	1,644	72	12	56,771	56,892	48	150	7	7,421	36	48	24	17	5,870
9. Frankfort	455	449	60	510	..	9	9	2	8	6	..	19	1,281	1,451	15	23	57,831	56,256	28	89	3	4,781	24	39	20	12	3,908
10. Stettin	324	406	28	347	8	1	3	3	1	1	..	23	1,068	1,118	10	40	35,945	33,761	30	72	12	3,356	22	42	16	7	2,886
11. Koeslin	215	197	13	223	4	4	8	..	4	..	..	21	936	948	8	15	23,958	22,969	19	87	3	3,899	19	87	6	1	3,496
12. Stralsund	119	2	42	126	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	358	354	21	2	9,348	7,616	16	36	1	1,146	6	4	5	1	478
13. Breslau	260	25	19	320	9	309	150	130	253	125	..	35	1,431	1,399	39	257	77,672	77,384	37	93	32	6,623	14	24	16	26	5,635
14. Oppeln	51	16	15	51	..	312	167	133	303	147	..	32	855	947	4	192	70,741	68,205	3	6	12	236	5	3	8	15	356
15. Liegnitz	352	20	29	399	5	234	92	40	135	47	..	5	1,345	1,164	7	222	64,103	64,471	24	58	4	2,633	26	44	27	17	2,598
16. Magdeburg	575	398	43	602	7	15	1	2	15	11	..	24	1,088	1,308	28	60	51,615	49,690	30	88	17	4,957	28	63	42	21	5,298
17. Merseburg	673	465	62	771	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1,230	1,350	8	33	55,821	56,506	22	63	17	4,929	24	48	7	21	5,286
18. Erfurt	217	100	21	255	..	76	49	28	76	10	..	3	500	539	14	29	25,169	24,398	9	46	5	2,022	8	27	12	3	2,183
19. Munster	23	..	2	31	..	180	15	118	187	330	..	39	490	393	104	59	32,014	31,029	9	10	..	356	2	2	6	2	163
20. Minden	86	2	30	110	..	132	..	114	138	87	..	56	527	522	38	55	37,391	36,098	5	8	2	395	4	7	7	..	453
21. Arnsberg	173	11	66	199	3	159	12	364	155	130	..	64	802	812	37	47	44,016	41,092	20	34	7	604	2	1	2	..	58
22. Cologne	36	2	5	43	..	257	30	174	258	173	..	38	480	430	53	122	31,501	28,967	5	17	5	385	1	3	..	1	18
23. Dusseldorff	137	12	2	163	5	251	16	110	255	289	4	56	710	732	10	274	52,710	46,531	14	35	16	814	15	21	22	22	574
24. Coblentz	141	76	24	151	1	271	92	320	272	75	1	93	941	933	31	73	41,982	40,152	11	18	10	252	1	..	4	3	20
25. Treves	30	20	2	35	1	396	118	371	391	68	..	36	723	665	50	119	34,077	32,962	7	15	9	390	3	..	5	1	203
26. Aix la Chapelle	29	..	..	29	..	298	78	187	298	260	..	28	478	473	19	58	26,394	22,622	4	12	1	154	6	3	18	8	409
27. Lichtenberg	13	11	1	14	..	16	1	4	15	1	..	4	91	89	1	15	3,097	2,747	1	1	..	20					
28. Total	5,086	3,076	703	5,740	140	3,773	1,145	2,249	3,510	2,033	35	816	22,433	23,217	691	2,217	1,075,900	1,026,687	453	1,206	353	56,918	327	534	301	476	49,238
29. In 1831 the numbers were	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,786	22,211	694	2,014	987,475	930,459	781	1,172	360	56,859	342	538	289	471	46,598

GESETZSAMMLUNG FÜR DIE KÖNIGLICHEN PREUSSISCHEN STAATEN.

No. 12.

(No. 666.) *Allerhöchste Kabinets-Order vom 23sten August* 1821., *betreffend die Königliche Sanction der päpstlichen Bulle*, d. d. *Rom den 16ten Juli* c. a.

Da die Mir von Ihnen vorgelegte päbstliche Bulle, welche mit den Worten: *de salute animarum* anhebt, und aus Rom vom 16ten Juli d. J. (XVII. Cal. Aug.) datirt ist, nach ihrem wesentlichen Inhalte mit jener Verabredung zusammenstimmt, die unter dem 25sten März d. J. in Betreff der Einrichtung, Ausstattung, und Begränzung der Erzbisthümer und Bisthümer der katholischen Kirche des Staats, und aller darauf Bezug habenden Gegenstände, getroffen, auch von Mir bereits unter dem 9ten Juni d. J. genehmigt worden ist; so will Ich, auf Ihren Antrag, auch dem wesentlichen Inhalt dieser Bulle, nämlich dem, was die auf vorerwähnte Gegenstände sich beziehenden sachlichen Verfügungen betrifft, hierdurch Meine Königliche Billigung und Sanction ertheilen; Kraft deren diese Verfügungen als bindendes Statut der katholischen Kirche des Staats von allen die es angeht zu beobachten sind.

Diese Meine Königliche Billigung und Sanction ertheile Ich, vermöge Meiner Majestätsrechte, und diesen Rechten, wie auch allen Meinen Unterthanen Evangelischer Religion, und der Evangelischen Kirche des Staats, unbeschadet.

Demnach ist ein Abdruck dieser Bulle in die Gesetzsammlung aufzunehmen, und für die Ausführung derselben durch das Ministerium der geistlichen Angelegenheiten zu sorgen.

Berlin, den 23st.n August 1821.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM.

An den Staats-Kanzler Herrn Fürsten von Hardenberg.

(Translation.)

Order of Cabinet, of 23*d August*, 1821, *as to the Royal Sanction of the Papal Bull, given at Rome on the* 16*th July of the same year.*

Whereas the Papal Bull, which you have laid before me, beginning with the words *De salute animarum*, and dated from Rome on the 16th of July of the present year (XVII. Cal. Aug.), coincides in substance with the stipulations agreed to on the 25th of March of the same year, with respect to the establishment, endowment, and boundaries of the Archbishoprics and Bishoprics of the Catholic Church of this State, and all other matters relating to it, and has been approved by me on the 9th of June last; I will, on your recommendation, also by these presents give my Royal confirmation and sanction to the material contents of this Bull, to wit, to that part containing regulations with respect to the matters hereinbefore mentioned; by virtue of which confirmation and sanction these regulations are to be observed as a binding statute of the Catholic Church of the State by all whom it concerns.

I give this my Royal confirmation and sanction, by virtue of my sovereign rights, and without prejudice to these rights, or to my subjects of the Protestant religion, and to the Protestant Church of the State.

Accordingly a copy of this Bull is to be received into the Collection of Laws, and the Ministerial Department for Ecclesiastical Affairs will provide for its execution.

Berlin, 23*d August*, 1821.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

To Prince von Hardenberg, Chancellor of State.

Pius Episcopus Servus Servorum Dei: ad Perpetuam Rei Memoriam.

De salute animarum, deque Catholicæ Religionis incremento pro apostolicæ servitutis officio impense solliciti curas nostras continuo intendimus ad ea omnia quæ Christi fidelium spirituali regimini procurando magis apta, et utilia comparare posse dignoscamus. Hoc sane consilio jamdiu cogitationes nostras præcipue intendimus in regiones illas, quæ actu dominatui subsunt serenissimi Principis Frederici Guilelmi Borussorum Regis, ut illius intercedente ope, ac liberalitate rem sacram ibidem meliori, qua fieri posset methodo componere valeremus.

Probe siquidem nobis ante oculos versabatur præsens regionum illarum ratio, nec unquam deplorare cessaverimus ingentia damna promanata ex præteritis rerum perturbationibus, quæ florentissimas olim, atque ditissimas Germaniæ ecclesias a veteri, quo præstabant, splendore dejectas, ac bonorum præsidio spoliatas, ad miserrimum redegerunt statum, ex quo summa in Catholicam Religionem, et in Catholicos ipsos pernicies promanavit.

Cumque temporum conditio minime pateretur inclytæ nationis Germanicæ ecclesias ad splendidum antiquum statum aspicere revocatas, omne studium diligentiamque adhibuimus, ut tantis malis ea saltem pararemus remedia, quæ ad conservandam illis in regionibus Catholicam fidem, et ad animarum Christi fidelium salutem procurandam inprimis necessaria, et opportuna esse viderentur.

Hujus modi autem votis nostris mirifice obsecundavit laudatus Borussorum Rex, cujus propensam admodum invenimus, et grato animo prosequimur voluntatem in Catholicos magno numero sibi subditos, præsertim ex ei attributa grandi parte provinciarum ad Rhenum, ita ut omnia tandem fausto, felicique exitu componere, ac pro locorum positione, atque incolarum commoditate novum in Borussiæ regno ecclesiarum statum, et diœcesium limites nunc constituere, singulasque deinde sedes, ubi deficiant, propriis, dignis, et idoneis pastoribus donare valeamus.

Pro expressis igitur, ac de verbo ad verbum insertis habentes, omnibus iis, quæ respiciunt infra dicendas, vel ecclesiarum, et capitulorum, eorumque peculiarium anteriorum jurium, ac prærogativarum extinctionem, aut immutationem seu reordinationem ac respectivarum diœcesium dismembrationem, seu novam applicationem, necnon cujuscumque præcedentis juris metropolitici annullationem, et insuper quorumcumque interesse habentium consensui plenarie supplentes ex certa scientia, et matura deliberatione nostris, deque apostolicæ potestatis plenitudine, prævia ex nunc omnimoda suppressione, extinctione, et annullatione vacantis episcopalis sedis Aquisgranensis, cum illius cathedrali capitulo ad statum simplicis collegiatæ ut infra reducendo, atque alterius episcopalis ecclesiæ, et capituli cathedralis

Corbejensis, necnon monasterii abbatiæ nuncupati Neocellensis, vulgo Neuenzell, ex nunc itemque alterius monasterii abbatiæ pariter nuncupati Olivensis ex nunc pro tunc, quando scilicet ex persona venerabilis fratris Josephi de Hohenzollern episcopi Warmiensis moderni abbatis Olivensis quomodocumque vacaverit; ut communia quoque Germanorum vota regiis etiam aucta commendationibus benigno favore prosequamur, ad omnipotentis Dei gloriam, et ad honorem beati Petri apostolorum principis, Coloniensem ecclesiam, jam antea inter Germaniæ sedes nulli antiquitate ac splendore secundam, sub invocatione laudati principis apostolorum ad metropolitanæ ecclesiæ gradum restituimus, ac in illo perpetuo constituendam esse decernimus, eidemque metropolitanæ suffragaueas assignamus episcopales ecclesias Trevirensem, Monasteriensensem, atque Paderbornensem.

Episcopalem pariter ecclesiam Posnaniensem sub invocatione sanctorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ad sedis metropolitanæ gradum extollimus, ac constituimus, eamdemque alteri archiepiscopali ecclesiæ Gnesnensi sub invocatione Sancti Adalberti per dimissionem venerabilis fratris Ignatii Raczinski ultimi illius archiepiscopi in manibus nostris libere factam, et per nos admissam ad præsens vacanti, æque principaliter perpetuo unimus, et aggregamus, ac venerabili fratri Timotheo Gorszenski moderno episcopo Posnaniensi curam, regimen, et administrationem ipsius ecclesiæ Gnesnensis plenarie committimus, eumdemque archiepiscopum Gnesnensem ac Posnaniensem constituimus, et deputamus, ac archiepiscopum Gnesnensem ac Posnaniensem semper esse, et appellari mandamus, ejusque juri metropolitico episcopalem ecclesiam Culmensem suffraganeam assignamus.

Episcopales vero ecclesias Wratislaviensem ac Warmiensem huic sanctæ sedi perpetuo immediate subjectas esse, ac remanere debere, declaramus.

Singulis autem archiepiscopis et episcopis omnia et singula jura præeminentias, prærogativas, ac privilegia aliis illarum partium archiepiscopis et episcopis legitime competentia tribuimus, et confirmamus.

Quod spectat capitulum metropolitanæ ecclesiæ Coloniensis, in eo duas erigimus dignitates, præposituram videlicet, quæ major erit post pontificalem, ac decanatum secundam, decem canonicatus numerarios, et quatuor canonicatus honorarios, ac præterea, octo vicarias seu præbendatus.

Archiepiscopalis ecclesiæ Gnesnensis capitulum constabit inposterum ex unica dumtaxat præpositi dignitate, et ex numero sex canonicatuum; alterius vero Posnaniensis archiepiscopalis ecclesiæ capitulum efformabunt duo dignitates, præpositi videlicet, ac decani, octo canonicatus numerarii, et alii quatuor canonicatus honorarii, necnon octo vicariæ seu præbendatus.

Cathedralium ecclesiarum Trevirensis atque Paderbornensis respectivum capitulum constabit ex duabus dignitatibus, una nempe præpositi, ac altera decani, ex octo canonicatibus numerariis, et quatuor canonicatibus honorariis, atque e sex vicariis seu præbendatis.

In cathedrali ecclesia Monasteriensi capitulum constituent binæ dignitates, major nempe præposituræ, ac secunda decanatus, octo canonicatus numerarii, quatuor honorarii canonicatus, et octo vicariæ seu præbendatus.

Culmensis cathedralis ecclesiæ capitulum constabit ex binis dignitatibus, præposituræ, videlicet ac decanatus, ex octo canonicatibus numerariis, ex quatuor honorariis canonicatibus, et e sex vicariis seu præbendatis.

Cathedralis ecclesiæ Wratislaviensis capitulum efformabunt duo dignitates, una videlicet præposituræ, et altera decanatus, decem canonicatus numerarii quorum primus scholastici præbendam adnexam habebit, sex canonicatus honorarii, atque octo vicariæ seu præbendatus.

Demum quod attinet ad episcopalem ecclesiam Warmiensem, illius cathedralis capitulum in eo quo nunc reperitur statu consistet; reservata tamen nobis ac Romanis Pontificibus successoribus nostris facultate capitulum ipsum ad aliarum in regno Borussico existentium ecclesiarum normam imposterum conformandi.

Porro in qualibet ex antedictis ecclesiis tam archiepiscopalibus quam episcopalibus animarum parochianorum cura habitualis residebit penes capitulum, actualis vero ab uno e capitularibus ad hoc expresse designando, et prævio examine ad formam sacrorum canonum ab ordinario approbando cum vicariorum auxilio exercebitur; ac in unoquoque ex iisdem capitulis duo ab ordinario stabiliter deputandi erunt idonei canonici, a quorum uno pœnitentiarii, ab altero vero sacram scripturam statis diebus populo exponendo theologi respective munera fideliter adimpleantur.

Singulis profecto ex primo dictorum capitulorum canonicis honorariis, quos ad personalem residentiam et ad servitium chori minime obligatos esse declaramus, idem cum residentibus canonicis aditus ad chorum et ad cæteras ecclesiasticas functiones patebit; nosque ad majus prædictarum ecclesiarum decus, ac splendorem omnibus antedictis dignitatibus, et canonicis indultum utendi iisdem insigniis, quibus antea fruebantur, expresse confirmamus, et quatenus opus sit de novo concedimus et elargimur.

Cuilibet similiter ex supradictis capitulis cathedralibus nunc, et pro tempore existentibus, ut ipsi capitulariter congregati pro novo, et circumstantiis magis accommodato earumdem archiepiscopalium, et episcopalium ecclesiarum, earumque chori quotidiano servitio, necnon rerum, ac jurium tam spiritualium, quam temporalium prospero, felicique regimine, gubernio, ac directione, onerumque iis respective incumbentium supportatione, distributionum quotidianarum, et aliorum quorumcumque emolumentorum exactione, ac divisione, et pœnarum incurrendarum a non interessentibus divinis officiis incursu, singulorum præsentiis, et absentiis notandis, cæremoniis ac ritibus servandis, et quibusvis aliis rebus circa præmissa necessariis, et opportunis quæcumque statuta, ordinationes, capitula, et decreta, licita tamen, atque honesta, et sacris canonibus, constitutionibus apostolicis, decretisque Concilii Tridentini minime adversantia sub præsidentia, inspectione, et approbatione respectivorum archiepiscoporum, et episcoporum edere, atque edita declarare, et interpretari, ac in meliorem formam redigere, et reformare, seu alia de novo ab illis ad quos spectat et pro tempore spectabit inviolabiliter observanda, sub pœnis in contrafacientes statuendis pariter condere, atque edere libere, ac licite valeant, facultatem perpetuo concedimus, et impertimur.

Dignitatum canonicorum, et vicariorum, seu præbendatorum, numero tam in metropolitanis quam in cathedralibus capitulis ut supra præfinito, ad ea, tam pro hac prima vice quam pro futuris temporibus, componenda statuimus, ut imposterum quilibet ad dignitates, et canonicatus assequendos infrascriptis ornatus esse debeat requisitis, nempe, quod majores sacros ordines susceperit, utilemque ecclesiæ operam saltem per quinquennium navaverit, vel in animarum cura exercenda, aut adjuvanda sese præstiterit, vel theologiæ, aut sacrorum canonum professor extiterit, vel alicuique in regno Borussico existenti episcopo in diœcesanæ administrationis munere inservierit, vel demum in sacra theologia, aut in jure canonico doctoratus lauream rite fuerit consequutus; postremæ tamen hujusce conditionis effectu ex justis, gravibusque causis per decennium a data præsentium computandum in suspensum remanente. Cujuscumque vero conditionis ecclesiasticos viros æquali jure ad dignitates, et canonicatus obtinendos gaudere debere decernimus. Itemque statuimus unam in Monasteriensi, ac alteram in

Wratislaviensi cathedralibus ecclesiis canonicalem præbendam designandam, et ab eo ad quem juxta mensium alternativam pertinebit, semper, et quandocumque conferendam esse uni, et alteri canonica requisita habentibus ex professoribus universitatum in dictis respectivis civitatibus existentium ; atque ulterius decernimus, tam præpositum parochialis ecclesiæ Sanctæ Hedwigis civitatis Berolinensis, quam decanum commissarium ecclesiasticum in comitatu Glacensi pro tempore existentes inter honorarios canonicos Wratislaviensis cathedralis capituli esse cooptandos; ita ut pari cum iis fruantur jure, locum illum, atque ordinem tenentes, qui secundum respectivæ nominationis tempus ipsis competere dignoscatur. Quilibet autem ex canonicis honorariis in unumquodque ex antedictis capitulis cooptandus sumendus erit ex numero archipresbyterorum animarum curam in respectiva diœcesi laudabiliter exercentium.

Quod vero attinet ad novam supradictorum capitulorum pro hac prima vice ea qua convenit celeritate explendam compositionem, infranominando harum literarum nostrarum exequutori potestatem facimus, ut in unaquaque ecclesia tam dignitates, et canonicatus, quam vicarias, seu præbendatus actu vacantes, quæ ad æquandum numerum ut supra designatum fortasse deficient, dignis et idoneis ecclesiasticis viris ex delegata sibi speciali apostolica facultate, ac hujus sanctæ sedis nomine conferat; ita tamen ut ii dumtaxat, qui de dignitatibus, et canonicatibus ab ipso provisi fuerint, apostolicas novæ provisionis, et confirmationis literas infra sex menses ex tunc proximos a dataria nostra impetrare, et expedire facere teneantur. Et si contingat, quod in aliqua ex metropolitanis, vel cathedralibus in Borussiæ regno existentibus ecclesiis dignitates, canonici, et vicarii seu præbendati, legitime et canonice instituti adhuc viventes, respectivum numerum a nobis ut supra præfinitum excedant, prædictus exequutor apostolicus, vocatis auditisque interesse habentibus, aut per voluntarias jurium abdicationes ab illis, vel ab illorum aliquibus emittendas rem componat, proviso in simul per congruas vitalitias pensiones, jam a serenissimo rege pollicitas dimittentium substentationi, aut si abdicationes hujusmodi minime habeantur, vel sufficientem numerum non attingant in hoc casu, qui numerum in supradicta nostra dispositione præfinitum excedentes dignitatum, canonicatuum, et vicariatuum possessionem postremo loco adepti fuerint, si apud ecclesias suas resideant, capitulares quidem, et vicarii respective esse pergent, juribus, et prærogativis nunc iis competentibus fruentur, suosque redditus in ea quantitate percipient qua in præsens gaudent. Sed quando beneficia ab iis obtenta quocumque modo vacaverint aliis conferri minime poterunt, atque ex nunc pro tunc suppressa, et extincta debeant intelligi, ad hoc ut deinceps præfixus ut supra numerus in respectivis capitulis ad amussim observetur. Quod si in aliquo capitulo canonici minoribus in præsentiarum fruantur redditibus, quam qui futuris eorum loco assignantur, nullum isti reddituum augumentum consequentur, nisi ab exequutore apostolico singillatim similibus amplioribus redditibus donati fuerint.

Futuro autem tempore, ac successivis vacationibus a nobis, et Romanis Pontificibus successoribus nostris præpositura, quæ major post pontificalem dignitas in supramemoratis archiepiscopalibus, et episcopalibus ecclesiis, necnon in ecclesia Aquisgranensi in collegiatam ut infra erigenda, itemque canonicatus in mensibus Januarii, Martii, Maii, Julii, Septembris, ac Novembris in præfatis ecclesiis vacantes conferentur quemadmodum in capitulo Wratislaviensi hactenus factum est: quo vero ad decanatus in prædictis metropolitanis, et cathedralibus ecclesiis, et ad canonicatus tam in ipsis quam in dicta Aquisgranensi ecclesia in collegiatam erigenda, in aliis sex mensibus vacantes ab archiepiscopis et episcopis respective conferentur. Vicariatus autem, seu præbendatus in prædictis ecclesiis quocumque mense vacaverint respectivorum archiepiscoporum et episcoporum collationi relinquimus.

Rem denique Germaniæ gratissimam, simulque prælaudato Borussiæ Regi acceptissimam, nos esse facturos judicantes, si electionum jure in transrhenanis ecclesiis retento, ac confirmato, et in cisrhenanis cessato per apostolicas dispositiones anni millesimi octingentesimi primi, nunc in ipsis cisrhenanis diœcesibus præfati regis temporali dominio subjectis, idem jus electionis redintegretur, quoad capitula ecclesiarum ad Germaniam pertinentium, nempe Coloniensis, Trevirensis, Wratislaviensis, Paderbornensis, et Monasteriensis, decernimus, ac statuimus, quod alia quacumque ratione vel consuetudine, necnon electionis, et postulationis discrimine, nobilitatisque natalium necessitate sublatis capitulis prædictis, postquam supradicta methodo constituta et ordinata erunt, facultatem tribuimus, ut in singulis illarum sedium vacationibus per antistitum respectivorum obitum extra Romanam Curiam, vel per earum sedium resignationem, et abdicationem (excepto tamen præsenti casu vacationis Coloniensis, ac Trevirensis ecclesiarum) infra consuetum trimestris spatium dignitates, ac canonici capitulariter congregati, et servatis canonicis regulis novos antistites ex ecclesiasticis quibuscumque viris regni Borussici incolis dignis tamen, et juxta canonicas sanctiones idoneis servatis servandis ad formam sacrorum canonum eligere possint; Ad hujusmodi autem electiones jus suffragii habebunt canonici, tam numerarii quam honorarii, ne exclusis quidem illis, qui ultra capitularium numerum in hac reordinatione præfinitum, quo ad vixerint in ipsis capitulis conservabuntur.

Nihil vero in capitulis episcopalium ecclesiarum Warmiensis, et Culmensis, necnon archiepiscopalium Gnesnensis et Posnaniensis invicem perpetuo unitarum innovantes mandamus, dumtaxat ut Gnesnenses, et Posnanienses capitulares ad archiepiscopi electionem conjunctim debeant procedere. Quod autem spectat vacantem episcopalem ecclesiam Wratislaviensem, specialem potestatem facimus, quinque actu in illa existentibus dignitatibus, nempe præposito, decano, archidiacono, scholastico, et custode, octo canonicis residentibus, et sex canonicis honorariis, qui nunc ejus ecclesiæ capitulares habentur, ut ad novi episcopi electionem canonicam modo, et forma præmissis, hac etiam prima vice procedere possint, et valeant.

Quælibet vero electionum hujusmodi instrumenta in authentica forma exarata, ad Sanctam Sedem de more mittentur, a qua si electio canonice peracta agnoscetur, et ex processu inquisitionis deinde a Romano Pontifice in singulis casibus alicui ex archiepiscopis, vel episcopis, intra fines regni Borussici existentibus committendo, et ad formam instructionis jussu San. Mem. Urbani Octavi prædecessoris nostri editæ diligenter exarando de electi idoneitate constiterit, electiones hujusmodi a nobis et Romanis Pontificibus successoribus nostris, juxta statutum morem per apostolicas literas confirmabuntur.

In singulis præterea civitatibus, tam archiepiscopalibus quam episcopalibus, unum clericorum seminarium, vel conservandum vel de novo quamprimum erigendum esse statuimus, in quo is clericorum numerus ali, atque ad formam decretorum sacri Concilii Tridentini institui, ac educari debeat, qui respectivarum diœcesium amplitudini et necessitati respondeat, quique ab exequutore præsentium literarum congrue erit præfiniendus: archiepiscopi tamen Gnesnensis, et Posnaniensis judicio, et prudentiæ relinquimus, vel in utraque civitate proprium, ac distinctum, vel unum tantum, in Posnaniensi civitate, quia amplis ædibus constat, pro clericis ambarum diœcesium seminarium constabilire prout ecclesiarum ipsarum utilitas postulaverit.

Volentes nunc prævia dismembratione, separatione, atque immutatione nonnullorum locorum, et parœciarum a priorum ordinariorum jurisdictione subtrahendarum ad effectum illa, et illas diœcesibus

infrascriptis noviter aggregandi atque incorporandi, prout magis in Domino opportunum visum fuerit, et auditis etiam venerabilibus fratribus nostris S. R. E. cardinalibus congregationi de propaganda fide præpositis ad novam diœcesium circumscriptionem procedere, ut singularum distinctis finibus quæstiones omnes auferantur circa spiritualis jurisdictionis exercitium, earum distributionem, ac divisionem de apostolicæ potestatis plenitudine decernimus, præscribimus, et constituimus juxta eum qui sequitur modum, videlicet:—

Metropolitanæ ecclesiæ Coloniensis diœcesis efformabitur ex parœciis sexcentum octoginta sex, partim in sinistra, partim in dextera Rheni ripa positis. Et in sinistra quidem complectetur parœcias omnes pridem in suppressa ad præsens Aquisgranensi diœcesi contentas, quæ ad provincias pertinent Coloniensem, Dusseldorphinam, et Aquisgranensem, nempe ultra parœcias civitatum Coloniæ, et Aquisgrani ecclesias cantonales nuncupatas, Bergheimerdorff, Bonna (vulgo Bonn), Brehl, Kerpen, Lechenich, Lessenich, Lœvenich, Meckenheim, Münsterreiffel, Zolbiacum (vulgo Zülpich), Crefeld, Dahlen, Dormagen, Elsen, Gladbach, Neuts, Urdingen, Viersen, Burtscheid, Marcodurum (vulgo Düren), Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Geilenkirchen, Gmünd, Heinsbergh, Juliacum (vulgo Julich), Linnig, Montjoie, et Niddeggen, una cum earum ecclesiis succursalibus, et adnexis, quæ in dictis provinciis intra Borussici regni fines modo inveniuntur, a cantonalibus disjungendo parœcias succursales, et adnexas extra regnum positas, et viceversa succursales, et adnexas pridem pendentes a cantonalibus positis extra regnum aggregando cantonalibus in regno existentibus. Complectetur præterea cantonales ecclesias ad Leodiensem diœcesim pertinentes, ac temporariæ administrationi moderni vicarii capitularis Aquisgranensis ab apostolica sede commissas, videlicet, ecclesias cantonales nuncupatas Cronemburg, Eupen, Malmedy, Niederkrüchten, Schleiden, et St. Vith, una cum earum succursalibus, et adnexis in Borussica ditione sitis, ac sex parœciis succursalibus, nuncupatis Afden, Alsdorff, Merkstein, Rolduc, Ubach, et Welz, modo dependentes a cantonali, Herckraede, posita extra regnum Borussicum. Insuper complectetur novemdecim provinciæ Aquisgranensis ad Trevirensem diœcesim usque nunc pertinentes parœcias nuncupatas Allendorff, Blankenheim, Dollendorff, Hollerath, Lommersdorff, Manderfeld, Marmagen, Mülheim, Nettersheim, Reifferscheid, Rescheid, Rigsdorff, Rohr, Schmiltheim, Schönberg, Steinfeld, Tondorff, Udelhoven, et Wildenburg, cum suis adnexis ecclesiis. In dextera autem Rheni ripa, provinciisque Coloniensi, Dusseldorphiana, et Confluentina parœcias complectetur regionum, Juiliensis, Dusseldorphianæ, Essensis, et Siegburgensis, cum earum succursalibus, et adnexis, demptis tamen parœcia Römershagen, Paderbornensi dioecesi ut infra applicanda, necnon parœciis Hachenburg et Marienstadt nuncupatis, quæ in ducatu Nassaviæ reperiuntur.

Diœcesis episcopalis ecclesiæ Trevirensis, ab omni metropolitico jure archiepiscopi Mechliniensis subtractæ, ac metropolitanæ Coloniensis suffraganeæ adsignatæ, constabit infra regni Borussici fines ex parœciis sexcentum triginta quatuor, scilicet, in sinistra Rheni ripa, ex iis omnibus quæ actu ad illam diœcesim pertinent, et provincia Trevirensi continentur; tum vero ex ea suppressæ nunc diœcesis Aquisgranensis parte, quæ in Confluentina provincia continentur, videlicet, civitate ipsa Confluentiæ, et ecclesiis cantonalibus nuncupatis Adenau, Ohrweiler, Andernach, Boppard, Castellaun, Cochem, Creuznach, Kaysersesch, Kirchberg, Krin, Lutzerath, Mayen, Munstermayfeld, Niederzissen, Oberwesel, Polch, Pünderich, Remagen, Rübenach, Simmern, Sobernheim, St. Goar, Stromberg, Treiss, Ulmen, Wanderath, et Zell, cum suis succursalibus, et adnexis; porro autem ex centum triginta duabus parœciis, tum cantonalibus tum succursalibus cum suis adnexis, quæ in circumscriptione anni millesimi octingentesimi primi diœcesi Metensi fuerant attributæ, ac deinde temporariæ administrationi vicarii capitularis Trevirensis ab apostolica sede commissæ; in dextra vero Rheni ripa ex cunctis ecclesiis ditionis Borussicæ, quæ pridem ad ipsam Trevirensem diœcesim spectabant, quæque per Gallicanarum diœcesium circumscriptionem anno millesimo octingentesimo primo a nobis factam ab illa fuerant dismembratæ, ac in præsens a vicario apostolico in oppido Ehrenbreitstein residente ad nostrum beneplacitum administrantur; tandem vero extra prædictum parœciarum sexcentum triginta quatuor numerum, regnique Borussici fines cunctis illis, quæ in territoriis principum Coburgensis, Homburgensis et Oldenburgensis inveniuntur, jam ipsi diœcesi Trevirensi pertinentibus.

Diœcesim episcopalis Monasteriensis ecclesiæ suffraganeæ metropolitanæ Coloniensis efformabunt biscentum octoginta septem parœciæ intra fines regni Borussici sitæ, et aliæ quoque extra ejusdem regni fines in eodem diœcesano territorio actu comprehensæ de quibus in aliud tempus disponendi nobis, et Romanis Pontificibus successoribus nostris, prout opportunum in Domino judicabitur, facultatem reservamus. Adjungimus præterea regiones nuncupatas Recklinghausensem, Sterkrathensem, et Reesensem, pridem antiquæ Coloniensis diœcesis, exclusa tamen ab hac postrema regione parœcia Oeffelt sub temporali Belgici regni dominio existente, necnon ex diœcesi Aquisgranensi nunc suppressa cantonales ecclesias nuncupatas Calcar, Cleve, Cranenburg, Dulken, Geldern, Goch, Kempen, Meurs, Rheinberg, Wonkum, Wesel, et Xanten, cum suis succursalibus et adnexis, exceptis tamen iis dominio regis Belgarum in temporalibus subjectis. Adjungimus insuper parœcias nuncupatas Elten, et Emmerich, cum sua filiali huc usque sub missionibus Hollandicis extantes, itemque parœciam Damme quam ab Osnabrugensi diœcesi separamus, et parœciam Oldenburgensem quam sejungimus a missionibus septemtrionalibus, quæque pertinent ad ditionem ducis Oldenburgensis. Denique moderno, ac pro tempore existenti episcopo Monasteriensi perpetuo regendas et administrandas, committimus quinque parœcias nuncupatas Brochterbeck, Ibbenbühren, Mettingen, Recke, et Halverde, quæ suffraganei Osnabrugensis administrationi ad apostolicæ sedis beneplacitum erant commissæ.

Paderbornensis episcopalis ecclesiæ, Coloniensis metropolitanæ suffraganeæ, diœcesis iisdem quibus nunc reperitur manebit circumscripta limitibus; illi præterea adjungimus alteram nunc suppressam diœcesim Corbejensem cum integro suo territorio a venerabili fratre Ferdinando episcopo Monasteriensi administratam, necnon ex transrhenano antiquæ Coloniensis diœcesis territorio decanatus, Meschedensem, Altendornensem, Brilonensem, Wormbachensem, Medebachensem, et Wittenscheidensem nuncupatos cum suis parochialibus, et filialibus ecclesiis, pariterque commissariatum, Haarensem, et parœciam Römershagen, et ulterius Rittbergensem, et Wiedenbrückensem decanatus, cum suis respective parochialibus, et filialibus ecclesiis ab Osnabrugensi diœcesi separandos, necnon a diœcesi olim Moguntina, postea Ratisbonensi disjungendas parœcias, Siegen et Obernetphen nuncupatas, civitatem Heiligenstadt, cum suo decanatu, et decanatus, Beurensem, Bischoferodensem, Kirchworbensem, Külstättensem, Lengefeldensem, Neuendorfensem, Nordhausensem, Rüstenfeldensem, Wiesenfeldensem, cum suis parochialibus, et filialibus ecclesiis, et civitatem Erfurti, cum tribus parœciis suburbanis, atque parœcias in territorio magni ducis Saxoniæ Wimarensis existentes, necnon parœciam Eppensem extra Borussiæ regnum in principatu Waldeccensi ab antiqua Coloniensi diœcesi segregandam, et demum a missionum septemtrionalium vicariatu apostolico separandas, et a futuris, ac pro tempore existentibus Paderbornensibus episcopis perpetuo administrandas parœcias, Mindensem, scilicet, in Westphalia, et, in provincia Saxoniæ, Adersleben, Althaldensleben, Ammensleben,

Aschersleben, Hadtmersleben, ecclesias Sancti Andræ, et Sanctæ Catharinæ Halberstadti, Hamersleben, Hedersleben, Huysburg, Magdeburg, Marienbek, Marienstuhl, Meyendorf, Stendal, Halle, et Burg. Attentis autem grandæva ætate, ac egregiis de ecclesia et de catholica religione meritis, venerabilis fratris Francisci Egonis a Furstemberg præstantissimi Hildesiensis, ac Paderbornensis præsulis, ac missionum septemtrionalium vicarii apostolici, ne ipsi novæ administrationis onus adjungatur, decernimus et mandamus nihil circa talem antistitem in præsens esse innovandum, sed cuncta in eo quo nunc reperiuntur statu interea relinquendo, antedictam Paderbornensis diœcesis ampliationem eo dumtaxat tempore suum effectum sortiri debere, cum episcopali sedi Paderbornensi de laudati antistitis Francisci Egonis persona, quomodocumque vacanti, novus episcopus apostolicæ sedis auctoritate instituetur. Interea vero omnia loca et parœciæ quæ a Coloniensi et Osnabrugensi diœcesibus ut supra dismembrantur, administrationi peculiaris vicarii apostolici a nobis committentur, ut inibi usque ad Paderbornensis episcopalis sedis vacationem, ac futuri novi episcopi institutionem, exerceat spiritualem jurisdictionem : atque insuper alia loca, et parœciæ a diœcesi olim Moguntina postea Ratisbonensi disjuncta, et ab episcopo pridem Corbejensi, nunc Monasteriensi administrata, temporanæ pariter vicarii apostolici administrationi tradentur.

Archiepiscopalium Gnesnensis et Posnaniensis invicem perpetuo æque principaliter unitarum diœceses efformabunt ea ipsa loca quæ actu in iisdem continentur, post novissimam diœcesium regni Polonici a nobis peractam circumscriptionem, exceptis tamen decanatibus Schlochaviensi, Tuchelensi, et Camenensi, Culmensi diœcesi ut infra adjiciendis, ac præterea decanatus Kruszwicensis, Junivladislaviensis, et Gniewkowensis a diœcesi Wladislaviensi separandi, qui ad præsens a vicario apostolico Gedanensi administrantur necnon decanatus Ostrszeszowensis et Kempnensis disjungendi a diœcesi Wratislaviensi. Divisionem autem et assignationem territorii diœcesani pro una et altera diœcesi statuendam infradicendo præsentium literarum exequutori peragendam expresse committimus.

Diœcesis episcopalis ecclesiæ Culmensis, suffraganeæ archiepiscopi Gnesnensis, et Posnaniensis, constabit ex biscentum quindecim parœciis nempe cum suis respective succursalibus, et filialibus ecclesiis ex decanatibus Lessensi, Rhedensi, Neumarkano, Lœbaviensi, Lautenburgensi, Strasburgensi, Gollubensi, Thorunensi, Culmensi, Culmseensi, et Gurcznensi ; cum parœcia Bialutten nuncupata, quæ postremæ duo olim diœcesis Placensis, a suffraganeo Culmensi in præsens administrantur ; itemque ex decanatibus Gedanensi, Putzigensi, Mirchaviensi, Dirschaviensi, Stargardensi, Mœwensi, Neuenburgensi, Schwetzensi, Lauenburgensi, Schlochaviensi, Tuchelensi, Camenensi, et Fordonensi ; qui decanatus pridem diœcesis Wladislaviensis, nunc ab antedicto vicario apostolico Gedanensi administrantur ; necnon ex territorio monasterii abbatiæ nuncupatæ Olivensis ut supra suppressi ex nunc pro tunc quando ex persona moderni Abbatis quomodocumque vacaverit. Et quoniam expositum nobis fuit aptas Culmæ deficere domos pro episcopi et capituli decenti habitatione, facultatem tribuimus apostolico harum literarum exequutori, ut auditis interesse habentibus, ac re mature perpensa, firmo remanente titulo, ac denominatione episcopatus Culmensis, et opportunis assignatis ecclesiæ atque ædibus, residentiam episcopi, et capituli Culmensis, si ita in Domino expedire judicaverit, Pelplinum transferre libere, ac licite possit, et valeat proviso insimul congruæ cathedralis Culmensis manutentioni.

Wratislaviensis episcopalis ecclesiæ huic apostolicæ sedi immediate subjectæ diœcesim efformabit actualis illius territorium, exceptis dumtaxat decanatibus Ostrszeszowensi, Kempnensi, diœcesi Posnaniensi ut supra incorporatis, at insuper decanatus Plessensis, et Bythomiensis a Cracoviensi diœcesi disjuncti, necnon sequentes parœciæ in Lusatia, videlicet, Neocellensis monasterii nullius ut supra suppressi, et aliæ nuncupatæ Wittichenau, Guntersdorf, Hennersdorf, Pfaffendorf, Ubersdorf a decano collegiatæ ecclesiæ Sancti Petri oppidi Buddissinæ in Lusatia superiori, hactenus administratæ, quæ omnes in simul intra fines Borussici regni parœciæ ad sexcentum viginti unius numerum ascendent. Conservabit item illas, quas actu habet in Austriaca ditione parœcias. Futuri præterea, ac pro tempore existentis Wratislaviensis episcopi administrationi perpetuo subjicimus eas, quæ a vicario apostolico missionum septentrionalium fuerunt hucusque administratæ parœciæ in civitatibus Berolini, Potsdamii, Spandaviæ, Francfurti ad Viadrum, Stettini, et Stralsundiæ, quæque, imposterum vi subdelegationis episcopi Wratislaviensis a supramemorato præposito parochialis ecclesiæ Sanctæ Hedwigis dictæ civitatis Berolinensis erunt administrandæ.

Denique Warmiensis episcopalis ecclesiæ apostolicæ, sed pariter immediate subjectæ diœcesis exproprio actuali diœcesano territorio constabit, atque insuper ex decanatibus, Fürstenwerdensi, Neuteichensi, Mariæburgensi, Stumensi, et Christburgensi, cum suis ecclesiis tam succursalibus quam filialibus a diœcesi Culmensi disjungendis, ita ut integra diœcesis centum novemdecim parœcias complectatur.

Prædictas itaque civitates, et ecclesias archiepiscopales et episcopales, itemque parœcias et loca respectivis ecclesiis pro diœcesi attributa, eorumque incolas utriusque sexus, tam clericos quam laicos, iisdem ecclesiis eorumque præsulibus pro suis respective civitate, territorio, diœcesi, clero et populo, perpetuo assignamus, et in spiritualibus omnimode subjicimus ad hoc, ut cuilibet antistiti vel jam promoto, vel in futurum apostolica auctoritate promovendo, liceat per se vel per alios eorum nomine, (postquam tamen supramemoratus Josephus episcopus Warmiensis præsentes literas debitæ executioni mandaverit, et quoad nonnullas dispositiones nunc pro tunc a nobis factas, cum tempus pro illarum executione ut supra definitum advenerit,) veram, realem, actualem et corporalem possessionem regiminis, administrationis, et omnimodo juris diœcesani, et ordinarii in prædictis civitatibus, ac earum ecclesiis, et diœcesibus, necnon bonis, aliisque redditibus ad ipsarum dotationem, ut infra assignandis vigore literarum apostolicarum canonicæ institutionis libere apprehendere, apprehensamque retinere ; propterea que statim, ac in locis per hanc nostram dispositionem singulis diœcesibus nunc attributis, possessionem sumpserint, illarumque regimen actu consecuti fuerint, omnis antiquorum sub quocumque ordinariorum, seu vicariorum vel administratorum, titulo jurisdictio cessare debebit, omnesque facultates in partibus et locis ab eorum jurisdictione subtractis, nullius erunt amplius roboris vel momenti.

Nos enim ad respectivorum diœcesanorum utilitati consulendum præscribimus et injungimus, ut omnia et singula documenta respicentia ecclesias, diœceses, parœcias, et loca ut supra dismembrata, ac de novo applicata a veteribus cancellariis extrahi, et cancellariis diœcesium quibus erunt incorporata opportuna forma tradi, atque in iis perpetuo debeant asservari.

Vicissim autem venerabiles fratres moderni, ac pro tempore existentes Pragensis, et Olomucensis archiepiscopi, necnon episcopi Reginorhadecensis, et Litomericensis eamdem, quam nunc exercent, spiritualem jurisdictionem in regno Borussico etiam inposterum conservabunt.

Filiales vero, et parochiales ecclesias earumque fractiones in hac nostra dispositione non comprehensas, et extra regnum Borussiæ existentes, a matricibus et parochialibus in eodem regno positis disjungimus, et a proximioribus ordinariis aliis matricibus et parochialibus ditionum, quibus in temporalibus subjacent, applicandas esse mandamus, ac vicissim de parœciis, et filialibus ecclesiis cum suis fractionibus intra Borussicum regnum positis, quæ a matricibus extra idem regnum existentibus pen-

dent, idem observandum esse decernimus; reservata nobis, et huic apostolicæ sedi cura de spirituali regimine aliis partibus, et locis si opus fuerit providendi.

Inspectis autem diœcesium Borussici regni amplitudine, ac magno diœcesanorum numero, cum difficile admodum esset archiepiscopis et episcopis confirmationis sacramentum Christi fidelibus administrare, aliaque pontificalia munera sine alterius episcopi opera et auxilio exercere; hinc nos confirmantes suffraganeatus in diœcesibus regni Borussiæ in quibus constituti reperiuntur, eos in Coloniensi, ac Trevirensi diœcesibus redintegramus, et de novo constituimus: atque idcirco quilibet archiepiscopus et episcopus, nos, et Romanos Pontifices successores nostros juxta præscriptum morem supplicabit, ut aliquis ecclesiasticus vir opportunis præditus requisitis, ad suffraganei munus designetur, ac prævio canonico processu, servatisque consuetis formis de episcopatu titulari in partibus infidelium cum assuetæ congruæ adsignatione provideatur.

Quoniam vero præclaram antiquissimam Coloniensem sedem archiepiscopalem duximus redintegrandam, potius quam episcopalem sedem Aquisgranensem illius quodammodo loco viginti dumtaxat ab hinc annis erectam conservare; aliquam tamen civitatis Aquisgranensis rationem habendam esse existimantes, cognita etiam in id propensa serenissimi Borussici regis voluntate, decernimus, ac statuimus, quod ecclesia sub titulo Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, antea cathedralis, in collegiatam immutetur, ejusque collegiale capitulum constet ex unica tantum præposita dignitate, et sex canonicalibus, cujus et quorum collatio semper quoad præposituram apostolicæ sedi, et quoad canonicatus eidem sedi apostolicæ alternatim cum Coloniensi archiepisco spectare debeat ac pertinere. Hujusmodi autem capitularibus, ex peculiari gratia, licentiam deferendi cappam magnam sericam, violacei coloris, cordulis sericis subsutam, cum pellibus armellinis, hyemali; æstivo autem tempore, mozzettam supra rocchettum, concedimus et indulgemus; atque ulterius, facultatem condendi statuta iisdem modo, et forma quibus de capitulis cathedralium ecclesiarum supra eluculenter dictum est, tribuimus et impertimur.

In exequutorem itaque præsentium nostrarum literarum prædictum venerabilem fratrem Josephum episcopum Warmiensum, de cujus prudentia, doctrina, atque integritate plurimam in Domino fiduciam habemus, expresse nominamus, eligimus, constituimus, et deputamus, eidemque committimus, ut supradicta omnia et singula a nobis disposita ad præstitutam finem perducat, atque pariter ad effectum vacantes ecclesias de idoneis pastoribus, quæ prima necessitas est, cito providendi, et cunctas res ecclesiasticas ad meliorem statum, et ordinem revocandi, quaslibet ecclesias congrua, et firma dotatione muniri studeat, media ad hoc necessaria benevolentissime ac liberaliter exhibente prælaudato serenissimo Borussiæ rege, qui magnanimi principis animum, et propensissimam erga Catholicos ejus imperio subjectos voluntatem pro ordinandis absque ulla mora diœcesibus omnibus regni Borussiæ aperte declaravit, et sequentibus ratione ac modo stabilienda et applicanda proposuit.

Super publicis regni sylvis nominatim designandis, tot census auctoritate regia imponentur, quot erunt diœceses dotandæ, et in respectiva quantitate, ut ex iis annui fructus ab omnibus cujuscumque generis, oneribus prorsus libere percipi possint qui satis sint, vel ad integram ipsarum diœcesium dotationem si nullam actu habeant, vel ad supplementum ejusdem dotationis si partem aliquam suorum bonorum adhuc possideant, ita ut singulæ diœceses eos annuos redditus imposterum habeant, qui redditibus pro archiepiscopali vel episcopali mensa pro capitulo, pro seminario diœcesano, proque suffraganeo, statutis in quantitate singulis inferius designanda perfecte respondeant, atque hujusmodi censuum proprietas per instrumenta in legitima, validaque regni forma stipulanda, et a prælaudato rege subscribenda unicuique ecclesiæ conferetur. Et quoniam enunciatæ sylvæ, prout et publica bona omnia regni Borussiæ, ob æs alienum a gubernio bellorum causa contractum, hypotheca gravata sunt, atque ob id super nulla earum parte census imponi eorumque fructus percipi, salva fide, possunt, antequam imminuta, per solutiones a gubernio creditoribus hypothecariis factas, æris alieni summa, sufficiens sylvarum quantitas hypothecæ vinculo liberata fuerit; cumque secundum legem qua serenissimus rex creditoribus publicis cavit, anno millesimo octingentesimo trigesimo tertio, a magistratibus definiendum sit, qui agri ab eo vinculo soluti, quique adhuc nexi remanebunt, hinc decernimus prædictos census, super sylvis supramemoratis, dicto anno millesimo octingentesimo trigesimo tertio, et citius etiam si prius antedictæ sylvæ ab hypotheca, saltem pro rata censuum imponendorum, liberatæ fuerint, esse imponendos, proptereaque a singulis diœcesibus immediate, saltem post annum millesimum octingentesimum trigesimum tertium prædictorum censuum, fructus esse percipiendos ex nunc autem usque ad totum annum millesimum octingentesimum trigesimum tertium, vel usque ad celeriorem dictorum censuum impositionem, eamdem argenti summam fructibus censuum respondentem ab ærariis provincialibus unicuique diœcesi esse numerandam. Ne vero ullo modo numerationis prorogatio ultra annum millesimum octingentesimum trigesimum tertium timeri possit, quum forte magistratus intercesserint, ne census imponantur, non satis diminuta publici æris alieni quantitate, laudatus rex ultro promisit, conceptisque verbis sese obligavit, si præter omnem expectationem id accidat, se curaturum esse ut tot agri regiis impensis emantur pleno dominii jure singulis ecclesiis tradendi quot necessarii sint, ut eorum redditus annuas illas summas exæquent, quæ a censibus percipiendæ essent, nisi impedimentum illud intercessisset. Quæ omnia cum serenissimus rex per diplomata in valida regni forma a se subscribenda, in tuto ponere sit pollicitus, ut plenum et integrum effectum suo tempore sortiantur; hinc supradictus Josephus episcopus diplomata hujusmodi singulis ecclesiis tradet in respectivis archivis asservanda.

Similes autem redditus ad formam promissionis Regiæ, deductis oneribus, constare debebunt sequentes annuas dotationum summas, nempe pro archiepiscopo Coloniensi, ac pro archiepiscopo Gnesnensi, et Posnaniensi duodecim millium thalerorum Borussicorum, pro episcopis Trevirensi, Monasteriensi, Paderbornensi, et Culmensi octo millium thalerorum ejusdem monetæ, pro episcopo vero Wratislaviensi duodecim millium thalerorum dictæ monetæ, ultra redditus fundi Würbeniani ad ejus episcopalem mensam spectantis pro parte diœcesis in regno Borussico, salvis manentibus illis redditibus quos percipit ex reliqua diœcesis parte temporali dominio charissimi in Christo filii nostri Francisci Austriæ imperatoris atque Hungariæ et Bohemiæ regis apostolici subjecta; quod vero ad Warmiensis episcopalis mensæ dotationem pertinet, firmis bonis, ac redditibus, quibus actu illa mensa gaudet, nihil in præsens innovandum esse declaramus, sed aliquando ad aliarum in regno Borussico mensarum normam apostolica interveniente auctoritate fore conformandam.

Pari methodo metropolitanæ ecclesiæ Coloniensis capitulum dotabitur in annua summa pro præposito thalerorum Borussicorum bismille, pro decano thalerorum item bismille, pro quolibet ex duobus primis canonicis numerariis thalerorum mille biscentum, pro quolibet ex sequentibus sex canonicis thalerorum mille, pro quolibet ex duobus postremis canonicis thalerorum octingentorum, pro quolibet ex quatuor canonicis honorariis thalerorum centum, pro quolibet demum ex octo vicariis seu præbendatis thalerorum biscentum.

In archiepiscopali ecclesia Gnesnensi pro præposito et sex canonicis quibus illud capitulum impos-

terum constabit, ea reddituum quantitas conservabitur qua præpositus et sex capitulares seniores actu fruuntur. In capitulo archiepiscopalis ecclesiæ Posnaniensis redditus prædicto modo assignabuntur in annua summa, pro præposito thalerorum mille octingentorum, pro decano thalerorum pariter mille octingentorum, pro quolibet ex duobus primis canonicis thalerorum mille biscentum, pro quolibet ex quatuor sequentibus thalerorum mille, pro quolibet ex duobus postremis thalerorum octingentorum, pro quolibet ex quatuor canonicis honorariis thalerorum centum, et pro quolibet ex octo vicariis seu præbendatis thalerorum biscentum.

In capitulis cathedralium ecclesiarum, tam Trevirensis quam Paderbornensis, pro præposito thalerorum mille quatuor centum, item pro decano thalerorum mille quatuor centum, pro quolibet ex duobus primis canonicis thalerorum mille, pro duobus sequentibus thalerorum noningentorum, pro quolibet ex quatuor canonicis honorariis thalerorum centum, et pro quolibet e sex vicariis, seu præbendatis thalerorum biscentum.

In episcopali ecclesia Monasteriensi, pro præposito thalerorum mille octingentorum, ac pariter pro decano thalerorum mille octingentorum, pro quolibet ex duobus primis canonicis thalerorum mille biscentum, pro quolibet ex sequentibus quatuor thalerorum mille, pro quolibet ex duobus postremis thalerorum octingentorum, pro quolibet ex quatuor canonicis honorariis thalerorum centum, et pro quolibet ex octo vicariis seu præbendatis thalerorum biscentum.

In ecclesia cathedrali Culmensi, pro præposito thalerorum mille biscentum, item pro decano thalerorum mille biscentum, pro primo canonico thalerorum mille, pro secundo thalerorum noningentorum, pro quolibet ex reliquis sex, thalerorum octingentorum, pro quolibet e quatuor canonicis honorariis thalerorum centum, et pro quolibet e sex vicariis seu præbendatis thalerorum biscentum.

In cathedrali ecclesia Wratislaviensi, pro præposito thalerorum bismille, pro decano similiter thalerorum bismille, pro primo canonico prædendam scholastici obtinente thalerorum mille quingentorum, pro quolibet e duobus sequentibus thalerorum mille centum, pro quolibet ex aliis septem thalerorum mille, pro quolibet e sex canonicis honorariis thalerorum centum, et pro quolibet ex octo vicariis, seu præbendatis thalerorum biscentum.

In ecclesia vero episcopali Warmiensi, nihil circa ejus capituli dotationem, et formam ad præsens immutandem esse declaramus, reservata tamen nobis, et Romanis Pontificibus successoribus nostris, facultate illos aliquando ad reliquarum Borussici regni ecclesiarum normam conformandi.

Aquisgranensis præterea ecclesiæ per nos in collegiatam ut supra constitutæ capitulum, constans ex unica præpositi dignitate et sex canonicatibus, eamdem annuorum reddituum summam conservabit qua actu gaudet.

Committimus pariter antedicto Josepho episcopo Warmiensi, ut clericorum seminariis in qualibet diœcesi opportune constabiliendis firma remanente possessione bonorum, quæ ad presens obtinent eas, vel partiales vel integras prout necessitas atque utilitas postulabit, bonorum dotationes attribuet, quæ ab ad promissa serenissimi Borussiæ regis liberalitate suppeditabuntur.

Mandamus quoque eidem Josepho episcopo, ut pro cujuslibet antistitis decenti residentia, vel vetera episcopia, si commode fieri poterit, vel alias domos ad id a præfato rege in respectivis civitatibus, atque etiam alteras ruri, si facile possit, concedendas; itemque domos pro dignitatibus canonicis et vicariis seu præbendatis, necnon pro curia ecclesiastica, pro capitulo, et archivo tribuendas opportune statuet atque assignet.

Ad manutentionem vero fabricarum tam metropolitanarum quam cathedralium ecclesiarum, comprehensis quoque suppressis cathedralibus Corbejensi et Aquisgranensi, atque ad divini cultus, ac inservientium expensas ea bona, ac redditus etiam in futurum conservabuntur, quæ iis usibus jam sunt destinata, quæque serenissimus rex diligentissime servaturum est pollicitus, et in casu extraordinariæ necessitatis confidimus fore ut rebus hisce de thesauro regio liberaliter provideatur.

Antedicto Josepho episcopo præterea injungimus, ut cujuslibet archiepiscopalis et episcopalis ecclesiæ suffraganeatus assuetæ congruæ dotationi provideat, utque singulis archiepiscopis et episcopis ad satisfaciendum expensis vicariorum generalium et curiæ eam reddituum tribuat quantitatem, quæ a prælaudato Borussiæ rege juxta liberalem ac providam suam promissionem hisce titulis factam constituetur.

Et quoniam serenissimus Borussiæ rex ultro nobis pollicitus est se non modo domos illas, tam ad alendos emeritos senes vel infirmos sacerdotes quam ad coercendos ecclesiasticos discolos, ubi existunt conservaturum, sed etiam novas, ubi desunt constabiliturum, propterea ipsi Josepho episcopo committimus, ut cognitis iis quæ de hac re statuerit prælaudatus rex, auditisque respectivis locorum ordinariis sub quorum jurisdictione hujusmodi domus manere debebunt, omnia quæ opus erunt circa memoratas domos earumque congruam dotationem disponat.

Cum vero in suppressis Corbejensi et Aquisgranensi cathedralibus ecclesiis sacra reperiantur suppellectilia ad pontificalia in illis exercenda non amplius necessaria, facultatem prædicto Josepho episcopo concedimus ea in usum et commodum archiepiscopalis ecclesiæ Coloniensis, si opus fuerit, sin minus in usum aliarum regni ecclesiarum quæ iis indigeant, libere valeat convertere.

Habita nunc ratione reddituum supramemoratis archiepiscopalibus et episcopalibus regni Borussiæ ecclesiis ad presens respective adsignatorum in libris cameræ apostolicæ prout sequitur, nempe ecclesiam Coloniensem in florenis mille auri de camera, ecclesias invicem unitas Gnesnensem et Posnaniensem in florenis pariter mille, ecclesiam Wratislaviensem in florenis mille centum sexaginta sex cum duobus tertiis, ecclesiasque Trevirensem, Monasteriensem, Paderbornensem, Culmensem et Warmiensem in florenis sexcentum sexaginta sex cum duabus tertiis taxari mandamus.

Ut autem cuncta a nobis ut supra disposita rite, feliciter, ac celeriter ad optatum exitum perducantur, supradicto Josepho episcopo Warmiensi harum literarum exequutori deputato, omnes et singulas ad hujusmodi effectum necessarias et opportunas concedimus facultates, ut prævias respectivis dotationibus per instrumenta in valida regni forma exaranda, ad uniuscujusque ecclesiæ cum suo capitulo, sive erectionem sive novam ordinationem, ac respectivi territorii diœcesani circumscriptionem procedere, aliaque omnia ut supra ordinata peragere atque statuere, delegata sibi apostolica auctoritate, libere et licite possit et valeat; atque ulterius ipsi Josepho episcopo facultatem pariter tribuimus, ut ad plenam rerum omnium in locis præsertim ab ejus residentia remotis executionem unam seu plures personam vel personas in simili vel alia dignitate ecclesiastica constitutam vel constitutas subdelegare, et tam ipse Josephus quam persona vel personæ ab eo sic subdeleganda vel subdelegandæ, super quacumque oppositione, in actu executionis hujusmodi quomodolibet forsan oritura, servatis tamen de jure servandis etiam definitive, et quacumque appellatione remota pronunciare libere item ac licite possint et valeant, ac quilibet eorum respective possit et valeat.

Eidem vero Josepho episcopo expresse injungimus ac mandamus ut exempla singulorum actorum, tam per se quam per ab eo subdelegatos, in præsentium literarum executionem conficiendorum intra

quadrimestre ab expleta ipsarum executione ad hanc apostolicam sedem in authentica forma transmittat in archivio congregationis rebus consistorialibus præpositæ de more asservanda.

Præsentes autem literas et in eis contenta, ac statuta quæcumque etiam ex eo quod quilibet in præmissis vel in eorum aliquo jus aut interesse habentes, vel quomodolibet etiam in futurum habere prætendentes, cujusvis status, ordinis, conditionis, et præeminentiæ, ac etiam specifica, expressa, et individua mentione digni sint, illis non consenserint, seu quod aliqui ex ipsis ad præmissa minime vocati, vel etiam nullimodo aut non satis auditi fuerint, sive ex alia qualibet etiam læsionis, vel alia juridica privilegiata ac privilegiatissima causa, colore, prætextu, et capite etiam in corpore juris clauso, nullo unquam tempore de subreptionis vel obreptionis, aut nullitatis vitio seu intentionis nostræ, vel interesse habentium consensus, aliove quolibet defectu quantumvis magno, inexcogitato, substantiali ac substantialissimo, sive etiam ex eo quod in præmissis solemnitates, et quæcumque alia forsan servanda et adimplenda, minime servata et adimpleta, seu causæ propter quas præsentes emanaverint non sufficienter adductæ, verificatæ, et justificatæ fuerint, notari, impugnari, aut alias infringi, suspendi, restringi, limitari, vel in controversiam vocari, seu adversus eas restitutionis in integrum apertionis oris, aut aliud quodcumque juris, facti, vel justitiæ remedium impetrari, aut sub quibusvis contrariis constitutionibus, revocationibus, suspensionibus, limitationibus, decretis aut declarationibus generalibus vel specialibus, quomodolibet factis minime posse comprehendi, sed semper ab illis exceptas esse et fore actam, quam ex pontificiæ providentiæ officio certa scientia et potestatis plenitudine nostris factas et emanatas, omnimodo firmitate perpetuo validas et efficaces existere et fore, suosque plenarios et integros effectus sortiri et obtinere, ac ab omnibus ad quos spectat et spectabit quomodolibet in futurum perpetuo et inviolabiliter observari, ac supradictarum ecclesiarum episcopis, et capitulis aliisque, quorum favorem præsentes nostræ literæ concernunt perpetuis futuris temporibus plenissime suffragari debere, eosdemque super præmissis omnibus et singulis, vel illorum causa ab aliquibus quavis auctoritate fungentibus quomodolibet molestari, perturbari, inquietari, vel impediri, neque ad probationem seu verificationem quorumcumque in iisdem præsentibus narratorum nullatenus unquam teneri, neque ad id in judicio vel extra cogi seu compelli posse, et si secus super his a quoquam quavis auctoritate scienter vel ignoranter contigerit attentari irritum, et prorsus inane esse ac fore, volumus atque decernimus.

Non obstantibus de jure quæsito non tollendo de suppressionibus committendis ad partes vocatis quorum interest, aliisque nostris et cancellariæ apostolicæ regulis, necnon dictarum ecclesiarum, etiam confirmatione apostolica, vel quavis firmitate alia roboratis statutis et consuetudinibus, etiam immemorabilibus privilegiis, quoque indultis, et concessionibus quamvis specifica et individua mentione dignis, omnibusque et singulis apostolicis, ac in synodalibus provincialibus, et universalibus conciliis editis specialibus vel generalibus constitutionibus, et ordinationibus quibus omnibus et singulis eorumque totis tenoribus ac formis, etiam si specialis, specifica, et individua mentio, seu quævis alia expressio habenda, aut aliqua alia exquisita forma ad hoc servanda foret illorum tenores, ac si de verbo ad verbum, nihil penitus omisso, et forma in illis tradita, observata, inserti forent, præsentibus pro expressis habentes ad præmissorum omnium, et singulorum effectum latissime et plenissime, ac specialiter et expresse ex certa scientia, et potestatis plenitudine paribus derogamus, et derogatum esse declaramus, cæterisque contrariis quibuscumque.

Volumus præterea, ut harum literarum nostrarum transumptis etiam impressis, manu tamen alicujus notarii publici subscriptis, et sigillo personæ in ecclesiastica dignitate constitutæ munitis, eadem prorsus fides ubique adhibeatur quæ ipsis præsentibus adhiberetur si forent exhibitæ vel ostensæ.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ suppressionis, extinctionis, annullationis, restitutionis, erectionis, unionis, dismembrationis, disjunctionis, separationis, aggregationis, applicationis, circumscriptionis, concessionis, indulti, elargitionis, assignationis, suppletionis, subjectionis, attributionis, statuti, declarationis, commissionis, deputationis, mandati, decreti, derogationis, et voluntatis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. si quis autem hoc attentare præsumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei, ac beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum.

Datum Romæ apud Sanctam Mariam Majorem anno incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo octingentesimo vigesimo primo, decimo septimo kalendas Augusti. Pontificatus nostri anno vigesimo secundo.

London: printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford-street.

PRUSSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 May 1838;—*for*,

A COPY of the PRUSSIAN COMMERCIAL UNION TREATY; and Return of the Names of the several States which have joined that Union, and the Dates at which they so joined; and also the Names of the several States in Germany which have not agreed to join that Union; together with a Return of the Population of each of those States respectively, from the latest Census.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 12 *June* 1838.

LIST OF PAPERS.

No. 1.—Treaty of Customs' Union, signed at Berlin, 22 March 1833 - - - - p. 1. 27
No. 2.—Additional Articles, signed at Berlin, 31 October 1833 - - - - - p. 11. 37
No. 3.—Customs' Union Tariff - - - - - - - - - - - p. 11. 38
No. 4.—List of the States forming the Germanic Confederation; distinguishing those which have joined the Commercial Union - - - - - - - - - p. 56

— No. 1. —

TREATY of CUSTOMS' UNION between *Prussia*, *Hesse-Cassel*, and *Hesse-Darmstadt*, and *Bavaria* and *Wurtemberg*.—Signed at Berlin, 22 March 1833. With additional Articles, signed at Berlin, 31 October 1833. [Extracted from the Collection of Laws for the States of the Kingdom of Prussia, 1833. No. 21. Published, 5 December 1833.]

(Ratified at Berlin, 28 November 1833.)

(Translation.)

TREATY of CUSTOMS' UNION between His Majesty, the King of Prussia, His Highness the Electoral Prince and Co-Regent of Hesse, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, on the one part; and His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, on the other part; dated 22 March 1833.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, his Highness the Electoral Prince and Co-Regent of Hesse, and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, on the one part; and His Majesty the King of Bavaria and His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, on the other part; having, in proof of their continued solicitude for the promotion of the freedom of trade and commerce between their States, and also throughout Germany, generally, caused negotiations to be opened for the further development of the treaties subsisting between them for that purpose, and having nominated their plenipotentiaries accordingly, that is to say,

His Majesty the King of Prussia;

Charles George Maassen, his Privy Councillor of State and Minister of Finance, &c., and Albert Frederick Eichhorn, his Actual Privy Councillor of Legation, and Director in the Ministerial Department of Foreign Affairs, &c.

His Highness the Electoral Prince and Co-Regent of Hesse;

Henry William Von Steuber, his Actual Privy Councillor of Legation, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Prussian and Royal Saxon Courts; and Theodore Lewis Schwedes, his Superior Privy Councillor of Mines, &c.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse;
William Von Kopp, his Actual Privy Councillor, and President of the Upper Chamber of Finance, &c.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria;
Arnold Frederick Von Mieg, his Actual Councillor of State in Ordinary Service and Minister of Finance, &c.; and Frederick Christian John, Count Von Luxburg, his Chancellor, Councillor of State, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Prussian, Royal Saxon, Grand-Ducal Saxon, and Saxon Ducal Courts, &c.

And His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg;
Francis a Paula Frederick, Baron Von Linden, Major of the General Staff, and his Chargé d'Affaires at the Royal Prussian Court, &c.

The following treaty has been concluded by the said plenipotentiaries, subject to ratification :—

Art. I. The customs' associations at present existing between the before-mentioned states, shall, for the future, form one confederation, united by a common system of trade and customs, and comprehending all the countries included therein.

II. Into this united confederation shall especially be admitted such states as have already acceded, either with their whole territory, or with a part of it, to the system of trade and customs of one or other of the contracting states; and regard shall be had to their peculiar relations, arising out of their treaties of accession, with reference to those states with which such treaties have been concluded.

III. But those distinct parts of the territory of the contracting states, which have not yet, on account of their situation, been found suitable for admission into the Prussian and Hessian, or into the Bavarian and Wurtembergian customs' associations, and are for the same reason unsuited for reception into the new united confederation, shall continue to be provisionally excluded from it.

Those regulations shall, however, be maintained, which are at present in force, relative to the facilities of commercial communication between those parts and the principal territory.

Further concessions of this nature shall be granted only by the common consent of the contracting states.

IV. Similar laws, relative to import, export, and transit duties, shall prevail within the dominions of the contracting states, but with such modifications as may, without infringing upon the general rule, be necessary, in consequence of the peculiarity of the general legislation of any of the contracting states, or of local interests. For instance, in the customs' tariff, by regulating the import and export duties upon particular articles, which are ill-suited for the wholesale trade; and in the transit duties, when the course of the commercial roads may render it necessary, by making such variations from the usual rates of duties, as may appear desirable for particular states; provided that their operation be not injurious to the general interests.

The administration of the import, export, and transit duties, and the organization of the authorities for that purpose, shall, in like manner, be put upon the same footing in all the countries of the united confederation, regard being had to the peculiar circumstances existing in each.

The laws and ordinances to be prepared in furtherance of these views, and to be agreed upon by the contracting states; viz.

The customs' law,
The customs' tariff, and
The customs' regulation,
shall be considered as integral and essential parts of the present treaty, and be published simultaneously with it.

V. Alterations in the customs' laws, generally, including the customs' tariff and the customs' regulation (Article IV.), and also additions to, and exceptions from them, shall be effected only in the same manner as the laws are introduced, and with the approbation of all the contracting states; which arrangement shall likewise apply to every regulation involving a general change in the rules relative to the administration of the customs.

VI. Freedom

VI. Freedom of trade and commerce between the contracting states, and a common interest in the customs' revenues, as settled in the following articles, shall commence with the operation of the present treaty.

VII. And from the same period also, all import, export, and transit duties, shall be discontinued on the common boundaries of the late Prussian and Hessian, and Bavarian and Wurtembergian associations, and all articles which are already allowed to be freely interchanged in the territory of the one, shall be freely and without restriction admitted into the territory of the other, with the following reserved exceptions:

a. Articles belonging to monopolies of the state (playing cards and salt), according to Articles IX. and X.

b. Domestic productions, upon which duties of various amounts are at present levied within the contracting states, or which are exempt from duty in one state, but subject to duty in another, and are on this account liable to a compensation duty, according to Article XI.; and lastly,

c. Such articles as cannot be imitated or introduced without infringing on the privileges or patents of invention conceded by one of the contracting states, and are therefore to be still excluded, during the continuance of the patents or privileges, from importation into that state which has granted them.

VIII. The transport of those articles of trade upon which is levied, according to the common customs' tariff, an import or export duty, at the extreme boundaries, and also when removed out of the Royal Bavarian and Royal Wurtembergian countries, into the Royal Prussian, Electoral Hessian, and Grand-Ducal Hessian countries, and *vice versâ*, shall, without prejudice to the freedom of commerce and the exemption from duty settled in Article VII., take place only upon the usual highways and military roads, and upon the navigable streams; and there shall be established at the intermediate boundaries common station-houses, where the conductors of goods shall present their bills of lading or tickets of transport, and specify the articles about to be exported from the one territory to the other.

This regulation shall not apply to the traffic in raw products, in small quantities, nor in any case to the retail trade on the frontiers and at the markets, nor to the luggage of travellers; nor shall a revision of goods take place, unless it be necessary to secure the compensation duties. (Article VII. *b.*)

IX. With respect to the importation of playing cards, each state belonging to the Union shall be at liberty to retain the existing laws of prohibition or restriction.

X. With respect to salt, the following rules shall be observed:

a. The importation of salt, and of all articles from which culinary salt is generally extracted, into the states of the Union from foreign countries not belonging to the Union, shall be forbidden, unless it be actually on account of one of the united governments, and for direct sale in their salt offices, factories, or depôts.

b. The transit of salt, and of the above-mentioned articles, from countries not belonging to the Union, into other countries similarly situated, shall take place only with the consent of the confederated states whose territories shall be passed, and under such measures of precaution as they may consider it necessary to enforce.

c. The exportation of salt into foreign countries, not belonging to the Union, shall be free.

d. With respect to the trade in salt within the states of the Union, the importation of that article out of one state into another, shall be allowed only when there exist special treaties to that effect between the governments of those states.

e. If one of the governments of the Union should desire supplies of salt from another, out of either the public or private salt works, they shall be accompanied by passes from the public authorities; and the contracting governments shall engage to appoint, for this purpose, a public officer at each private salt work, who shall take an account generally of the production and sale thereat.

f. If a state of the Union should be desirous of being supplied with its necessary quantity of salt from a foreign country, or from another state of the Union, through a third confederated state, or of transporting its salt through the same channel, into a foreign country not belonging to the Union, no impediment shall

be offered thereto; but regulations shall be adopted, after previous agreement with the contracting states, (if such should not have been already established by means of treaties,) as to the transit roads, and the necessary measures taken to ensure the prevention of smuggling.

g. If in any states of the Union immediately adjoining others, there should be such a difference in the price of salt, that the danger of smuggling would probably arise in one or other of those states, that state, in which the lower price prevails, shall limit the supply of salt, to places on the frontiers within a circle of at least six miles inwards, to the quantity absolutely necessary for those places, and shall give a satisfactory explanation and assurance thereupon to the neighbouring states concerned.

Further stipulations shall be reserved for special agreement between the contracting states.

XI. With reference to those productions, the internal duties upon which, according to the legal regulations, vary in the different countries of the Union, (Article VII. *b.*) it is agreed by all parties, that it is desirable that uniformity, both in the legislation upon the subject and in the rates of duties, should be established within their states, and that they shall therefore exert themselves to accomplish this object; but, in order to avoid the disadvantages which will, until they succeed, result, from unequal taxation, to the producers in one state in relation to the producers in other states of the Union, supplementary or compensation duties shall be raised upon the following articles: viz.

a. Beer, brandy, tobacco, grape-juice, and wine, in the kingdom of Prussia;

b. Beer, brandy, and bruised malt, in the kingdom of Bavaria, (exclusive, at present, of the Rhine Circle);

c. Beer, brandy, and bruised malt, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg;

d. Beer, brandy, tobacco, grape-juice, and wine, in the electorate of Hesse; and,

e. Beer, in the grand duchy of Hesse.

The following principles shall be observed in fixing and levying the said duties:

1. The compensation duties shall, after the renunciation of the legal tax upon the goods in the country of their destination, accord with the tax upon the same goods in the country of their origin; and they will, therefore, be altogether inoperative with reference to those countries of the Union where an equally high, or a higher duty, is levied upon the same production.

2. Alterations which are made in the duties upon the domestic productions of the contracting states, shall be followed by alterations in the compensation duties, but constantly under the application of the principle established in s. 1. When, by reason of such an alteration, a compensation duty is to be increased, a negotiation thereupon shall, previously, if the increase be absolutely claimed, take place between the contracting states, and a complete statement in support of its admissibility, according to the stipulations of the present treaty, be afforded.

3. The rates of duties upon indigenous grape-juice and wine, upon cultivated tobacco, and upon brandy, at present legally existing in Prussia, and the duty upon indigenous bruised malt and beer, (*Malzaufschlag*), at present existing in Bavaria, shall in every case form, in a state of the Union which has already introduced, or may in future introduce, those duties, the highest rates to be levied, as compensation duties, upon those articles, when imported from a country in which there is no duty upon similar productions, even when the duty in question, if levied in the state which receives the compensation duty, would exceed the highest rate fixed.

4. The internal duties paid to the state shall not be returned, when the articles, upon which the duties have been so paid, are transported into another country of the Union.

5. A compensation duty shall not, under any circumstances, be levied upon other articles than beer and malt, brandy, tobacco-leaves, grape-juice, and wine.

6. In all the states, in which a compensation duty is imposed upon tobacco, grape-juice, and wine, a further duty upon those articles shall, in no case, be retained or imposed, either on account of the state, or for the benefit of the communes.

7. Such articles shall not be liable to the compensation duties as are proved, in the manner prescribed in the customs' regulation, to have already, as foreign goods

goods intended for importation or transit, been subjected to the official authority of the proper customs' officers, or to be still liable thereto: nor, in like manner also, those articles produced within the territory of the Union which pass through one confederated state in order to be introduced either into another, or into a foreign country.

8. The compensation duty shall belong to the treasury of that state into which the consignment is sent, and if it should not have been previously levied in the country from which the goods were exported, on account of the state entitled thereto, it shall be paid in the territory of the latter.

9. In each of the contracting states, certain arrangements shall be adopted for levying the compensation duty within that country of the Union from which the consignment is made, either upon the spot, or at the nearest toll or tax-office; or the payment thereof shall be secured by affording the proper notification.

10. Until such arrangements shall have been adopted by special agreement, the commerce in articles subject to a compensation duty will be in some degree restricted, inasmuch as they must, without distinction as to the quantities transported, be introduced into the territory of the state entitled to the duty, only upon the roads stated in Article VIII., or elsewhere to be defined, and must be reported at the proper stations to be established there, and the duties paid upon them respectively; but the commerce in articles upon which a compensation duty is not to be levied, shall not, however, in consequence of the above regulations, be exposed to any further supervision than that declared in the before-mentioned article.

XII. With respect to the duties upon articles of consumption which are levied within the countries of the Union, upon other articles than those mentioned in Article XI., and with respect also to the duties upon beverages levied in the grand duchy of Hesse, the same treatment shall be reciprocally observed, so that in one state of the Union the productions of another state of the Union shall not, under any pretence, be more heavily taxed than its own indigenous productions. The same principle shall also apply to the excise and other similar duties which are levied on account of separate communes, provided that those duties are not generally inadmissible according to the stipulation of Article XI. s. 6.

XIII. The contracting states reciprocally renew their agreement as to the principle that high-road tolls or other duties existing in lieu thereof, as for example, the fixed contribution to the tolls in the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg as a substitute for road dues upon goods imported, also tolls for paved roads, dams, bridges, and ferries, or under whatever other names they exist, shall, without distinction as to whether they are levied for the benefit of the state, or on private account, viz., that of a commune, be retained or introduced anew, only to the amount required for defraying the usual charges of maintenance and repair.

The high-road toll at present existing in Prussia, according to the general tariff of the year 1828, shall be regarded as the highest rate, and shall not henceforth be exceeded in any of the contracting states. Special tolls for re-opening the gates of towns and for paved roads shall, agreeably to the preceding principle, be abolished upon the high roads where they still exist, and paved places shall be comprehended among the tracts of high roads, so that, in future, only the high-road tolls shall be levied, according to the common tariff.

XIV. The contracting governments being anxious to concert together, in order to bring into effect, throughout their countries, the same system of monies, weights, and measures, shall cause special negotiations to be forthwith opened for that purpose; and shall direct their attention, in the next place, to the adoption of a common customs' weight.

In case uniformity in this respect should not be attainable by the time that the present treaty comes into operation, the contracting states shall, in order to facilitate the transmission of merchandize, and to the readier despatch thereof at the customs' stations (if this should not have been already accomplished), insert in the regulations relative to weights and measures contained in their tariffs, a reduction thereof into the weights and measures contained in the tariffs of the other contracting states, and cause the same to be published for the use as well of their own customs' officers as of the trading public.

The customs' tariff of duties (Article IV.) shall be drawn up under two principal heads, viz. according to the Prussian and according to the Bavarian system of money, weights, and measures. The declaration as to the weight and admeasurement of taxable articles shall be made in Prussia, according to the Prussian, in Bavaria and Wurtemberg, according to the Bavarian weights and measures, and in the Hessian countries, according to the weights and measures legally in use there. But in the documents of the customs' authorities, the quantity of merchandize shall also be expressed under one of the two principal divisions of the customs' tariff.

Until the contracting states can agree upon a common monetary system, the payment of the customs' duties shall be made, in each state, according to the standard of coinage admitted in the payment of the other taxes of the country.

But, for the present, the gold and silver coins of all the contracting states, with the exception of the small coinage, shall be received at all the toll-houses of the Union, and tables of comparative value shall be published for that purpose.

XV. The water-tolls, or river-dues, including the duties which relate to the vessel itself (*Recognitionsgebühren*), shall continue to be reciprocally levied upon the navigation of those rivers to which the stipulations of the Act of the Congress of Vienna, or special treaties, apply, according to such stipulations, if nothing be specifically settled upon the subject.

In the latter case the contracting states shall, particularly as regards the navigation upon the Rhine and its tributary streams, enter into negotiations, without delay, in order to conclude an agreement, by virtue of which the importation, exportation, and transit of the productions of all the united countries upon the above rivers shall be, if not entirely freed, at least as much as possible relieved, from the navigation duties, with a constant reservation, however, as to the payment of the dues of recognition. (*Recognitionsgebühren*).

Every favour granted by a state of the Union to the navigation of its own subjects upon the abovementioned rivers, shall, in like manner, be conceded to the navigation of the subjects of the other states of the Union.

Upon the other rivers, to which neither the Act of the Congress of Vienna, nor other public treaties, apply, the water-tolls shall be levied according to the particular regulations of the governments concerned; but on those rivers also the subjects of the contracting states, and their vessels and merchandize, shall invariably be put upon the same footing.

XVI. From the day on which the common customs' regulation of the Union is brought into operation, all staple and other similar laws still existing, shall cease within the territories of the Union, and no goods shall be detained, unloaded or warehoused, by force, except in the cases allowed or prescribed in the common customs' regulation, or in the navigation laws applicable to them.

XVII. Tolls for canals, sluices, bridges, ferries, havens, weighing machines, cranes and warehouses, and contributions towards establishments appointed for facilitating commerce, shall be levied only when actual use is made of such conveniences and establishments; and contributions towards the latter shall not be increased to the subjects of any one of the contracting states, but levied uniformly in an equal degree upon the subjects of all of them. If weighing machines or cranes be used only for the assistance of the customs' officers in their duty of control, the charges payable on that account shall not be levied upon merchandize which has been previously weighed by the customs' authorities.

XVIII. The contracting states are further desirous of co-operating, in order to promote industry and trade by the adoption of uniform principles, and to afford the utmost freedom and scope to the subjects of one state for the exercise of their privilege of seeking an occupation and livelihood in another state; and no duty shall, from the period when the present treaty comes in force, therefore, be imposed upon the subjects of one of the contracting states who carry on trade or business, or are in search of employment, in the territory of another state, to which the subjects of the latter state, under similar circumstances, are not equally subjected.

In like manner, manufacturers and merchants, who purchase merely on account of their business, or travellers who do not hawk about goods, but patterns only of them for the purpose of obtaining orders, if they have acquired, by the payment of the legal duties, the right to carry on business in that state of

the

the Union in which they reside, or are employed in the service of merchants or tradesmen so privileged, shall not be compelled to pay any further duty for this purpose in the other states of the Union.

The subjects of any of the contracting states, who attend the markets and fairs in the other contracting states, in the exercise of their trade, and for the disposal of their productions or manufactures, shall also be treated in the same manner as the subjects of those states.

XIX. The Prussian sea-ports shall be open to the trade of the subjects of all the states of the Union, upon payment of precisely the same duties as are paid by the royal Prussian subjects; and the consuls of one or other of the contracting states, appointed at foreign sea-ports or other places of trade, shall be bound to advise and assist, as far as possible, the subjects of the other contracting states in any cases which may occur.

XX. The contracting states, for the purpose of protecting their common customs' system against smuggling, and the duties upon articles of domestic consumption against fraud, have agreed upon a general cartel, which shall be brought into operation as soon as possible, and not later than the present treaty.

XXI. The community of revenue of the contracting states, consequent upon the present treaty, shall have reference to the amount of the import, export, and transit duties in the Prussian states, the kingdoms of Wurtemberg and Bavaria, the electorate of Hesse, and the grand duchy of Hesse, including also those countries which have already acceded to the customs' system of any of the contracting states.

From this community shall be exempted the revenue arising from the following sources, which is reserved for the private disposal of the governments of the states interested; viz.

1. The taxes which are levied within each state upon articles of domestic production, including the compensation duties reserved according to Article XI.

2. The water-tolls, mentioned in Article XV.

3. The highway duties, and tolls for paved roads, dams, bridges, ferries, canals, sluices, and havens; also dues for weighing machines, and warehouses, and the like, under whatever other name they may be levied; and,

4. The fines and confiscations, arising from infractions of the customs' laws, which shall belong to each government within its own territory, after payment of the share reserved for the informer.

XXII. The amount of the duties which are to become common property shall, after deducting;—

1. The expenses hereafter mentioned in Article XXX.;

2. The restitutions on account of erroneous impositions; and,

3. The indemnifications and compensations to be made by virtue of special agreements between all parties;—

Be divided among the contracting states, according to the population of each state comprehended in the Union.

The population of such states as have acceded, or may yet accede, to the Customs' Union, by means of a treaty with one or other of the contracting states, guaranteeing an annual payment by the latter, as an indemnity for the share of the former in the common customs' revenue, shall be included in the population of the state which makes such payment.

The census of the population, in each separate state of the Union, shall be taken every three years, from a period yet to be agreed upon, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the states to each other.

XXIII. Concessions, with reference to the payment of taxes, which are granted to the trading interests, and are not founded upon the customs' laws, shall be at the expense of the treasury of that state which has granted them. The circumstances under which such concessions shall be approved are reserved for further agreement.

XXIV. Special concessions connected with the customs, which are enjoyed only by places where fairs are held, for instance, the privilege of discounts, shall not, in conformity with the object of the Customs' Union, which is directed to the promotion of a freer and more natural exercise of general commerce, be extended in those states of the Union where they at present exist, but rather limited as much as possible, and their speedy and total removal attempted, with a due regard, as well to the circumstances upon which the maintenance of such hitherto favoured places depends, as to their previous relative situation in matters

of trade with foreign countries. New concessions, however, shall in no case be granted without the consent of all parties.

XXV. Articles which are imported for the household service of the sovereigns and reigning families, or of the ambassadors, envoys, chargés d'affaires, &c., accredited to their courts, shall not be exempt from the payment of the duties settled in the tariff, and if compensation be made for the same, it shall not be charged to the general account; nor in like manner shall those indemnities, which may be payable in one or other of the states, to those nobles who were formerly immediate members of the empire, or to communes, or to private individuals entitled thereto, in return for customs' rights abolished, or for exemptions repealed, be charged to that account.

Every state shall, however, be at liberty to allow, by means of free passes, the importation, exportation, or transit of particular articles, to take place in its own territory without payment of duty; but such articles shall be treated according to the customs' laws, and noted in the free registers, which shall be kept as well as the other customs' registers, and the duties which would have been levied thereon, shall, at the next adjustment of the revenues, be deducted from the share of that state by which the free passes were granted.

XXVI. The right of pardon and of commutation of punishment shall be reserved to each of the contracting states. Periodical accounts of the remission of punishments shall be reciprocally communicated when desired.

XXVII. The nomination of the officers and servants at the local and district stations, where goods are examined and duties levied, who are, in conformity with the special arrangement on the subject, to be appointed, regulated, and instructed upon uniform principles, shall be reserved to each of the contracting states within its own territory.

XXVIII. The customs' officers at the local and district stations shall, in each state of the Union, be under the direction of customs' boards (where more than one is necessary), which shall also carry into effect the general customs' laws, and be subordinate to the proper ministerial department of the state concerned. The formation of the customs' boards, and the arrangement of the plan of their proceedings, shall be reserved to the government of each state; but their jurisdiction, so far as it is left undecided in the principal treaty and in the general customs' laws, shall be defined in a common instruction to be agreed upon for that purpose.

XXIX. The returns to be made by the customs' officers, appointed to levy the duties, at the expiration of each quarter of the year, and the final accounts of the customs' revenues received in each quarter, and during the whole year, respectively, to be submitted by them on the expiration of the year, and after the closing of the books, shall be audited by the customs' boards concerned, and collected together in general statements, which shall be transmitted to the central board, to which each state may depute an officer.

This Board shall, every three months, prepare, according to such documents, the provisional accounts between the confederated states, and forward them to the central finance department of each, and shall also make out the definitive accounts of the year.

If it should appear from the quarterly accounts, that the actual receipt of a state of the Union has exceeded the share in the revenues accruing to that state, in proportion to the whole receipt, by more than the amount of one month, the necessary measures shall be adopted for equalizing the amount, by a payment on the part of the state or states in which the additional sum has been received.

XXX. With reference to the charges of management, and those incurred in levying the duties, the following principles shall be observed:

1. No community, in this respect, shall be allowed, but each Government shall defray its expenses of management, and of levying the duties, respectively, which are incurred within its own territory, whether in the regulation and maintenance of the chief and auxiliary customs' establishments, and of those for domestic taxes, of salt offices and warehouses, and of the boards of direction, or in the support of the individuals employed in such offices and capacities, and in the granting of pensions to them, or in any other way necessarily resulting from the administration of the customs.

2. With respect to that portion of the expense which is required for the customs' officers, employed in levying the duties, and in the control or examination

examination of merchandize, and in the escort thereof upon the territories adjoining a foreign country, and within the boundary district belonging to such territories, an agreement shall be made, as to the sum total which shall be deducted by each of the contracting states, from the gross amount of the customs' duties received annually, and becoming common property.

3. In cases where the levying of private taxes is united with that of the customs' duties, only that portion of the salary and necessary expenses of the customs' officers, which is proportionate to their services in the customs, compared with their other duties, shall be reckoned in arranging their allowances.

4. General rules shall be agreed upon in order to effect the utmost possible similarity in the rates of pay of the officers employed in levying duties and examining merchandize, and of those belonging to the boards of direction.

XXXI. The contracting states reciprocally concede to each other the right of nominating, at the principal customs' stations on the boundaries of the states of the Union, comptrollers, who shall take cognizance of the operations there, and at the auxiliary stations, relative to the despatch of merchandize and the observance of the boundaries, and shall co-operate in the maintenance of the legal regulations, and in the removal of any defects; but they shall refrain from issuing any directions of their own.

It is reserved for further negotiation on this subject, whether any and what share in the current business shall be taken by the above comptrollers.

XXXII. Each of the contracting states shall have the right to delegate officers to the customs' boards of direction in other states of the Union, for the purpose of acquiring a perfect knowledge of all the business connected with the administration of the customs, and with the community of interests established in the present treaty.

The relative duties of those officers shall be further defined in a special instruction, of which an unreserved disclosure, on the part of the state where the delegates act, relative to matters connected with the general management of the customs, and the facilitating of every means of acquiring information on the subject, shall be the basis; whilst, on the part of the delegates, attention shall be paid with equal sincerity to the reconciling, in accordance with the mutual objects and relations of the confederated states, of any doubts and differences of opinion which may arise.

The ministerial departments of all the states of the Union shall reciprocally communicate, when requested, every desired information upon the general affairs of the customs; and with respect to the temporary or permanent appointment of a superior officer, or should the deputing of a plenipotentiary, otherwise accredited to the government, be desirable for that purpose, every opportunity shall be readily afforded according to the above expressed principle to such delegate, in order to enable him to become perfectly acquainted with the general management of the customs.

XXXIII. A congress, at which each of the governments of the Union shall appoint a plenipotentiary, shall be held annually about the beginning of June, for the purpose of general discussion.

A president, who shall not however enjoy any personal advantage, shall be chosen by the plenipotentiaries at the conference, from among themselves, in order formally to direct their proceedings.

The first congress shall be held at Munich, and the subsequent places of meeting shall be agreed upon at the close of each annual congress, according to the nature of the objects expected to be discussed at the ensuing conferences.

XXXIV. The attention of the plenipotentiaries at the conference shall be directed to:

a. The consideration of all difficulties and defects which may be observable in one or other of the contracting states, in the execution of the primary treaty, of the special stipulations of the customs' laws and regulations, and of the tariff, which may not have been removed during the year, in consequence of a correspondence upon the subject between the ministerial departments;

b. The definitive apportionment among the states of the Union, of the general receipts, according to the documents prepared by the principal officers of the customs, and submitted to them, after examination, by the central office, which may be necessary for the purpose of examining the accounts in a manner suitable to the common interest;

c. The consideration of all requests and proposals for improving the customs' administration, which may be submitted by any of the governments of the Union ;

d. The negotiation of such alterations of the customs' laws, of the tariff, of the customs' regulation, and of the organization of the administration thereof, as may be proposed by any one of the contracting states;

And, generally, to the suitable developement and accomplishment of a common system of trade and customs.

XXXV. If any extraordinary circumstance should occur in the course of the year, at any other period than that of the meeting of the Congress of Plenipotentiaries, which calls for immediate measures and arrangements on the part of the states of the Union, the contracting parties shall concert thereupon in the usual diplomatic manner, or convoke an extraordinary meeting of their plenipotentiaries.

XXXVI. The expenses of the plenipotentiaries, and of their assistants, shall be defrayed by the government by which they are deputed ; but the chancery expenses, local and personal, shall be defrayed by the government of the territory in which the conference is held.

XXXVII. If, at the time of the execution of the present treaty, a uniformity in the rate of import duties should not have been brought into operation in the countries of the contracting governments, they shall be bound to adopt every regulation which may be necessary, in order that the customs' revenues of the Union, collectively, may not be injured by the importation and collection of articles of merchandize, upon which no duties have been paid, or smaller duties are payable than those contained in the tariff of the Union.

XXXVIII. In case other German states should notify their wish to be admitted into the Customs' Union established by the present treaty, the high contracting parties shall declare that they are ready to comply with that wish, so far as it may be compatible with a due regard to the peculiar interests of the members of the Union, by concluding treaties for that purpose.

XXXIX. They shall also exert themselves to facilitate and extend as much as possible, by means of treaties with other states, the commerce of their subjects.

XL. Whatever is necessary to the execution, in detail, of the stipulations contained in the present treaty, and in those that may be supplementary to it, more especially to the preparation of the principal agreements, regulations, and instructions established in common, shall be performed by special commissioners.

XLI. The present treaty, which is to be brought into operation on the 1st of January 1834, shall continue in force until the 1st of January 1842; and if, during that term, and, at the latest, two years before the expiration of it, the contrary should not be declared, the period of its continuance shall be prolonged to 12 years, and afterwards from 12 years to 12 years.

The latter arrangement shall, however, be observed, only in case all the states of the Germanic Confederation should not, in the meantime, agree upon adopting, in common, such measures as may fully accomplish the object of the present Customs' Union, and be in accordance with the intention expressed in the XIXth Article of the Act of the Germanic Confederation.

Should any general regulations be adopted, relative to a free intercourse in the necessaries of life in all the states of the Germanic Confederation, the stipulations on the subject in the tariff of the Union, prepared in conformity with the present treaty, shall be modified accordingly.

The present treaty shall be forthwith submitted for the ratification of the High Contracting Courts, and the declarations of ratification shall be exchanged at Berlin within six weeks at the latest.

Done at Berlin, the 22d March 1833.

(L.S.) *Carl Georg Maassen.*
(L.S.) *Albrecht Friedrich Eichhorn.*
(L.S.) *H. W. Von Steuber.*
(L.S.) *Heinrich Theodor Ludwig Schwedes.*
(L.S.) *Wilhelm Von Kopp.*
(L.S.) *Arn. Fried. Von Mieg.*
(L.S.) *Friedrich Ch. Johann Gf. Von Luxburg.*
(L.S.) *Franz a Paula Friedrich Frh. Von Linden.*

— No. 2. —

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Additional Articles to the Customs' Union Treaty of the 22d March 1833, between *Prussia*, the Electorate of *Hesse*, and the Grand Duchy of *Hesse*, on the one part, and *Bavaria* and *Wurtemberg* on the other part.—Signed at Berlin, 31 October 1833.

(Translation.)

ART. I. His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, shall, in conformity with the agreement contained in the IVth Article of the Customs' Union treaty of 22d of March 1833, cause to be published in their states the annexed customs' regulation and tariff, which shall, together, form their customs' law. The said customs' tariff shall in like manner be published, at the same time as the above treaty, in the kingdom of Prussia, the electorate of Hesse, and the grand duchy of Hesse, but without interfering with the customs' laws and regulations existing in these states. The laws and customs' regulations alluded to in this Article, and also the tariff, shall be regarded as integral parts of the treaty of 22d March 1833.

II. The contracting parties shall, as soon as possible, make arrangements, in order that the punishment of offences of every description against the customs' laws, which equally affect the interests of all the states of the Union, may be regulated according to uniform principles.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have executed and sealed, with a reservation as to ratification, the preceding Articles, which shall have the same force and validity as if they were contained in the treaty of 22d March 1833.

Done at Berlin, the 31st October 1833.

(L.S.) *Carl Georg Maassen.*
(L.S.) *Albrecht Friedrich Eichhorn.*
(L.S.) *Heinrich Theodor Ludwig Schwedes.*
(L.S.) *Wilhelm Von Kopp.*
(L.S.) *Friedrich Ch. Johann Gf. Von Luxburg.*
(L.S.) *Franz a Paula Friedrich Frh. Von Linden.*
(L.S.) *Carl Friedrich Von Wilckens-Hohenau.*

Mem.—The ratifications of this treaty, and of the Additional Articles, were exchanged at Berlin, on the 28th November 1833.

— No. 3. —

CUSTOMS' UNION TARIFF.

(Translation.)

Published officially in Prussia, 5 December 1833.

[This Union Tariff agrees with the copy which is annexed to the Additional Articles of 31st October 1833, except in some alterations referring to the form, which have been considered necessary in the particular circumstances of the Grand Duchy.]

First Section.

Articles which are not subject to any Duty, entirely free.

1. Trees for planting, and vines.

2. Beehives with live bees.

3. Blood of slaughtered cattle, as well fluid as dry.

4. Brandy wash.

5. Dung, animal, also other manure, as buck-ashes, lime-ashes, horn-shavings, bone-scum, sugar-bakers' clay, dung-salt; the latter only by particular permits, and under control for use.

6. Eggs.

7. Earths and ores which are not by name rated with duties, as bole, pumice, blood-stone, manganese, gypsum, loam, marl, sand, emery, heavy spar in crystallized pieces, common potter's clay and pipe-clay, trepoly, fuller's earth, &c., &c.

8. The produce of agriculture and breeding of cattle of any single estate crossed by the borders.

9. Fresh fish and crawfish.

10. Grass, fodder, and hay.

11. Fresh garden produce, as flowers, vegetables and herbs, potatoes and turnips, eatable roots, &c., also fresh madder roots, and agaric, raw as it comes from the trees, also undried chicory; the latter with exceptions when destined to certain borders.

12. Poultry and small game of all sorts.

13. Varnish and potter's ore (Alguifoux).

14. Gold and silver coined, in bars, or in pieces, with exception of foreign small coin containing silver.

15. Domestic implements and goods which have been used, worn clothes and linen, tools which have been used, and brought for own use, also new clothes and linen if they are for setting up housekeeping.

16. Wood, (for burning and timber, and osiers) which are transported by land, and not intended for a wood depôt for shipping, brushwood and brooms of the same.

17. Clothes and linen which travellers, carriers, and navigators have for their own use, also tools of travelling mechanics, patterns and pattern cards which commercial travellers carry with them, also the carriages and vessels which carriers and navigators have with them for conveyance of passengers and goods, ships' stores which have been used, travelling apparatus and articles of provision to be consumed in travelling.

18. Peat or tan-cake (soaked tan for fuel).

19. Milk.

20. Fruit, fresh, excepting destined for particular frontiers.

21. Paper shavings (waste), paper written on (deeds, waste-paper).

22. Seeds of forest woods.

23. Shave-grass, rushes and reeds.

24. Wool-shearings (the waste in cloth shearing), also flock-wool (the waste in spinning), and shreds of cloth (waste in weaving).

25. Stones, hewn or unhewn, quarry, lime, slates, tiles, and bricks, transported by land, and not intended for a depôt for shipping, mill-stones, and coarse polishing and grinding stones in the same manner, except when destined to certain specified borders.

26. Straw, hay, and chopped straw.

27. Animals, all live, which are not mentioned in tariff.

28. Peat and turf.

29. Grounds and husks.

Second Section.

Articles which are subject to a Duty Inwards or Outwards.

Fifteen silver groschen or half a Prussian dollar for the Prussian cwt., or 50 kreuzer at the 24 gulden rate, for the customs' cwt. gross, is in general taken on introduction, and no farther duty for consumption in the country, nor in case the goods are again sent out.

Exceptions occur in all articles, which are either, as above, quite free, or according to the following, namely:

(*a*) Liable to a lower or higher entrance duty than half a dollar per Prussian cwt., or 50 kreuzers per customs' cwt., or

(*b*) Such on which there is an export duty.

The following are the Articles on which the annexed Duties are to be taken:

No.	DENOMINATION of ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty according to the Prussian or Twenty-one Gulden standard, the Dollar divided in 30ths and 24ths. Measure and Weight.				Rate of Duty according to the Twenty-four Gulden standard and Customs' Cwt.			
		Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight Per Cwt.	Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight Per Cwt.
		Cwt.	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Lbs.*	*Cwt.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Lbs.*
1	Waste—								
	Of glass-houses, pieces of broken glass, lees of soap-houses, furriers' waste, animals' sinews, horns, horn-tips, hoofs and bones; the latter, whether whole or broken.	1	free	– – 10 (8)*	- - -	1	free	– 31¼	
	Note.—On the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontiers	–	- - -	- - -	- - -	1	free	1 40	
2	Cotton and Cotton Goods—								
	(*a*) Raw cotton - - - - - - - - -	1	free	– 15 (12)	- - -	1	free	– 50	
	(*b*) Cotton Yarn—								
	1. White, untwisted, and wadding - - - -	1	2 –	- -	- - 20 in casks or chests, 10 in bales -	1	3 26¼	- -	- - 18 in casks or chests, 9 in bales.
	2. Double or twisted yarn, twist and knitting yarn, also all dyed yarn - - - - - -	1	6 –	- -		–	- -	- -	
	(*c*) Cotton goods; also any goods manufactured of cotton and linen without mixture of silk or wool; also such stocking manufacture, laces (tull), lace-maker, buttonmaker, embroiderer and millinery; also spun and lace goods, consisting of metal wire (tinsel), and cotton or cotton and linen not mixed with silk; wool, iron, glass, wood, leather, brass, steel and other materials.	1	50 –	- -	- - 20 in casks and cases, 8 in bales.	1	85 –	- -	- - 18 in casks and cases, 8 in bales.
3	Lead—								
	(*a*) Raw, in blocks, pigs, &c. - - - - -	1	– 7½ (6)	- -	- - -	1	– 25		
	(*b*) Coarse leaden ware, as kettles, pipes, shot, plates, &c.	1	2 –	- -	- - 7 in casks and chests.	1	3 26¼	- -	- - 7 in casks and chests.
	(*c*) Fine leaden ware, as toys, partly or entirely of lead; also lacquered goods.	1	10 –	- -	- - 22 in casks and chests, 14 in baskets.	1	16 58¾	- -	- - 20 in casks and chests, 13 in baskets.
4	Brushmakers' and Sievemakers' Ware—								
	(*a*) Coarse, combined with wood and iron, without polish or varnish.	1	3 –	- -	- - -	1	5 6¼		
	(*b*) Fine, combined with other materials - - -	1	10 –	- -	- - 22 in casks and chests.	1	16 58¾	- -	- - 20 in casks or chests.
5	Drugs and Apothecaries' Goods, also Dye Goods—								
	(*a*) Chemical manufactures for the use of medicine or trades; also preparations, ethereal and other oils, acids, salts, inspissated juices; also painting, washing colours, crayons, Indian ink, boxes of colours and ink, fine painting brushes, wafers, court-plaister, sealing wax, &c., and generally, all articles included in apothecary, drug and colouring goods, provided they are not particularly excepted.	1	3 20 (16)	- -	- - 10 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	6 15	- -	- - 9 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	There are, however, the following exceptions, and to pay less, viz:—								
	(*b*) Alum - - - - - - - - - -	1	1 10 (8)	- -	12 in casks -	1	2 17½	- -	11 in casks.
	(*c*) White lead (kremserweiss), pure or adulterated -	1	2 –	- -	7 in casks -	1	3 26¼	- -	7 in casks.
	(*d*) Vermilion, smalt, purified soda (mineral alkali), vitriol of copper, mixed iron and copper vitriol, white vitriol.	1	1 –	- -	- - -	1	1 40		
	(*e*) Iron vitriol (green) - - - - - - -	1	– 7½ (6)	- -	- - -	1	– 25		
	(*f*) Yellow, green, red colouring earth, red ochre, chalk, ochre, red stone, umbra; also red, also raw, in pieces.	1	– 5 (4)	– 5 (4)	- - -	1	– 18¾	– 18¾	
	(*g*) 1. Gall-nuts, madder, buckthorn berries, turmeric, quercitron, safflower, schumack, woad and weld.	1	– 5 (4)	– 5 (4)	- - -	1	– 18¾	– 18¾	
	2. Oak-apples and gall-nuts - - - -	1	– 2½	– 2½	- - -	1	– 8	– 8	
	(*h*) Dyewoods in blocks or rasped - - - -	1	– 5 (4)	– 5 (4)	- - -	1	– 18¾	– 18¾	
	(*i*) Corkwood, pockwood, cedar and boxwood - -	1	– 5 (4)	– 5 (4)	- - -	1	– 18¾	– 18¾	
	(*k*) Pot, woadashes, tartrate of potass and unrefined soda.	1	– 7½ (6)	- -	- - -	1	– 25		
	(*l*) Mineral waters in bottles or cans - - -	1	– 7½ (6)	- -	- - -	1	– 25		
	(*m*) Saltpetre, refined or unrefined - - - -	1	– 5 (4)	- -	- - -	1	– 18¾		
	(*n*) Muriatic and sulphuric acid - - - - -	1	1 10 (8)	- -	- - 25 in cases, 10 in baskets.	1	2 17½	- -	- - 23 in cases, 9 in baskets.
	(*o*) Refuse (waste) from the manufacture of saltpetre or muriatic acid.	1	– 7½ (6)	- -	- - -	1	– 25		

* The figure under silver groschen denotes 24th of a dollar.

(*continued*)

No.	DENOMINATION of ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty according to the Prussian or Twenty-one Gulden standard, the Dollar divided in 30ths and 24ths. Measure and Weight.				Rate of Duty according to the Twenty-four Gulden standard and Customs Cwt.			
		Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight Per Cwt.	Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight Per Cwt.
			Thlr. Sgr. Pf.	Thlr. Sgr. Pf.	Lbs.		Fl. Kr.	Fl. Kr.	Lbs.
5.	Drugs and Apothecaries' Goods; also Dye Goods—*contd.*	Cwt.				Cwt.			
	(*p*) Brimstone	1	2½ (2)	- -	- - -	1	- 8		
	(*q*) Turpentine and oil of turpentine	1	- 10 (8)	- -	- - -	1	- 31¼		
	Note.—Raw produce of mineral, vegetable and animal race for trade or medical purposes, which are not charged particularly higher or lower; also foreign cabinetmakers' wood, not otherwise enumerated; also lead, gold and silver, litharge are subject to the general duty inwards.								
6	Iron and Steel—								
	(*a*) Raw iron of all sorts; as iron from the mines, iron filings, hammered iron.	1	free	- 7½ (6)	- - -	1	free	- 25	
	Note 1.—In the western provinces of Prussia in Bavaria, Hessia, and in the grand duchy of Hesse the export of raw iron is free.								
	2. In Bavaria and Wurtemberg, imported on the right of the Rhine.	-	- - -	- -	- - -	1	- 12½		
	(*b*) Wrought iron; as bar and rod iron, round, hoop, locksmiths', stretched, pinched, binding ingots, rough; bolt and barrel iron, also raw and cement steel; cast and refined steel.	1	1 -	- -	- - -	1	1 40		
	Note 1.—On the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontiers, to the right of the Rhine.	-	- -	- -	- - -	1	2 48¾		
	2. Of raw steel, by sea from the Russian frontiers to the mouth of the Vistula inclusive, the general import duty alone is charged.								
	(*c*) All sorts of iron in sheets, also iron wire, anchors, and anchor chains.	1	3 20 (16)	- -	- - 11 in casks and chests. 7 in baskets. 4 in bales.	1	6 15	- -	- - 10 in casks and chests. 7 in baskets. 4 in bales.
	(*d*) Iron Wares—								
	1. Coarse castings, stoves, plates, grates, &c.	1	1 -	- -	- - -	1	1 40		
	Note.—On the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontiers, to the right of the Rhine.	-	- -	- -	- - -	1	2 48¾		
	2. Coarse articles made of wrought iron, iron and steel, plate iron, steel and iron-wire, also combined with wood; also such like goods tinned but not polished; as axes, sword-blades, files, hammers, hatchets, pins, wood-screws, coffee-boxes and mills, chains, iron machines, nails, pans, smoothing-irons, shovels, locks, coarse buckles, and rings not polished, vices, scythes, sickles, chisels, curry-combs, steeple-clocks, cloth-workers and tailors' shears, coarse scale-beams, tongs, &c.	1	6 -	- -	- - 11 in casks and cases. 7 in baskets. 4 in bales.	1	10 12½	- -	- - 10 in casks and chests. 7 in baskets. 4 in bales.
	3. Fine; whether made entirely of fine cast-iron, fine polished iron or steel, or any such materials combined with wood, horn, bone, tanned leather, copper, brass, tin, (the latter polished), and other heavy metals; as fine cast-goods, knives, sewing and knitting needles, scissors, wool cards, sword cuttery, lacquered ironware, arms of all sorts.	1	10 -	- -	- - 22 in casks and chests. 14 in baskets.	1	16 58¾	- -	- - 20 in casks and chests. 13 in baskets.
7	Ores; namely, iron and steel ore, minerals, black-lead ore, black-lead calamina, cobalt.	1	free	- 5 (1)	- - -	1	free	- 18¾	
	Note.—In Westphalia and the Lower Rhine on the borders of Wilnsdorf to the Rhine, also on the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontiers, iron ore.	1	free	free	- - -	1	free	free	
8	Flax, Tow, Hemp, Oakum	1	- 5 (4)	- -	- - -	1	- 18¾		
9	Grain, Pulse, Seeds, and Berries—								
	(*a*) Grain and pulse, as wheat, spelt or amel corn, barley, ditto malted, oats, heathcorn or buckwheat, rye, beans, pease, millet, lentils, and vetches.	1 bush[l]	- 5 (4)	- -	- - - of Hessian measure.	1 malter	- 40		
	Note 1.—Beyond the Rhine district the import duty is taken according to the Supplement (A); the export duty according to Supplement (B).	1 Bavarian bushel.	- 20 (16)	- -	- - -	1 Bavarian bushel.	1 10		

No.	DENOMINATION of ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty according to the Prussian or Twenty-one Gulden standard, the Dollar divided in 30ths and 24ths. Measure and Weight.				Rate of Duty according to the Twenty-four Gulden standard and Customs' Cwt.				
		Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight per Cwt.	Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight per Cwt.	
9.	Grain, Pulse, Seeds and Berries—*continued.*		*Thlr. Sgr. Pgr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Pgr.*	*Lbs.*		*Fl. Kr.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Lbs.*	
	Note 2.—On the Saxon and Bohemian frontiers the sorts of grain comprised under the head (*a*), are admitted at the following reduced rates :—									
	Wheat, spelt or amel corn - - -	1 Dresden bushel.	– 1 5/6 (1 1/2)							
	Rye, beans, pease, millet, lentils, and vetches.	ditto	– 1 1/3 (1)							
	Barley - - - - - - - -	ditto	– 1 (3/4)							
	Oats and buckwheat - - - - -	ditto	– 7/12 (1/2)							
	Note 3.—Oats in quantities under 2 1/2 simmer grand duchy of Hesse measure, or less than a Prussian bushel (sheffel), or in proportion under two Bavarian metzen (pecks); and other sorts of grain under 1 1/4 simmer Hessian measure, or under half a Prussian scheffel, or under one Bavarian metzen, free.									
	(*b*) Articles of seed and berries—	*Cwt.*								
	1. Aniseed and carawayseed - - - - -	1	1 –	– –	– – –	1	1 10			
	2. Oil seeds: as hempseed, linseed, leindolter, poppy-seed, rape and turnip-seed.	1	– 1 1/3 (1)	– –	– – –	1	– 4			
	3. Clover-seed, and all kinds of seed not named in the tariff, also juniper-berries.	1 schl	5 (4)	– –	– – –	1 malterHessian.	– 40			
	Note.—The grand duchy of Hesse malter of clover-seed may be reckoned, including the bag, at 208 customs' lbs.; to the Prussian scheffel 95 Prussian or 89 customs' lbs.; and to the Bavarn scheffel 360 customs' lbs.	1 Bavarian ditto.	– 20 (16)	– –	– – –	1 Bavarian scheffel	– 10			
10	Glass and Glassware—	*Cwt.*				*Cwt.*				
	(*a*) Green concave glass, glass utensils - - -	1	1 –	– –	– – –	1	1 10			
	Note.—On the Bavarian frontier and the Wurtemberg, to the right of the Rhine. In loose packages the rates are— Per customs' cwt. { 10 3/4 Hessian - - / 6 3/8 Old Bavarian - / 4 1/2 Rhenish-Bavarian } cubic feet. Prussian cwt. - 5 1/2 Prussian - -	- .	- -	- -	- - -	1	9 22 1/2			
	(*b*) White concave glass not ground, or with ground feet and rim; also window and plate glass without distinction of colour.	1	3 –	– –	- - 25 in casks and chests.	1	5 6 1/4	– –		- - 23 in casks and chests. 13 in baskets.
	Note.—On the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontiers, to the right of the Rhine.	- -	- -	- -	- - -	1	9 22 1/2			
	(*c*) Ground, cut, gilt, painted, also all massive and cast glass ornaments for chandeliers, glass buttons, glass beads, and enamelled glass.	1	6 –	– –	- - 25 in casks or chests. 14 in baskets.	1	10 12 1/2	– –		- - 23 in casks or chests. 13 in baskets.
	Note.—On the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontier, to the right of the Rhine.		- -	- -	- - -	1	18 15			
	(*d*) Looking-glass—									
	1. The piece not measuring more than 315 □ inches Hessian measure, or 288 Prussian, or 333 old Bavarian, or 245 Rhenish-Bavarian square inches.									
	(*a*) Cast, covered or not covered—									
	(*aa*) The piece not measuring more than 158 □ inches Hessian, and not more than 144 □ inches Prussian.	1	6 –	– –	18 in chests.	1	10 12 1/2	– –		16 in chests.
	(*bb*) The piece not measuring more than 158 □ inches to 315 □ inches Hessian, or 144 to 288 Prussian □ inches.	1	8 –	– –		1	13 38 3/4	– –		
	(*β*) Blown, covered or not covered - -	1	3 –	– –		1	5 6 1/4	– –		
	Note to No. 1.—A distinction is made on the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontiers, viz.—									
	(*aa*) Covered - - - - - -	–	– –	– –	– – –	1	18 45	– –		16 in baskets.
	(*bb*) Not covered - - - - - -	–	– –	– –	– – –	1	13 38 3/4	– –		
	2. Covered or not covered, cast or blown, the piece measuring—	*Pieces.*				*Pieces.*				
	Above 315 □ inches to □ 630 Hessian measure, or 288 □ inches to 576 □ inches Prussian, or 666 old Bavarian, or 490 Rhenish-Bavarian — inches.	1	1 –	– –	– – –	1	1 15			
	Above 630 □ inches to 1,094 □ inches Hessian measure, or 576 to 1,000 Prussian, or up to 1,156 old Bavarian, or 888 □ Rhenish-Bavarian.	1	3 –	– –	– – –	1	5 15			
	Above 1,094 □ inches to 1,532 □ inches Hessian measure, or 1,000 to 1,400 □ inches Prussian, or up to 1,618 old Bavarian, or 1,242 Rhenish-Bavarian □ inches.	1	8 –	– –	– – –	1	11 –			

(*continued*)

No.	DENOMINATION of ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty according to the Prussian or Twenty-one Gulden standard, the Dollar divided in 30ths or 24ths. Measure and Weight.				Rate of Duty according to the Twenty-four Gulden standard and Customs' Cwt.			
		Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight per Cwt.	Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight per Cwt.
		Pieces.	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Lbs.*	*Pieces.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Lbs.*
10.	Glass and Glassware—*continued.*								
	Above 1,532 □ inches to 2,079 □ inches Hessian, or 1,400 to 1,900 Prussian up to 2,196 old Bavarian or 1,684 Rhenish-Bavarian □ inches.	1	22 –	- -	- - -	1	38 30		
	Above 2,079 □ inches Hessian measure, or 1,900 Prussian.	1	33 –	- -	- - -	1	57 45		
	(*e*) Glassware combined with base metals and other materials not connected with spinning, also all kinds of looking-glasses.	*Cwt.* 1	10 –	- -	- - 22 in casks or chests. 14 in baskets.	*Cwt.* 1	16 58¾	- -	- - 20 in casks and chests. 13 in baskets.
11	Hides, Skins and Hair—								
	(*a*) Raw (green, salted or dry) hides and skins for manufacture of leather, also raw horsehair.	1	free	1 20 (16)	- - 14 in casks or chests. 7 in bales.	1	free	2 18¾	- - 13 in casks and chests. 7 in bales.
	(*b*) Skins for manufacture of furriery, shamoy leather, Persian or Astrachan lambskins, Baranken and Ukraine.	1	– 20 (16)	- -	- - -	1	1 8¾		
	(*c*) Hareskins and hair - - - - - - -	1	free	– 15 (12)	- - -	1	free	– 50	
	(*d*) Oxen hair - - - - - - - - -	1	free	– 5 (4)	- - -	1	free	– 18¾	
12	Wood and Woodenware, &c.—								
	(*a*) Firewood per water-carriage - - - - -	1 Prussian fath^{m}	– 2½ (2)	- -	- - -	1 Hessian sticken.	– 4		
						1 Bavarian fathom -	– 8		
	(*b*) Wood for building and other purposes, to be transported by water or land for shipping stations.								
	1. Oak, elm, ash, herry-tree, pear, apple, and cornel-tree.	1 ship's last of 4,000 lbs., or p' float of 75 Prussⁿ cubic feet.	1 10 (8)	- -	- - - or per float 156 Hessian cubic feet, or 66 Rhenish-Bavarian cubic feet.	40 cwt.	2 30		
	2. Beech, pine, fir, larch, poplar, alder and other soft wood, also sawing goods, wood for casks (staves), hoops, poles, bavins, posts, osiers, &c.	1 ship's last, or p' float 90 cubic feet.	– 20 (16)	- -	- - - or per float of 190 Hessian cubic feet or 80 Rhenish-Bavarian cubic feet.	40 cwt.	1 15		
	Note 1.—In the eastern provinces of the Prussian States the duty is, on—								
	(*aa*) Masts - - - - - - -	*Pieces* 1	1 10						
	(*bb*) Bowsprits or spars - - -	1	1 –						
	(*cc*) Blocks or beams of hard wood -	6	1 –						
	(*dd*) Beams of pine or fir wood - -	30	1 –						
	(*ee*) Planks, boards, laths, staves, hoops, poles, bavins, posts, and osiers.	1 ship's last.	– 15						
	Note 2.—Beyond the limits of the Rhine in Bavaria and Wurtemberg, as well by water as land carriage; on the Danube, the Inn and Baden Lake, the export duty is taken as per Supplement (C.)								
	(*c*) Wood bark, or tan of oak or birch, also charcoal	*Cwt.* 1	free	– 2½ (2)	- - -	*Cwt.* 1	free	– 8	
	(*d*) Wood ashes - - - - - - - -	1	free	– 10 (8)	- - -	1	free	– 31¼	
	(*e*) Wooden domestic utensils, furniture, and other carpenters', cabinet-makers' and coopers' ware which are coloured, stained, varnished, polished, or in separate parts, combined with iron, brass, or tanned leather; also fine basketwork.	1	3 –	- -	- - 18 in casks and cases. 7 in bales.	1	5 6½	- -	- - 16 in casks and cases. 7 in bales.
	(*f*) Fine wooden ware (inland work), Nuremberg ware, all sorts of fine turners', carvers' or comb-makers' goods; meerschaum ware, and such articles, combined with other materials, (with exception of gold, silver, platina, semilor precious stones and pearls, also wood bronzed); wooden clocks; very fine basketwork, and red and black pencils.	1	10 –	- -	- - 22 in casks and chests. 14 in baskets. 10 in bales.	1	16 58½	- -	- - 20 in casks and cases. 13 in baskets. 9 in bales.
	(*g*) Stuffed furniture, same as coarse saddlery.								
	(*h*) Coarse coopers' ware secondhand, without iron hoops.	1	– 5 (4)	- -	- - -	1	– 18¼		
	Note.—Coarse coopers', turners', basketmakers', carpenters', and all raw merely planed wooden goods, coachmakers' materials, and wooden machines pay the general inward duties.								
13	Hops - - - - - - - - - -	1	2 15 (12)	- -	- - -	1	4 16¼		
14	Instruments—Musical mechanical, mathematical, optical, astronomical, surgical.	1	6 –	- -	- - 25 in casks and cases. 10 in bales.	1	10 12½	- -	- - 23 in casks and chests. 9 in bales.
15	Almanacks—								
	(*a*) Those intended for home use are considered according to the regulations of the stamp duties.								
	(*b*) Those that are sent out pay the duty of half-a-dollar for the Prussian, or 50 kr. for the customs' cwt.; the exportation must be pointed out.								

No.	DENOMINATION of ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty according to the Prussian or Twenty-one Gulden standard, the Dollar divided in 30ths and 24ths. Measure and Weight.				Rate of Duty according to the Twenty-four Gulden standard and Customs' Cwt.			
		Weight, Measure, or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight per Cwt.	Weight, Measure, or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight per Cwt.
			Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.	Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.	Lbs.		Fl. Kr.	Fl. Kr.	Lbs.
16	Lime and gypsum, burnt	1 schefel or 1 ton, or 1 Bavarian schäffel Cwt.	– 5 (4)	– –	– – –	1 malter, Hessian measure. 1 Bavarian schäffel. Cwt.	– 10 – 17½	– –	– – –
17	Teasels, or Weavers' Thistles	1	free	– 5 (4)	– – –	1	free	– 18¾	
18	Clothes—Ready-made, new, also second-hand clothes and linen; the two latter when introduced for sale.	1	110 –	– –	– – 22 in chests, 12 in baskets, 10 in bales.	1	187 5	– –	– – 20 in chests, 11 in baskets, 9 in bales.
19	Copper and Brass—								
	(a) Raw pieces of brass, raw and black copper, refined and rose copper, old broken copper or brass, copper and brass filings, bell-metal, copper and other small coin for melting, are admitted according to the general inward duty (the coins by special permission).	1	– 15 (12)	– –	– – –	1	– 50		
	(b) Wrought, rolled, cast, for utensils and copper bowls, as they come from the hammer; also tin, copper plates for roofs, common and plated wire; also polished, rolled, and plated plates.	1	6 –	– –	– – 14 in casks and chests, 7 in baskets, 4 in bales.	1	10 12½	– –	– – 13 in casks and chests, 7 in baskets, 4 in bales.
	(c) Utensils. Kettles, pans, and such like, and all other copper and brass wares; braziers' and bell-casters', girdlers' and pin-makers' wares, not combined with precious metals; also varnished, copper, and brass ware.	1	10 –	– –		1	16 58¾	– –	
20	Cutlery, Hardware, &c.— Goods manufactured entirely or partly of gold, silver, platina, semilor, or other fine mixed metals, plated with gold or silver, as bronze gilt in fire, mother-o'-pearl, real pearl, or corals and precious stones; also similar goods combined with alabaster, amber, ivory, whalebone, plaster of Paris, glass, wood, horn, bone, cork, lacquer, leather, marble, meerschaum, base metal, tortoiseshell, artificial stones, &c.; fine perfumery, as generally sold in the jewellery way, in small bottles, jars, &c.; etins, pocket watches, table and pendulum clocks, chandeliers, with gold and silver leaf or bronze; very fine varnished goods of metal or papier maché, umbrellas and parasols, fans, flowers, dressed feathers, perriwigmakers' work, &c., and generally all articles of hardware and cutlery not included in Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 14, 19, 21, 22, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 40, 41 & 43 of the second division of this tariff; also goods of spun cotton, linen, silk, or wool, which are combined with iron, glass, wood, leather, brass or steel, such as cloth or stuff caps, combined with leather buttons on wooden moulds, bell-ropes, &c.	1	55 –	– –	– – 22 in casks and chests, 14 in baskets, 10 in bales.	1	93 32½	– –	– – 20 in casks and chests, 13 in baskets, 9 in bales.
21	Leather and Articles manufactured with it—								
	(a) Tanned leather, or only red tanned hides; dressing hides, sole leather, calf leather, saddlers' leather, boot legs, Russia leather, chamois leather, and tawed leather; also parchment.	1	6 –	– –	– – –	1	10 12½	– –	
	Note.—On the Bavarian and Wurtemburg frontiers, to the right of the Rhine.	– –	– –	– –	– – 18 in casks and cases, 14 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	13 38¼	– –	– – 16 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	(b) Brussels and Danish glove leather: also Cordovan, Morocco, Spanish, and all other dyed or varnished leather.	1	8 –	– –		1	13 38¾	– –	
	Note.—On the Bavarian and Wurtemburg frontiers, to the right of the Rhine.	– –	– –	– –	– – –	1	18 45	– –	
	Exception.—Half-dressed goat and sheep skins for inland chamois and leather manufacturers are admitted under control at the general inward duty.								
	(c) Coarse shoemakers' and saddlers' ware, bellows and carriages in which leather and cushion work.	1	10 –	– –	– – 18 in casks and chests, 14 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	16 58¾	– –	– – 16 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	Note.—On the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontiers, to the right of the Rhine	– –	– –	– –		1	18 45	– –	
	(d) Fine leather goods of Cordovan, Spanish leather, Morocco, Brussels and Danish leather, of shamoy and white dressed leather; also glazed leather and parchment; saddlery and harness, with buckles and rings, entirely or in part of precious metals or mixed metals; leathern gloves and fine shoes, of all sorts.	1	22 –	– –	– – 22 in casks and chests, 14 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	37 30	– –	– – 20 in casks and chests, 13 in baskets, 7 in bales.
22	Linen-yarn, Linen and other Linen Goods—								
	(a) Raw yarn	1	– 5 (4)	– –	– – –	1	– 18¾		
	(b) Bleached and dyed yarn and thread	1	1 –	– –	– – –	1	1 40		
	(c) Grey packing linen and sailcloth	1	– 20 (16)	– –	– – –	1	1 8¾		
	Note.—In Bavaria and Wurtemburg as of raw linen (d. and note).								
	(d) Raw (undressed) linen, drill and twilled	1	2 –	– –	– – 14 in chests, 7 in bales.	1	3 26½	– –	– – 13 in chests, 7 in bales.
	Note.—On the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontiers, to the right of the Rhine	– –	– –	– –	– – –	1	9 22½	– –	
	Exception.—Raw unbleached linen may be introduced free:								
	(aa) In Prussia, on the frontier line from Leobschütz to Seidenberg, in Upper Lausitz, to the Silesian bleaching grounds or markets, also on the borders of the province of Westphalia, to the bleaching grounds in the western provinces.								

No.	DENOMINATION of ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty according to the Prussian or Twenty-one Gulden standard, the Dollar divided in 30ths and 24ths. Measure and Weight.				Rate of Duty according to the Twenty-four Gulden standard, and Customs' Cwt.			
		Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight per Cwt.	Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight per Cwt.
		Cwt.	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Lbs.*	*Cwt.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Lbs.*
22	Linen-yarn, Linen, and other Linen Goods—*continued.*								
	(*bb*) In Saxony, on the frontier line, from Ostritz to Schandan, also by permits.								
	(*cc*) By permits from the customs to the Electoral Hessian bleaching grounds and markets.								
	(*d*) Bleached, dyed, printed, or otherwise prepared linens, ticking (drillich), also raw and bleached table linen, and towelling, linen frocks and new linen wearing apparel.	1	11 –	- -	- - 14 in chests, 10 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	18 45	- -	- - 13 in chests, 9 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	(*e*) Ribbons, cambric, galloon, fringe, gauze, cambric lawn, wove lace, laces, hosiery, and galloon; goods of wire and linen, but not combined with iron, glass, wood, leather, brass, or steel.	1	22 –	- -	- - 20 in chests, 14 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	37 30	- -	- - 18 in chests, 13 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	(*f*) Thread lace - - - - - - - - -	1	55 –	- -	- - 25 in chests, 12 in bales,	1	93 32½	- -	- - 23 in chests, 11 in bales,
23	Candles, Tallow, Wax, Spermaceti, and Stearine - -	1	4 –	- -	18 in chests -	1	6 46½	- -	16 in chests.
24	Rags and other Waste for Papermaking—								
	(*a*) Linen, cotton, and woollen rags - - - -	1	free	2 –	- - -	1	free	3 26½	
	(*b*) Old fishing nets, old rope and cordage - -	1	free	– 10 (8)	- - -	1	free	– 31½	
25	Drugs, Grocery, Confectionery, and other Consumable Articles—								
	(*a*) Beer of all sorts in casks, also mead in casks -	1	2 15 (12)	- -	- - -	1	4 16½		
	(*b*) Brandy of all sorts; also arrack, rum, French brandy, and mixed brandies.	1	8 –	- -	- - 22 in chests, 14 in baskets.	1	13 38½	- -	- - 20 in chests, 13 in baskets.
	(*c*) Vinegar of all sorts in casks - - - - -	1	1 10 (8)	- -	- - -	1	2 17½		
	(*d*) Beer or vinegar in bottles or cans (inwards) -	1	8 –	- -	} - 22 in chests,	–	13 38½	- -	} - - 20 in cases,
	(*e*) Oil in bottles or cans (inwards) - - -	1	8 –	- -	} 14 in baskets.	–	13 38½	- -	} 13 in baskets.
	(*f*) Wine and must; also cider - - - - -	1	8 –	- -	- - 22 in chests, 14 in baskets, 7 in casks, over-packed.	1	13 38½	- -	- - 20 in chests, 13 in baskets, 7 in casks, over-packed.
	Note.—White Bodenlake wines introduced over the frontier from Lindau to Rottweil.	–	- -	- -	- - -	1	1 40		
	(*g*) Butter - - - - - - - - - -	1	3 20 (16)	- -	18 in casks -	1	6 15	- -	16 in casks.
	Note.—Single pieces coming in, weighing not more than 3 lbs. together, free.								
	(*h*) Meat, slaughtered, fresh, salt, smoked; also unmelted fat, hams, bacon, sausages, and large game.	1	2 –	- -	- - 18 in casks and chests, 10 in baskets. 7 in bales.	1	3 26½	- -	- - 16 in casks and chests, 9 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	(*i*) Fruit—								
	(*aa*) Southern fruits and leaves—								
	α Fresh oranges, lemons, citrons, Seville oranges and pomegranates. If the person paying duty wishes to have them counted out, he pays for 100 pr { 20 sgr. / 16 ggr. } or 1 fl. 12 kr. Rotten ones pay no duty if thrown away in presence of the officers.	1	2 –	- -	- - 18 in casks or cases, 14 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	3 26½	- -	- - 16 in casks and chests, 13 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	β Dried fruits, as dates, figs, chesnuts, currants, almonds, peach-stones, raisins, bay berries, and orange peel.	1	4 –	- -	- - 18 in casks and chests, 14 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	6 46½	- -	- - 16 in casks and chests, 13 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	(*bb*) Fresh fruit and undried chicory-root, from the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontiers to the right of the Rhine, are subject to the general duty inwards.								
	(*k*) Spices; viz. galangal, ginger, cardamoms, cubebs, nutmegs and mace, cloves, pepper, pimento, saffron, star aniseed, vanilla, cinnamon and cassia, and cassia buds.	1	6 20 (16)	- -	- - 18 in casks and chests, 14 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	11 21½	- -	- - 16 in casks and chests, 13 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	(*l*) Herrings - - - - - - - - -	1 bar. cwt.	1 –	- -	- - -	p' bar. cwt.	1 15		
	(*m*) Coffee and succedaneum for coffee - - -	1	6 20 (16)	- -	} - - 14 in casks, chests, and	1	11 21½	- -	} - - 13 in casks, chests, and
	(*n*) Cocoa - - - - - - - - - -	1	6 20 (16)	- -	} baskets. 7 in bales.	1	11 21½	- -	} baskets. 7 in bales.
	(*o*) Cheese of all kinds - - - - - - -	1	3 20 (16)	- -	- - 8 in casks and chests, 10 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	6 15	- -	- - 16 in casks and chests, 9 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	(*p*) Confectionery, sweetmeats, cakes of all sorts, preserved fruits and spices with sugar and vinegar; also chocolate, caviar, olives, pasties, sago and succedaneum for sago, prepared mustard, and portable soup.	1	11 –	- -	- - 22 in casks and chests. 14 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	18 45	- -	- - 20 in casks and chests, 13 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	(*q*) Starch, also vermicelli, hairpowder, and articles of starch.	1	2 –	- -	} - - 14 in casks or chests,	1	3 26½	- -	} - - 13 in casks or chests,
	(*r*) Ground manufactures from grain or husks; viz. bruised or peeled grains, barley groats, grit groats, flour.	1	2 –	- -	} 7 in bales.	1	3 26½	- -	} 7 in bales.
	Note.—Common rye bread, coming from the Saxon boundary towards Bohemia by land.	1	– 5 (4)						
	(*s*) Shellfish from the sea; as oysters, lobsters, muscles, turtle, &c.	1	4 –	- -	- - -	1	6 46½		
	(*t*) Rice - - - - - - - - - -	1	3 –	- -	- - 4 in casks, 7 in bales.	1	5 6½	- -	- - 13 in casks, 7 in bales.

No.	DENOMINATION of ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty according to the Prussian or Twenty-one Gulden standard, the Dollar divided in 30ths or 24ths. Measure and Weight.				Rate of Duty according to the Twenty-four Gulden Standard and Customs' Cwt.			
		Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight per Cwt.	Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight per Cwt.
		Cwt.	*Thlr. Sgr. Dgr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Dgr.*	*Lbs.*	*Cwt.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Lbs.*
25	Drugs, Grocery, Confectionery, &c.—*continued.*								
	(*u*) Salt (common salt, rock salt) is prohibited; when allowed to be carried through, the duty is specially fixed.								
	(*v*) Treacle - - - - - - - - -	1	5 -	- -	14 in casks -	1	8 32½	- -	13 in casks.
	(*w*) Tobacco—								
	1. Leaf tobacco (unmanufactured and stalks) -	1	5 15 (12)	- -	- - 15 in casks, 10 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	9 22½	- -	- - 14 in casks, 9 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	2. Manufactured tobacco, as for smoking, in rolls, rolled or cut leaf cigars, snuff in carrots or bars and grated, also tobacco dust.	1	11 -	- -	- - 18 in casks, 14 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	18 45	- -	- - 16 in casks, 13 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	(*x*) Tea - - - - - - - - - -	1	11 -	- -	25 in chests -	1	18 45	- -	23 in chests.
	(*y*) Sugar—								
	1. Refined and cooking sugar - - - -	1	11 -	- -	- - 18 in oak casks, 15 in other casks.	1	18 45	- -	- - 16 in oaken casks, 14 in other casks.
	2. Raw sugar and lumps for melting, for the inland refiners, under the particular conditions and regulations.	1	5 -	- -	- - 15 in casks and chests, 10 in baskets, 7 in bales, 20 in chests of 8 cwt. and upwards.	1	8 32½	- -	- - 14 in casks or chests, 9 in baskets, 7 in bales, 18 in chests of 8 cwt. and upwards.
26	Oil in Casks, inwards - - - - - - -	1	1 20 (16)	- -	- - -	1	2 48¾		
	Olive oil, for the use of manufactures, is admitted at the general duty, if there is added at the customs' stations on the frontier, or when taking it out of the warehouses, 1 lb. of oil of turpentine to 1 cwt. of oil.								
	Note.—On the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontiers to the right of the Rhine—								
	(*a*) Linseed, hemp, turnip, and rape oil -	–	- -	- -	- - -	1	4 16½		
	(*b*) Olive, poppy, nut, and beech oil - -	–	- -	- -	- - -	1	8 32½		
27	Paper and Pasteboardware—								
	(*a*) Unsized ordinary printing paper, also coarse white or coloured packing paper, or pasteboard.	1	1 -	- -	- - -	1	1 40		
	(*b*) All other sorts of paper - - - - - -	1	5 -	- -	- - 14 in chests, 7 in bales.	1	8 32½	- -	- - 13 in chests, 7 in bales.
	Note.—Paper which is printed, lithographed, or ruled, in order to be used in that state for accounts, posting bills, freight notes, &c., are included in the descriptions of paper marked (*b*).								
	(*c*) Paperhangings - - - - - - - -	1	10 -	- -	- - 18 in casks, 14 in chests, 10 in bales.	1	16 58¾	- -	- - 16 in chests, 13 in baskets, 9 in bales.
	(*d*) Bookbinders' work in paper and pasteboard, also coarse lacquered goods of these materials.	1	10 -	- -	- - 18 in casks, 14 in chests, 7 in bales.	1	16 58¾	- -	- - 16 in chests, 13 in baskets, 7 in bales.
28	Furs; (finished furriers' work, as lined cloaks, caps, gloves, coverlids, fur lining, trimmings, &c.) *Exception.*—Finished unlined sheepskin cloaks.	1	22 -	- -	- - 22 in chests, 7 in bales.	1	37 30	- -	- - 20 in chests, 7 in bales.
29	Gunpowder - - - - - - - - -	1	2 -	- -	14 in casks -	1	3 26¼	- -	13 in casks.
30	Silk and Silkenwares—								
	(*a*) Dyed or bleached silk or ferret, thrown or not thrown; also thread of raw silk.	1	6 -	- -	- - 18 in chests, 10 in bales.	1	10 12½	- -	- - 16 in chests, 9 in bales.
	(*b*) Silk stuffs and stocking goods, handkerchiefs (shawls), ribbons, blond lace, laces, petinet, gauze, trimming-makers', button-makers', embroiderers' and haberdashers' goods, spun and fringe work of wire and silk, not combined with iron, glass, wood, leather, brass, or steel, gold or silver articles; and, lastly, such goods made of floret silk (bourre de soie) or silk and floret silk	1	110 -	- -	- - 25 in chests, 14 in bales.	1	187 5	- -	- - 23 in chests, 13 in bales.
	(*c*) All the above articles in which besides silk and floret silk, there are also other spun materials with which wool or other animal hair, cotton, or linen are used separately or mixed.	1	55 -	- -	- - 22 in chests, 12 in bales.	1	93 32½	- -	- - 20 in chests, 11 in bales.
31	Soap—								
	(*a*) Green and black - - - - - -	1	1 -	- -	- - -	1	1 40		
	(*b*) Common white - - - - - -	1	3 20 (16)	- -	- - 14 in cases, 7 in bales.	1	6 15	- -	- - 13 in cases, 7 in bales.
	(*c*) Fine, in cakes and balls - - - - -	1	10 -	- -	18 in cases -	1	16 58¾	- -	16 in cases.

(*continued*)

No.	DENOMINATION of ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty according to the Prussian or Twenty-one Gulden standard, the Dollar divided in 30ths and 24ths. Measure and Weight.				Rate of Duty according to the Twenty-four Gulden standard and Customs' Cwt.			
		Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight Per Cwt.	Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare Allowed from Gross Weight Per Cwt.
		Cwt.	*Thlr. Sgr. Pf.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Pf.*	*Lbs.*	*Cwt.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Lbs.*
32	Playing cards, of all shape and size, are prohibited for inland use; if such are declared as passing through, the transit duty is payable by a half dollar per Prussian, or 50 kr. per customs' cwt.								
	Introduced to Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the grand duchy of Hesse, complying with the stamp regulations.	1	10 –	– –	– – –	1	16 58½		
	In Saxony playing cards introduced for inland use are considered according to the regulations for payment of stamp duties.								
33	Stone—								
	(*a*) Broken and hewn stones of all kinds, millstones, coarse grinding and sharpening stones, tofus, tarras, brick and baked stones of all kinds transported by water, also by land if the stones are intended for a depôt for shipping.	1 ship's last.	– 15 (12)	– –	– – –	40	– 56		
	(*b*) Articles in alabaster, marble or soap stone, also artificial stones mixed with base metal, also real and artificial polished stones, pearls, and corals not set.	*Cwt.* 1	10 –	– –	– – 14 in casks and chests.	1	16 58¾	– –	– – 13 in casks and chests.
	Note to (*a*) and (*b*)—								
	1. Large marble work, such as statues, busts, &c., also flint stones, fine polishing and sharpening stones, also goods made of serpentine stone, pay the usual import duty.								
	2. Broken and hewn stone, introduced per Bodensee, free.								
	3. On the Bavarian and Wurtemberg frontiers, to the right of the Rhine, millstones and large sharpening stones.	–	– –	– –	– – –	*Piece.* 1	– 30		
	4. Lithographic stones – – – – –	*Piece.* 1	– 1½ (1)	– –	– – –	–	– –	– 4	
34	Coals – – – – – – – – – –	*Cwt.* 1	– 1½	– –	– – –	*Cwt.* 1	– 4		
35	Straw, Cane, and Bastware—								
	(*a*) Mats and Floor-cloths of bast straw or rushes –	1	– 5 (4)	– –	– – –	1	– 18¾		
	(*b*) Straw and bast twisted coarse straw hats, and covers of unsplit straw, chip, and cane hats, without trimming.	1	10 –	– –	– – 22 in chests, 10 in bales.	1	16 58¼	– –	– – 20 in chests, 9 in bales.
	(*c*) Fine bast and straw hats – – – – –	1	55 –	– –	– – –	1	93 32½		
36	Tallow (melted animal fat) – – – – – –	1	3 –	– –	– – 14 in casks and chests.	1	5 6¼	– –	– – 13 in casks and chests.
37	Tar, Birch Oil, Common Pitch – – – – –	1	– 5 (4)	– –	– – –	1	– 18¾		
38	Potters' Clay and Potteryware—								
	(*a*) Potters' clay for porcelain manufactory (porcelain clay.)	1	free	– 5 (12)	– – –	1	free	– 50	
	(*b*) Common potters'-ware, flag-stones, crucibles –	1	– 10 (8)	– –	– – –	1	– 31¼		
	(*c*) Single-coloured or white delftware or stoneware, earthen pipes.	1	5 –	– –	18 in chests, 10 in baskets	1	8 32½	– –	16 in chests, 9 in baskets.
	(*d*) Painted, printed, gilt or silvered delft or stoneware	1	10 –	– –		1	16 58¼	– –	
	(*e*) White porcelain – – – – – –	1	10 –	– –		1	16 58½	– –	
	(*f*) Porcelain coloured, and white with coloured stripes, or the same with painting and gilding.	1	25 –	– –	– – 25 in cases, 14 in baskets.	1	42 30	– –	– – 23 in cases, 13 in baskets.
	(*g*) Delft, stoneware, and other earthen vessels; also white porcelain with enamel, or combined with base or precious metals.	1	10 –	– –	18 in chests, 10 in baskets	1 1	16 58¾ 93 32½	– – – –	16 in chests, 9 in baskets.
	(*h*) The same combined with gold, silver, platina, semilor, and other fine mixed metals; also all other porcelain combined with precious or base metals.	1	55 –	– –					

No.	DENOMINATION of ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty according to the Prussian or Twenty-one Gulden standard, the Dollar divided in 30ths and 24ths. Measure and Weight.				Rate of Duty according to the Twenty-four Gulden standard, and Customs' Cwt.			
		Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight. Per Cwt.	Weight, Measure or Number.	DUTY ON Import.	DUTY ON Export.	For Tare allowed from Gross Weight. Per Cwt.
			Thlr. Sgr. Gr.	*Thlr. Sgr. Gr.*	*Lbs.*		*Fl. Kr.*	*Fl. Kr.*	*Lbs.*
39	Cattle—								
	(*a*) Horses, Mules, Asses	each	1 10 (8)	- -	- - -	each	2 20		
	(*b*) Oxen and bulls	each	5 –	- -	- - -	each	8 45		
	Note.—Horses and the other above-named animals are free of duty when the use made of them when introduced is proved to be as beasts of draught or burthen to the team of a travelling carriage or waggon, or to carry goods, or the horses of travellers which are rode on the journey; colts following the mother are admitted free.								
	(*c*) Cows	each	3 –	- -	- - -	each	5 15		
	(*d*) Heifers (young cattle)	each	2 –	- -	- - -	each	3 30		
	(*e*) Pigs, with the exception of sucking pigs—								
	1. Fattened	each	1 –	- -	- - -	each	1 45		
	2. Lean	each	– 20 (16)	- -	- - -	each	1 10		
	(*f*) Sheep (wether mutton)	each	– 15 (12)	- -	- - -	each	– 52½		
	(*g*) Other sheep, cattle, goats, calves, and sucking-pigs.	each	– 5/4	- -	- - -	each	– 17½		
	Note.—On the frontier lines, from Waldmünchen to Marienhulf, near Passau; and from Schellenburg near Salzburg, along the Alps to the Bodensee, oxen, bulls, cows, and young cattle, are admitted at reduced duties, which are to be settled.								
40	Waxed Linen (oilcloth), Waxed Muslin, Oiled Silk, and Waxedware—	*Cwt.*				*Cwt.*			
	(*a*) Coarse black unprinted wax cloth	1	2 –	- -	14 in chests, 10 in baskets, 7 in bales.	1	3 26¼	- -	13 in cases, 9 in baskets, 7 in bales.
	(*b*) All other sorts; also waxed muslin and waxed silk.	1	5 15 (12)	- -		1	9 22½	- -	
	(*c*) Fine embossed waxware	1	10 –	- -	22 in cases	1	16 58¾	- -	20 in cases.
41	Wool and Woollenware—								
	(*a*) Raw sheep's wool	1	free	– 2	- - -	1	free	3 26¼	
	(*b*) White treble or more twisted woollen or mohair yarn, also all dyed yarn.	1	6 –	- -	- - 18 in casks and chests, 10 in bales.	1	10 12½	- -	- - 16 in casks and chests, 9 in bales.
	(*c*) Woollen stuff and stockingware shawls, cloth and feltware, trimming-maker, button-maker, embroiderer and haberdasherware, not combined with iron, glass, wood, leather, brass or steel; also the like goods made of animal hair, or that mixed with wool; and lastly, goods of the above sort mixed with other, not silken spunware.	1	30 –	- -	22 in chests, 10 in bales.	1 1	51 2½ 34 3¾	- - - -	20 in chests, 9 in bales.
	(*d*) Tapestry of wool or other animal hair, or the same mixed with linen.	1	20 –	- -					
	Note.—Oilcloth of horse-hair pays the general duty inwards.								
42	Zinc—								
	(*a*) Raw	1	2 –	- -	- - 11 in casks and chests.	1	3 26¼	- -	10 in casks and chests, 7 in baskets.
	(*b*) In plates	1	3 20 (16)	- -	7 in baskets	1	6 15	- -	
43	Tin and Tinware—								
	(*a*) Coarse tinware; as dishes, plates, spoons, kettles, and other vessels, pipes, and plates.	1	2 –	- -	- - 11 in casks and chests, 7 in baskets.	1	3 26¼	- -	- - 10 in casks and chests, 7 in baskets.
	(*b*) Other fine and lacquered tin goods, toys, and the like.	1	10 –	- -	- - 22 in casks and chests, 14 in baskets.	1	16 58¾	- -	- - 20 in casks and chests, 13 in baskets.
	Note.—Tin in blocks and old tin pay the general duty inwards.								

Third Section.

Of the Duties payable when Articles are declared for Transit.

1. The articles named in the First Section of the tariff are in general free of duty in transit.

2. Articles which according to the Second Section of the tariff, inwards or outwards, or in both cases together, are liable to less than half a dollar per Prussian cwt. or 50 kreuzer for the customs' cwt., or are rated by measure or number of pieces, pay the transit duty equal to the amount of that inward and outward duty.

3. Articles on which the inward or outward duty, or both together, amount to or exceed half a dollar per Prussian cwt., or 50 kreuzer per customs' cwt., the same rate is taken of half a dollar per Prussian, or 50 kreuzer per customs' cwt.; also for cattle, viz:

	each.
(*a*) Horses, mules and asses	1 ⅓ thl. or 2 fl. 20 kr.
(*b*) Oxen and bulls	1 — 1 45
(*c*) Cows and heifers	½ — 52½
(*d*) Pigs and sheep	⅙ — 17½

as transit duty, provided there are not exceptions, hereafter mentioned, on articles on particular roads.

First Paragraph.

On the following goods the duty is levied if they be introduced to the right of the Oder, either by land or sea, from Memel to Berun, (except the road by New Berun); also if coming in at the upper mouth, or to the right of the Oder, on the said roads, and including the road by New Berun outwards, also coming in any other way to the left of the Oder, and going out on the said roads to the right of the Oder, with exception of the road by New Berun:—

	Per Prussian Cwt.		Per Customs Cwt.	
	Thl.	*Sgr. Ggr.*	*Fl.*	*Kr.*
1. Of cotton wove goods, (2d section, article 2 *c*), fine leaden, brush-maker, iron, glass, or wooden wares, (3 *c*, 4 *d*, 6 *d*, 3), 10 *e*, 12 *f*, also pasteboard, fine soap, fine stoneware, platted straw, porcelain goods, waxed and fine tin goods, (27 *d*), (31 *c*), (33 *b*), (35 *b* & *c*), (38 *g* & *h*), (40 *c*), (43 *b*), new clothes, 18; hardware, 20; bleached, dyed or printed linen, and other wove linen goods, (22 *d*, *e* & *f*). Silk: silk and half silk wares (30), woollen stuffs, and stocking cloth, and felt ware, (41 *c* & *d*)—				
(*a*) Provided the import and export is per harbour of the Baltic	4	—	6	46½
(*b*) Any other way	2	—	3	26½
2. Cotton yarn, (2 *b*), and dyed woollen yarn, (41 *b*)	2	—	3	26½
3. Copper and brass and all goods manufactured thereof, (19), spices, (25 *k*), coffee, (25 *m*), tobacco, manufactured, (25 *w*, 2), refined sugar, (25 *y*, 1), raw sheeps wool, (41 *a*)	1	—	1	40
4. Raw sugar, (25 *y*, 2)	—	20 (16)	1	8⅔
5. Small refined soda mineral alkali, (5 *d*), sulphuric acid, (5 *n*), rosin and all resins; litharge and foreign cabinetmakers' woods, (5 note), raw hides and skins for the tanners, and hair, (11), muscle and shell fish from the sea, (25 *s*), dried, smoked, and salted fish, except herrings; hemp, and linseed oil, (26), sal ammoniac, antimony, train oil	—	10 (8)	—	31½
6. Zinc, (42 *a* & *b*)	—	20 (16)	1	8⅔
Exceptions:				
(*a*) If such are imported on the line from the Baltic, near Memel, to the Vistula included, and exported from the harbours of Danzig, Memel, or by way of Pillau, or the reverse, per Prussian cwt. Sgr. 10				
(*b*) When such pass through by way of Danzig, destined for Russia Sgr. 3				
7. Raw iron, (6 *a*), wrought iron and steel, (6 *b*), coarse cast-iron goods, (6 *d*, 1), starch, (25 *q*), ground manufactures from grain and husks, (25 *r*), also ship biscuit	—	7½ (6)	—	25
Except				
(*a*) Wrought iron coming from Russia or Poland, and exported by sea, per Prussian cwt. Sgr. 3				
(*b*) Flour packed in barrels by the transit route, (6 *a*), per cwt. Prussian Sgr. 5				
8. Horns, horntips, hoofs and bones, (1), vermilion, (5 *d*), green iron vitriol, (5 *e*), mineral waters, in bottles or cans, (5 *l*), grey packing linen, and sailcloth, (22 *c*), raw agatestone, and large works in marble, as statues, busts, chimney pieces, &c.	—	5 (4)	—	18½

	Per Last of 4,000 lbs. Prussian.		Per 40 Customs Cwt.	
	Thl.	*Sgr. Ggr.*	*Fl.*	*Kr.*
9. On salt, (25 *u*), on the transit route mentioned under the head (6 *a*) for the supply of the royal Polish salt administration, under control of the royal Prussian salt administration, per Prussian last - 3 thl.				
10. On coals, 34 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	–	15 (12)	–	56
11. Broken and hewn stones, of all kind, mill and grindstones, (33 *a*) - -	–	10 (8)	–	37½
	Per Barrel.			
	Thl.	*Sgr.*	*Fl.*	*Kr.*
12. Herrings, (25 *l*) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	–	10	–	35
Wheat and other sorts of grain, not named under No. 14; also husk fruits, as beans, peas, lentils, vetches, coming in by the Vistula or Niemen, and exported by the ports of Danzig or Memel; also, through Elbing and Konigsberg, by way of Pillau, per Prussian scheffel, (bushel) - - - - - - - - - - - Sgr. 2				
This is also the import duty on this line, if the said sorts of grain and husks are not sent farther on the Brahe; if such is the case, the difference between this duty and the general duty fixed in the Second Section, must be paid in addition.				
14. Rye, barley and oats, coming in by the same rivers, and going out by the said ports, per Prussian scheffel - - - - - - ½ Sgr.				

Second Paragraph.

On the following goods, if coming in (A) from the upper mouth, or left bank of the Oder, westward to the Rhine, that river not included, and exported on the frontier line between New Berun, in Silesia and Schärding, by Thurm, in Bavaria, both said places included; or on the contrary, coming in by the line of New Berun to Schärding, by Thurm, and going out by the abovementioned frontiers; or, (B) coming in by land on the left bank of the Rhine, to be sent out on the right bank of the Rhine without crossing the Oder, (except the frontier line from Friedrichshafen to Füssen in Bavaria, both places included); also if coming in from the right bank of the Rhine, (with exception as well of the line of road mentioned in paragraph 1, as also the line from Füssen to Friedrichshafen), to go out again by crossing the Rhine to pay—

	Per Prussian Cwt.		Per Customs Cwt.	
	Thl.	*Sgr.*	*Fl.*	*Kr.*
On cotton wove goods, (2d section, article 2 *c*), new clothes, (18), leather and leathern manufacture, (21); wool and woollen yarn and wares, (41)	1	–	–	40

Third Paragraph.

In the transit of goods only to the undernamed countries and the undermentioned roads, the transit duty is so reduced, that there is taken as the highest transit duty even on such goods as pay a higher duty on import and export—

	Per Prussian Cwt.		Per Customs Cwt.	
	Thl.	*Sgr.*	*Fl.*	*Kr.*
1. On goods which come in by the left bank of the Rhine, or by the Rhine, and are exported by the roads on that side the Rhine, or on the right bank of the Rhine, on the line from Friedrichshafen to Füssen, in Bavaria; also, which come in by land from the left bank of the Rhine, or on the line from Friedrichshafen to Füssen, to be exported by the Rhine, or the left bank thereof - - - - - - - -	–	10	–	31¼
2. Goods which come in from the frontiers of the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg into the Union territory, and go out of the same by the Bavarian or Wurtemberg frontiers - - - - - - - - -	–	3¾	–	12½
Of cattle, viz:				
(*a*) Horses, mules, asses, oxen, bulls, cows and heifers, each - -	–	–⅚	–	3
(*b*) Sucking foals, pigs and sheep - - - - - - - -	–	–¼	–	1
Note.—If the goods to be sent through by the said routes are again introduced in continuation of their way, without being unloaded in the country, and without removing the customs seal, and within the period requisite for passing the foreign road; then the transit duty already paid is charged on the higher transit rates, which are to be paid according to the general rule, half a dollar on the Prussian cwt., or 50 kreuzer on customs' cwt., or according to the directions in paragraphs 1 and 2.				

(*continued*)

	Per Prussian Cwt.		Per Customs Cwt.	
	Thl.	*Sgr.*	*Fl.*	*Kr.*
3. Goods which are introduced by Offenbach, Mainkur, or Hanau, or the free port at Maintz, and exported by Heppenheim, Miltenburg, or on the frontier line from Friederichshafen to Mittenwald towards Tyrol, (both places included), or which, on the contrary, are introduced into the territory of the Union by the latter frontier line, or by Heppenheim or Miltenburg, and are sent out by way of Offenbach, Mainkur, or Hanau, or to the free port of Maintz - - - - - - - -	–	3	–	10
And if in either of the above directions, the import or export is at New Ysenburg - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	–	$4\frac{1}{2}$	–	15
On horses, mules, asses, oxen and bulls, cows and heifers - - - -	–	$-\frac{3}{8}$	–	3
Sucking foals, pigs and sheep - - - - - - - - - -	–	$-\frac{1}{3}$	–	1
Note.—Should in this line the territory of the grand duchy of Baden be touched upon, without unloading or removing the customs seal, and within the requisite time for transit, the transit journey is then considered uninterrupted.				

Fourth Paragraph.

In conveying goods through roads which intersect the Union territory for a short distance, and for which the local circumstances require a further reduction of the transit dues, or the altering of the same to a control due at per horse-load, the administration of the governments concerned will regulate and publish such reduction.

Fourth Section.

With regard to the navigation duties on transport of goods on the Weser, Elb, the Rhine, or neighbouring rivers (Mosel, Main or Necker), it refers either to the general regulations of the Vienna Congress Act, or the agreement made as to the navigation of any one of these rivers, and the governments on those states situated on their banks will make public the measures of relief, according to the regulations of the Customs' Union.

Fifth Section.—General Definitions.

1. The placing Prussian weight by the side of customs' weight, in the tariff, is agreeable to that of the grand duchy of Hesse. The customs' cwt. is divided into 100 lbs. and of these are:

Customs' pounds.

935 $\frac{422}{1000}$ =to 1,000 Prussian or Kur Hessian pounds.
1,120 =to 1,000 Bavarian pounds.
2,000 =to 1,000 Bavarian-Rhenish kilogram.
935 $\frac{456}{1000}$ =to 1,000 Wurtemberg pounds.
933 $\frac{810}{1000}$ =to 1,000 Saxon (Dresden) pounds.

Therefore are to be calculated:

14=15 Prussian Kur Hessian pounds.
28=25 Bavarian pounds.
2= 1 Rhenish-Bavarian kilogram.
14=15 Wurtemberg pounds.
14=15 Saxon (Dresden) pounds.

And Customs' cwt.:

36=35 Prussian Kur Hessian cwt. of 110 lbs.
28=25 Bavarian cwt. of 100 lbs.
2= 1 Rhenish-Bavarian quintal of 100 kilograms.
36=37 Wurtemberg cwt. of 104 lbs.
36=35 Saxon (Dresden) cwt. of 110.

2. In case goods are sent with accompanying control permit, or if annexing leaden seal is required, they pay for a permit 2 sgr. ($1\frac{1}{2}$g gr.), or 7 kreuzer; for lead affixed, 1 sgr. ($\frac{3}{4}$ ggr.), or 3 kreuzer; no other charge is admitted.

3 (*a*) The duties are taken partly by the net and partly by the gross weight. By gross weight is to be understood, the goods in their perfectly packed state, and therefore the usual package for keeping and forwarding them.

The weight of the separate outward package for conveyance is called tare. If the package for conveyance and containing the goods is one and the same, as, for example, with oil, the usual casks, then the weight of the same is the tare.

The net weight is the weight after deducting the tare. The smaller wrappers, for the immediate security of the goods (as paper, pasteboard, string, &c.), are not taken into account in ascertaining the net weight, any more than foulness or foreign substances which may be mixed with the goods.

(*b*) The duties are payable on the gross weight.

1. On all packed articles passing through.

2. On all other goods, if no allowance of tare is expressly fixed in the tariff.

(*c*) On all articles of which, according to the above regulation, the duty cannot be taken on the gross weight, the net weight is taken as the basis of the payment of duty. In fixing this net weight the following is to be observed:

1. In

1. In general, the allowance for tare is made according to the fixed scale in the tariff.

2. When goods are introduced in packages of only single bags, 4 lbs. per cwt. is allowed for tare.

3. It is left to the option of those paying duty, to abide by the tare tariff, to have the goods weighed net, or to ascertain the net weight by weighing the tare. An exception to this is made with fluids, which pay duty by weight, and in other articles, which cannot without inconvenience be exhibited net; in that case the tare will be taken according to the tariff, and the person paying duty cannot object to it.

4. It is in the option of the government, as well as the importer, whether to adopt the allowance of tare according to the tariff, or to have the same weighed.

(*d*) In cases, where in the transport of goods for short distances (Third Section), lower rates of duty are paid, if even the estimating of weight is omitted, they may (reserving the right of weighing the same) be charged.

The burden carried by a beast of burden at - - - -	3 cwt.
The load of a wheelbarrow - - - - - - -	2 cwt.
— single-horse carriage - - - - -	15 cwt.
— two-horse carriage - - - - -	24 cwt.
And adding for every additional beast drawing - -	12 cwt.

In goods manufactured of mixed spinning, of cotton linen, silk and wool, the different materials must be named in the declaration, if they form part of the same goods; common weavers' edges (selvages, edgings, list-borders, saalband lisière) are not considered in classification of duties.

If there be packed in the same bale (cask or chest), goods on which the duty is not equal, the quantity of each description of goods contained in the bale must be noticed, according to the net weight; otherwise, the owner of the bale, &c., must have it unpacked at the border customs' station, in order to be specially examined, or the duty on the whole bale will be taken according to the rate of the highest taxed goods therein contained.

Exceptions from this:—Glass instruments and porcelain, if the condition of the package of such goods completely shuts it up; nor shall the declaration of the articles in the Second Section (No. 3 *c*, 4 *b*, 6 *d*, 3, 10 *e*, 12 *f*, 19 *c*, 27 *d*, 31 *c*, 33 *b*, 35 *b*, and 43 *b*), denominated hardware, subject them to the higher rate for hardware, but the duty will be levied according to the result of the examination, if the party paying duty applies for a special examination.

6. On goods intended to pass through.

(*a*) If such are declared for a depôt, (warehouse, hallamt,) the transit dues are taken when forwarded from the depôt.

(*b*) When they are declared for immediate transit, the payment of the transit dues is generally made at the entrance office, except when from local reasons some exception is made, or by altering the route of the goods, further duties become payable at the export or customs' station.

(*c*) On goods liable to no higher duty than the general inward rate (half a dollar per Prussian, or 50 kr. per customs' cwt.), and are not according to the Third Section, admitted at a lower rate than the inward or outward duty, or both taken together; the duties must be immediately paid at the entrance station, except under local regulations, as in (*b*).

7. Such goods as are rated higher or not included in the above exception, and are addressed to a place where there is a head custom-house or principal station, may be sent there with permits from the frontier station, and the duties there paid. In such places where there are depôts, the duties are only paid when taken from the warehouse.

8. In the bye-customs' stations, of the first class (Customs' Regulations, section), all articles may be introduced on which the duties do not amount to more than 5 dollars per Prussian or 9 gulden per customs' cwt.; on articles paying a higher rate, the introduction by those stations can only be allowed if the duties on the whole cargo, or the articles included in it which are rated higher, amount only to 50 dollars or not exceeding 88 gulden, and where the local circumstances of the finance administration do not render other regulations at such station necessary.

The outward duties may be taken at the bye-stations of the first class, without limitation as to amount.

(*b*) At the bye-stations of the second class, grain may be introduced in unlimited quantities. Goods on which the duties amount to less than 6 dollars per Prussian or less than 10 gulden per customs' cwt., and cattle, can in general be only introduced and sent out, if the whole cargo or the whole transport of cattle amount to a duty not exceeding 10 dollars or 18 gulden; and of goods rated higher, not more than 10 pounds can be introduced within the above amounts.

(*c*) At the bye-customs' stations the duties must in general be paid immediately; exceptions only made at such stations as are empowered by the finance administration to issue permits for forwarding goods without the duty being immediately paid.

9. In levying outward duties, there are not taken into consideration, nor any duty charged on, quantities of goods under $\frac{1}{100}$ of the customs' cwt. Duties amounting to less than 6 silver pfennigen or 1 kreuzer, are never taken.

10. The inward, outward and transit dues (Second and Third Sections), are payable in Prussian currency, at 14 dollars 21 gulden, and in the grand duchy of Hessian or Bavarian silver money at 24 gulden per mark fine.

Of the proportion according to which the gold and silver coin of the several states of the Union, with exception of small coin for change, is taken for duties, particular notice will be given as far as requisite.

INWARD AND OUTWARD DUTY on GRAIN in the Kingdoms of *Bavaria* (exclusive of the Circle of the *Rhine*), and *Wurtemberg*.

WHEAT, SPELT, or SHELLED GRAIN.				Calculation of the Duty on Unshelled Spelt, according to the Price of the Grain or Shelled Spelt.				CORN OR RYE.				BARLEY.				OATS OR VETCHES.			
The Price per Schäffel.			Duty per Schäffel.	Price of the Schäffel of Grain.		Duty per Schäffel.		Price of the Schäffel.		Duty per Schäffel.		Price per Schäffel.		Duty per Schäffel.		Price per Schaffel.		Duty per Schäffel.	
From		To		From		To		From		To		From		To		From		To	
INWARDS.																			
fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.
1	–	8	–	1	12	1	–	8	–	–	24	1	–	6	–	–	36	1	–	5	–	–	24	1	–	3	–	–	18
8	1	12	–	–	48	8	1	12	–	–	18	6	1	7	59	–	24	5	1	6	59	–	18	3	1	3	59	–	12
12	1	13	59	–	24	12	1	13	59	–	9	8	–	8	59	–	12	7	–	7	59	–	9	4	–	4	59	–	6
14	–	15	59	–	12	14	–	15	59	–	6	9	–	10	59	–	6	8	–	8	59	–	6	5	–	6	–	free	
16	–	20	–	free		16	–	20	–	free		11	–	15	–	free		9	–	12	–	free		—		—		—	
and above.						and above.						and above.						and above.						and above.					
OUTWARDS.																			
1	–	15	59	free		1	–	15	59	free		1	–	10	59	free		1	–	8	59	free		1	–	4	59	free	
16	–	17	59	–	9	16	–	17	59	–	3	11	–	12	59	–	6	9	–	9	59	–	6	5	–	5	59	–	3
18	–	20	29	–	30	18	–	20	29	–	12	13	–	15	29	–	24	10	–	10	29	–	18	6	–	7	59	–	12
20	30	25	29	1	12	20	30	25	29	–	30	15	30	20	29	1	–	10	30	13	29	–	42	8	–	9	59	–	30
25	30	30	29	2	24	25	30	30	29	1	–	20	30	25	29	2	–	13	30	16	29	1	24	10	–	11	59	1	–
30	30	35	29	4	–	30	30	35	29	1	36	25	30	30	29	3	36	16	30	20	29	2	24	12	–	13	59	1	36
35	30	40	–	6	–	35	30	40	–	2	24	30	30	35	–	5	24	20	30	25	–	3	36	14	–	16	–	2	24
and above.						and above.						and above.						and above.						and above.					

OUTWARD DUTIES on WOOD in the Kingdom of *Bavaria* (exclusive of the *Rhine* Circle) and *Wurtemberg* by Land Carriage, also by Water-Carriage on the *Danube*, the *Inn* and the *Bodensee*.

ARTICLES.	Outward Duty.	REMARKS.
WOOD:	*Per* *Krs.*	
(*a*) Common hard and soft.		
1. For building, and timber in beams and blocks, also rafters and poles uncut - -	1 fl. value 6	(Rafen) rafters, means the common building and ship timber, as timber in beams and sawed blocks of half to one foot diameter, also ship-building wood in poles 10 or 16 fathoms long, and of the above diameter.
2. for building, and timber cut into cross beams, laths, posts, rails, props, planks, boards, Schwertlingen, sashes, staves, cask-heads, felloes, wooden pipes, vine props, also osiers and hoops -	1 fl. value 3	Sashes or planks, boards four to six inches thick. By posts is to be understood cut or squared wood to serve for fences, &c. Cross-beams (Rähmlinge) or Rähmschenkel; planks, or (Riegel) wood cut square, and from two to four inches square, and the length of planks. Schwärtlinge are the outside cuttings, which fall off in cutting the trunk into planks. Felloes are the hewn or cut wood, as the wheelwrights purchase it to make into wheel felloes. Bauschen means axletrees. Sturzbürden are axles of a larger sort; they also mean the fascines and loads of wood which the countrymen gather in the woods and carry home. Borzen are partly the cut up roots, also the ends of raft-wood which are cut off in making the rafts even, and partly the knotty pieces that fall off in making up the large branches of trees.
3. Fire-wood of all sorts in logs, branches, Bauschen, Borzen, splinters, sticks, Sturzbürden blocks and shavings - - - -	1 fl. value 3	
4. Ship builders' wood of all sorts in trunks, yards, tops and crooked timber - -	1 fl. value 6	In order to render possible the rating the duties on different sorts of wood according to fathom measure, pieces, or staves, the current value is taken from time to time according to the local prices at the places of introduction and exportation.

— No. 1. —

TRAITÉ de DOUANES entre la *Prusse*, l'Electorat de *Hesse* et le Grandduché de *Hesse* d'une part, et la *Bavière* et le *Würtemberg* d'autre part. En date du 22 Mars 1833.

(Ratifié à Berlin le 28 Novembre 1833.)

[Gesetz Samml. für die Königl. Preussischen Staaten. 1833. Nr. 21. Ausgegeben den 5 Decemb. 1833.]

Seine Majestät de König von Preussen, Seine Hoheit der Kurprinz und Mitregent von Hessen und Seine Königliche Hoheit der Grossherzog von Hessen einerseits, und

Seine Majestät der König von Baiern und Seine Majestät der König von Würtemberg andererseits, haben in fortgesetzter Fürsorge für die Beförderung der Freiheit des Handels und gewerblichen Verkehrs zwischen Ihren Staaten und hiedurch zugleich in Deutschland überhaupt, über die weitere Entwickelung der zwischen Ihnen bestehenden diesfälligen Verträge Unterhandlungen eröffnen lassen, und zu diesem Zwecke bevollmächtigt:

Seine Majestät der König von Preussen:

Allerhöchst-Ihren Geheimen Staats- und Finanzminister, *Carl Georg Maassen*, Ritter des Königlich-Preussischen rothen Adler-Ordens erster Klasse, Inhaber des eisernen Kreuzes zweiter Klasse am weissen Bande, Grosskreuz des Civil-Verdienst-Ordens der Königlich-Baierischen Krone, Kommenthur des Ordens der Königlich-Würtembergischen Krone, Grosskreuz des Kurfürstlich-Heissischen Löwen-Ordens, des Grossherzoglich-Hessischen Ludwigs-Ordens und des Grossherzoglich-Sachsen-Weimarischen Haus-Ordens vom weissen Falken, und

Allerhöchst-Ihren Wirklichen Geheimen Legationsrath und Direktor im Ministerium der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, *Albrecht Friedrich Eichhorn*, Ritter des Königlich-Preussischen rothen Adler-Ordens dritter Klasse mit der Schleife, Inhaber des eisernen Kreuzes zweiter Klasse am weissen Bande, Ritter des Kaiserlich-Russischen St. Annen-Ordens zweiter Klasse, Commandeur des Civil-Verdienst-Ordens der Königlich-Baierischen Krone, Kommenthur des Ordens der Königlich-Würtembergischen Krone und des Königlich-Hannöverischen Guelphen-Ordens, Commandeur erster Klasse des Kurfürstlich-Hessischen Haus-Ordens vom goldenen Löwen und des Grossherzoglich-Hessischen Ludwigs-Ordens, Commandeur des Grossherzoglich-Sachsen-Weimarischen Ordens vom weissen Falken;

Seine Hoheit der Kurprinz und Mitregent von Hessen:

Hochst-Ihren Wirklichen Geheimen Legationsrath, ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister an den Königlich-Preussischen und Königlich-Sächsischen Höfen, *Heinrich Wilhelm von Steuber*, Commandeur des Kurfürstlich-Hessischen Haus-Ordens vom goldenen Löwen, Ritter des Kurhessischen Ordens vom eisernen Helme, Ritter des Königlich-Dänischen Danebrog-Ordens, Kommenthur des Königlich-Sächsischen Civil-Verdienst-Ordens, und

Höchst-Ihren Geheimen Ober-Bergrath, *Heinrich Theodor Ludwig Schwedes*, Ritter des Kurfürstlich-Hessischen Haus-Ordens vom goldenen Löwen;

Seine Königliche Hoheit der Grossherzog von Hessen:

Höchst-Ihren Wirklichen Geheimen Rath und Präsidenten der Ober-Finanzkammer, *Wilhelm von Kopp*, Commandeur erster Klasse des Grossherzoglich-Hessischen Ludwigs-Ordens, Ritter des Königlich-Preussischen rothen Adler-Ordens zweiter Klasse, Commandeur erster Klasse des Kurfürstlich-Hessischen Haus-Ordens vom goldenen Löwen;

Seine Majestät der König von Baiern:

Allerhöchst-Ihren Wirklichen Staatsrath im ordentlichen Dienste, Staatsminister der Finanzen, *Arnold Friedrich von Mieg*, Commandeur des Civil-Verdienst-Ordens der Königlich-Baierischen Krone, und

Allerhöchst-Ihren Kämmerer, Staatsrath, ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister an den Königlich Preussischen, Königlich-Sächsischen, Grossherzoglich-Sächsischen und den Herzoglich-Sächsischen Höfen, *Friedrich Christian Johann* Graf *von Luxburg*, Grosskreuz des Civil-Verdienst-

Ordens der Königlich-Baierischen Krone, Ritter des Königlich-Preussischen rothen Adler-Ordens erster Klasse, Grosskreuz des Königlich-Sächsischen Civil-Verdienst-Ordens und Ritter des Königlich-Würtembergischen Friedrichs-Ordens;

Seine Majestät der König von Würtemberg:

Allerhöchst-Ihren Major im Generalstabe, Geschäftsträger am Königlich-Preussischen Hofe, *Franz a Paula Friedrich* Freiherr *von Linden*;

von welchen Bevollmächtigten nachstehender anderweiter Vertrag unter Vorbehalt der Ratifikation abgeschlossen worden ist.

Art. 1. Die dermalen zwischen den genannten Staaten bestehenden Zollvereine werden für die Zukunft einen durch ein gemeinsames Zoll- und Handelssystem verbundenen und alle darinn begriffenen Länder umfassenden Gesammtverein bilden.

Art. 2. In diesen Gesammtverein werden insbesondere auch diejenigen Staaten einbegriffen, welche schon früher entweder mit ihrem ganzen Gebiete oder mit einem Theile desselben dem Zoll- und Handelssysteme eines oder des andern der contrahirenden Staaten beigetreten sind, unter Berücksichtigung ihrer auf den Beitrittsverträgen beruhenden besonderen Verhältnisse zu den Staaten, mit welchen sie jene Verträge abgeschlossen haben.

Art. 3. Dagegen bleiben von dem Gesammtvereine vorläufig ausgeschlossen diejenigen einzelnen Landestheile der contrahirenden Staaten, welche sich ihrer Lage wegen weder in dem Preussisch-Hessischen oder in dem Baierisch-Würtembergischen Zollverbande bis jetzt befunden haben, noch desselben Grundes wegen sich zur Aufnahme in den neuen Gesammtverein eignen.

Es werden jedoch diejenigen Anordnungen aufrecht erhalten, welche rücksichtlich des erleichterten Verkehrs dieser Landestheile mit dem Hauptlande gegenwärtig bestehen.

Weitere Begünstigungen dieser Art können nur im gemeinschaftlichen Einverständniss der contrahirenden Staaten bewilligt werden.

Art. 4. In den Gebieten der contrahirenden Staaten sollen übereinstimmende Gesetze über Eingangs-, Ausgangs- und Durchgangs- Abgaben bestehen, jedoch mit Modificationen, welche, ohne dem gemeinsamen Zwecke Abbruch zu thun, aus der Eigenthümlichkeit der allgemeinen Gesetzgebung eines jeden theilnehmenden Staates oder aus lokalen Interessen sich als nothwendig ergeben.

Bei dem Zolltarife namentlich sollen hiedurch in Bezug auf Eingangs- und Ausgangs-Abgaben die einzelnen, weniger für den grösseren Handelsverkehr geeigneten Gegenständen, und in Bezug auf Durchgangs-Abgaben, je nachdem der Zug der Handelsstrassen es erfordert, solche Abweichungen von den allgemein angenommenen Erhebungssätzen, welche für einzelne Staaten als vorzugsweise wünschenswerth erscheinen, nicht ausgeschlossen seyn, sofern sie auf die allgemeinen Interessen des Vereins nicht nachtheilig einwirken.

Desgleichen soll auch die Verwaltung der Eingangs-, Ausgangs- und Durchgangs-Abgaben, und die Organisation der dazu dienenden Behörden in allen Ländern des Gesammtvereins unter Berücksichtigung der in denselben bestehenden eigenthümlichen Verhältnisse auf gleichen Fuss gebracht werden.

Die nach diesen Gesichtspunkten zwischen den contrahirenden Staaten zu vereinbarenden Gesetze und Ordnungen, namentlich:

Das Zollgesetz, der Zolltarif, die Zollordnung, sollen als integrirende Bestandtheile des gegenwärtigen Vertrages angesehen und gleichzeitig mit demselben publicirt werden.

Art. 5. Veränderungen in der Zollgesetzgebung mit Einschluss des Zolltarifs und der Zollordnung (Art. 4.), so wie Zusätze und Ausnahmen können nur auf demselben Wege und mit gleicher Uebereinstimmung aller Contrahenten bewirkt werden, wie die Einführung der Gesetze erfolgt. Dies gilt auch von Anordnungen, welche in Beziehung auf die Zollverwaltung allgemein abändernde Normen aufstellen.

Art. 6. Mit der Ausführung des gegenwärtigen Vertrages tritt zwischen den contrahirenden Staaten Freiheit des Handels und Verkehr und zugleich Gemeinschaft der Einnahmen an Zöllen ein, wie beide in folgenden Artikeln bestimmt werden.

Art. 7. Es hören von diesem Zeitpunkte an alle Eingangs-, Ausgangs- und Durchgangs-Abgaben an den gemeinschaftlichen Landesgrenzen des bisherigen Preussisch-Hessischen und des bisherigen Baierisch-Würtembergischen Zollvereins auf, und es können alle im freien Verkehr des einen Gebiets bereits

befindliche

befindliche Gegenstände auch frei und unbeschwert in das andere Gebiet eingeführt werden, mit alleinigem Vorbehalte:

a. Der zu den Staatsmonopolien gehörigen Gegenstände (Spielkarten und Salz) nach Maassgabe der Artikel 9 und 10;

b. Der im Innern der contrahirenden Staaten gegenwärtig entweder mit Steuern von verschiedener Höhe, oder in dem einen Staate gar night, in dem andern aber mit Steuern belegten und deshalb einer Ausgleichungs-Abgabe unterworfenen inländischen Erzeugnisse, nach Maassgabe des Artikels 11, und endlich,

c. Solcher Gegenstände, welche ohne Eingriff in die von einem der contrahirenden Staaten ertheilten Erfindungspatente oder Privilegien nicht nachgemacht oder eingeführt werden können, und daher für die Dauer der Patente oder Privilegien von der Einfuhr in den Staat, welcher dieselben ertheilt hat, noch ausgeschlossen bleiben müssen.

Art. 8. Der im Artikel 7 festgesetzten Verkehrs- und Abgabenfreiheit unbeschadet, wird der Uebergang solcher Handelsgegenstände, welche nach dem gemeinsamen Zolltarif einer Eingangs- oder Ausgangssteuer an den Aussengrenzen unterliegen, auch aus den Königlich-Baierischen und Königlich-Würtembergischen Landen in die Königlich-Preussischen, Kurfürstlich-Hessischen und Grossherzoglich-Hessischen Lande und umgekehrt, nur unter Innehaltung der gewöhnlichen Land- und Heerstrassen und auf den schiffbaren Strömen Statt finden, und es werden an den Binnengrenzen gemeinschaftliche Anmeldestellen eingerichtet werden, bei welchen die Waarenführer, unter Vorzeigung ihrer Frachtbriefe oder Transport-Zettel, die aus dem einen in das andere Gebiet überzuführenden Gegenstände anzugeben haben.

Auf den Verkehr mit rohen Producten in geringeren Quantitäten so wie überall auf den kleineren Grenz- und Marktverkehr und auf das Gepäck von Reisenden findet diese Bestimmung keine Anwendung. Auch wird keine Waaren-Revision Statt finden, ausser insoweit als die Sicherung der Ausgleichungs-Abgaben (Artikel 7, *b.*) es erfordern könnte.

Art. 9. Hinsichtlich der Einfuhr von Spielkarten behält es in jedem der zum Vereine gehörigen Staatan bei den bestehenden Verbots- oder Beschränkungs-Gesetzen sein Bewenden.

Art. 10. In Betreff des Salzes wird Folgendes festgesetzt:

a. Die Einfuhr des Salzes und aller Gegenstände, aus welchen Kochsalz ausgeschieden zu werden pflegt, aus fremden, nicht zum Vereine gehörigen Ländern in die Vereinsstaaten, ist verboten, insoweit dieselbe nicht für eigene Rechnung einer der vereinten Regierungen und zum unmittelbaren Verkaufe in ihren Salz-Aemtern, Faktoreien oder Niederlagen geschieht;

b. Die Durchfuhr des Salzes und der vorbezeichneten Gegenstände aus den zum Vereine nicht gehörigen Ländern in andere solche Länder soll nur mit Genehmigung der Vereinsstaaten, deren Gebiet bei der Durchfuhr berührt wird, und unter den Vorsichtsmaassregeln Statt finden, welche von denselben für nöthig erachtet werden;

c. Die Ausfuhr des Salzes in fremde, nicht zum Vereine gehörige Staaten, ist frei;

d. Was den Salzhandel innerhalb der Vereinsstaaten betrifft, so ist die Einfuhr des Salzes von einem in den andern nur in dem Falle erlaubt, wenn zwischen den Landesregierungen besondere Verträge deshalb bestehen;

e. Wenn eine Regierung von der anderen innerhalb des Vereins aus Staats- und Privatsalinen Salz beziehen will, so müssen die Sendungen mit Pässen von öffentlichen Behörden begleitet werden.

Zu diesem Ende verpflichten sich die betheiligten Regierungen, auf den Privatsalinen einen öffentlichen Beamten aufzustellen, der den Umfang der Production und des Absatzes derselben überhaupt zu beobachten hat;

f. Wenn ein Vereinsstaat durch einen andern aus dem Ausland, oder aus einem dritten Vereinsstaate seinen Salzbedarf beziehen, oder durch einen solchen sein Salz in fremde, nicht zum Vereine gehörige Staaten versenden lassen will, so soll diesen Sendungen kein Hinderniss in den Weg gelegt werden; jedoch werden, insofern dieses nicht schon durch frühere Verträge bestimmt ist, durch vorgängige Uebereinkunft der betheiligten Staaten die Strassen für den transport und die erforderlichen Sicherheits-Maassregeln zur Verhinderung der Einschwärzung verabredet werden;

g. Wenn in unmittelbar aneinander grenzenden Vereinsstaaten eine solche

Verschiedenheit der Salzpreise bestände, dass daraus für einen oder den anderen dieser Staaten eine Gefahr der Salz-Einschwärzung hervorginge, so macht sich derjenige Staat, in welchem der niedrigere Salzpreis besteht, verbindlich, die Verabfolgung des Salzes in die Grenzorte, binnen eines Bezirks von wenigstens sechs Stunden landeinwärts, auf den genau zu ermittelnden Bedarf jener Orte zu beschränken, und darüber den betheiligten Nachbarstaaten genügende Nachweisung und Sicherheit zu gewähren.

Die näheren Bestimmungen bleiben einer besonderen Verabredung der betheiligten Regierungen vorbehalten.

Art. 11. In Bezug auf diejenigen Erzeugnisse, bei welchen hinsichtlich der Besteuerung im Innern noch eine Verschiedenheit der Gesetzgebung unter den einzelnen Vereinslanden Statt findet (Artikel 7, *b.*), wird von allen Theilen als wünschenswerth anerkannt, auch hierin eine Uebereinstimmung der Gesetzgebung und der Besteuerungssätze in ihren Staaten hergestellt zu sehen, und es wird daher ihr Bestreben auf die Herbeiführung einer solchen Gleichmässigkeit bleiben. Bis dahin, wo dieses Ziel erreicht worden, können zur Vermeidung der Nachtheile, welche für die Producenten des eigenen Staates im Verhältnisse zu den Producenten in anderen Vereinsstaaten aus der ungleichen Besteuerung erwachsen würden, Ergänzungs- oder Ausgleichungs-Abgaben von folgenden Gegenständen erhoben werden:

a. Im Königreiche Preussen von
Bier, Branntwein, Taback, Traubenmost und Wein.
b. Im Königreiche Bayern (zur Zeit mit Ausschluss des Rheinkreises) von
Bier, Branntwein, geschrotetem Malz.
c. Im Königreiche Würtemberg von
Bier, Branntwein, geschrotetem Malz.
d. Im Kurfürstenthume Hessen von
Bier, Branntwein, Taback, Traubenmost und Wein.
e. Im Grossherzogthume Hessen von
Bier.

Es soll bei der Bestimmung und Erhebung der gedachten Abgaben nach folgenden Grundsätzen verfahren werden:

1. Die Ausgleichungs-Abgaben werden nach dem Abstande der gesetzlichen Steuer im Lande der Bestimmung von der denselben Gegenstand betreffenden Steuer im Lande der Herkunft bemessen, und fallen daher im Verhältnisse gegen diejenigen Vereinslande gänzlich weg, wo eine gleich hohe oder eine höhere Steuer auf dasselbe Erzeugniss gelegt ist.

2. Veränderungen, welche in den Steuern von inländischen Erzeugnissen der betheiligten Staaten eintreten, haben auch Veränderungen in den Ausgleichungs-Abgaben, jedoch stets unter Anwendung des vorher (1.) aufgestellten Grundsatzes zur Folge.

Wo auf den Grund einer solchen Veränderung eine Ausgleichungs-Abgabe zu erhöhen seyn würde, muss, falls die Erhöhung wirklich in Anspruch genommen wird, eine Verhandlung darüber zwischen den betheiligten Staaten, und eine vollständige Nachweisung der Zulässigkeit nach den Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages vorausgehen.

3. Die gegenwärtig in Preussen gesetzlich bestehenden Sätze der Steuern von inländischem Traubenmost und Wein, vom Tabacksbau und Branntwein, so wie die gegenwärtig in Baiern bestehende Steuer von inländischem geschroteten Malz und Bier (Malzaufschlag) sollen jedenfalls den höchsten Satz desjenigen bilden, was in einem Vereinsstaate, welcher jene Steuern eingeführt hat oder künftig etwa einführen solte, an Ausgleichungs-Abgaben von diesen Artikeln bei deren Eingang aus einem Lande, in welchem keine Steuer auf dieselben Erzeugnisse gelegt ist, erhoben werden darf, wenn auch die betreffende Steuer des Staates, welcher die Ausgleichungs-Abgabe bezieht, diesen höchsten Satz übersteigen sollte.

4. Rückvergütungen der inländischen Staatssteuern sollen bei der Ueberfuhr der besteuerten Gegenstände in ein anderes Vereinsland nicht gewährt werden.

5. Auf andere Erzeugnisse als Bier und Malz, Branntwein, Tabacksblätter, Traubenmost und Wein, soll unter keinen Umständen eine Ausgleichungs-Abgabe gelegt werden.

6. In allen Staaten, in welchen von Taback, Traubenmost und Wein eine Ausgleichungs-

Ausgleichungs-Abgabe erhoben wird, soll in keinem Falle eine weitere Abgabe von diesen Erzeugnissen, weder für Rechnung des Staates, noch für Rechnung der Kommunen beibehalten oder eingeführt werden.

7. Der Ausgleichungs-Abgabe sind solche Gegenstände nicht unterworfen, von welchen auf die in der Zollordnung vorgeschriebene Weise dargethan ist, dass sie als ausländisches Ein- und Durchgangsgut die zollamtliche Behandlung bei einer Erhebungsbehörde des Vereins bereits bestanden haben, oder derselben noch unterliegen, und eben so wenig diejenigen im Umfange des Vereins erzeugten Gegenstände, welche nur durch einen Vereinsstaat transitiren, um entweder in einen anderen Vereinsstaat oder nach dem Auslande geführt zu werden.

8. Die Ausgleichungs-Abgabe kommt den Kassen desjenigen Staates zu Gute, wohin die Versendung erfolgt. Insofern sie nicht schon im Lande der Versendung für Rechnung des abgabeberechtigten Staates erhoben worden, wird die Erhebung im Gebiete des letzteren erfolgen.

9. Es sollen in jedem der contrahirenden Staaten solche Einrichtungen getroffen werden, vermöge welcher die Ausgleichungs-Abgabe in dem Vereinslande, aus welchem die Versendung erfolgt, am Orte der Versendung oder bei der gelegensten Zoll- oder Steuerbehörde entrichtet, oder ihre Entrichtung durch Anmeldung sicher gestellt werden kann.

10) So lange, bis diese Einrichtungen durch besondere Uebereinkunft festgesetzt seyn werden, bleibt der Verkehr mit Gegenständen, welche einer Ausgleichungs-Abgabe unterliegen, in der Art beschränkt, dass dieselben, ohne Unterschied der transportirten Quantitäten, in das Gebiet des abgabeberechtigten Staates nur auf den im Artikel 8. bezeichneten, oder noch anderweit zu bestimmenden Strassen eingeführt und an den dort einzurichtenden Anmelde- und Hebestellen angemeldet und resp. versteuert werden müssen, ohne dass jedoch in Folge hievon der Verkehr mit den Gegenständen, von welchen eine Ausgleichungs-Abgabe nicht zu entrichten ist, einer weiteren, als der in dem oben gedachten Artikel angeordneten Aufsicht unterworfen seyn wird.

Art. 12. Hinsichtlich der Verbrauchs-Abgaben, welche in dem Bereiche der Vereinsländer von anderen, als den im Artikel 11. bezeichneten Gegenständen erhoben werden, so wie der im Grossherzogthume Hessen zur Erhebung kommenden Steuern von Getränken, wird eine gegenseitige Gleichmässigkeit der Behandlung Statt finden, dergestalt, dass das Erzeugniss eines anderen Vereinsstaates unter keinem Vorwande höher belastet werden darf, als das inländische.

Derselbe Grundsatz findet auch bei den Zuschlags-Abgaben und Octrois Statt, welche für Rechnung einzelner Gemeinen erhoben werden, so weit dergleichen Abgaben nicht überhaupt nach der Bestimmung des Artikels 11. Nr. 6. unzulässig sind.

Art. 13. Die contrahirenden Staaten erneuern gegenseitig die Verabredung über den Grundsatz, dass Chausseegelder oder andere statt derselben bestehende Abgaben, wie z. B. der in den Königreichen Baiern und Würtemberg zur Surrogirung des Wegegeldes von eingehenden Gütern eingeführte fixe Zollbeischlag, eben so Pflaster-, Damm-, Brücken- und Fährgelder, oder unter welchem anderen Namen dergleichen Abgaben bestehen, ohne Unterschied, ob die Erhebung für Rechnung des Staates oder eines Privatberechtigten, namentlich einer Commune geschieht, nur in dem Betrage beibehalten oder neu eingeführt werden können, als sie den gewöhnlichen Herstellungs- oder Unterhaltungskosten angemessen sind.

Das dermalen in Preussen nach dem allgemeinen Tarife vom Jahre 1828 bestehende Chausseegeld soll als der höchste Satz angesehen, und hinführo in keinem der contrahirenden Staaten überschritten werden.

Besondere Erhebungen von Thorsperr- und Pflastergeldern sollen auf chaussirten Strassen da, wo sie noch bestehen, dem vorstehenden Grundsatze gemäss aufgehoben, und die Ortspflaster den Chausseestrecken dergestalt eingerechnet werden, dass davon nur die Chausseegelder nach dem allgemeinen Tarif zur Erhebung kommen.

Art. 14. Die contrahirenden Regierungen wollen dahin wirken, dass in ihren Landen ein gleiches Münz-, Maass- und Gewichtssystem in Anwendung komme, hierüber sofort besondere Unterhandlungen einleiten lassen, und die nächste Sorge auf die Annahme eines gemeinschaftlichen Zollgewichtes richten.

Sofern die desfallsige Einigung nicht bereits bei der Ausführung des Vertrages zum Grunde gelegt werden könnte, werden die contrahirenden Staaten zur Erleichterung der Versendung von Waaren und zur schnelleren Abfertigung dieser Sendungen an den Zollstellen (soweit dies noch nicht zur Ausführung gebracht seyn sollte) bei den in ihren Zolltarifen vorkommenden Maass- und Gewichtsbestimmungen eine Reduction auf die Maasse und Gewichte, welche in den Tarifen der anderen contrahirenden Staaten angenommen sind, entwerfen, und zum Gebrauche sowohl ihrer Zoll-Aemter als des Handel treibenden Publikums öffentlich bekannt machen lassen.

Der gemeinschaftliche Zolltarif (Artikel 4.) soll in zwei Haupt-Abtheilungen, nach dem Preussischen und nach dem Baierischen Maass-, Gewichts- und Münzsystem ausgefertigt werden.

Die Declaration, die Abwägung und Messung der zollbaren Gegenstände soll in Preussen nach Preussischem, in Baiern und Würtemberg nach Baierischem Maasse und Gewichte, in den Hessischen Landen nach dem daselbst gesetzlich eingeführten Maasse und Gewichte geschehen. In den Ausfertigungen der Zoll-Behörden ist aber die Quantität der Waaren zugleich nach einer der beiden Haupt-Abtheilungen des gemeinschaftlichen Tarifs auszudrücken.

So lange, bis die contrahirenden Staaten über ein gemeinschaftliches Münzsystem übereingekommen seyn werden, soll die Bezahlung der Zoll-Abgaben in jedem Staate nach dem Münzfusse geschehen, nach welchem die Entrichtung der übrigen Landes-Abgaben Statt findet.

Es sollen aber schon jetzt die Gold- und Silbermünzen der sämmtlichen contrahirenden Staaten — mit Ausnahme der Scheidemünze — bei allen Hebestellen des gemeinsamen Zollvereins angenommen und zu diesem Behufe die Valuationstabellen öffentlich bekannt gemacht werden.

Art. 15. Die Wasserzölle oder auch Wegegeldgebühren auf Flüssen, mit Einschluss derjenigen, welche das Schiffsgefäss treffen (Recognitionsgebühren), sind von der Schifffahrt auf solchen Flüssen, auf welche die Bestimmungen des Wiener-Congresses oder besondere Staatsverträge Anwendung finden, ferner gegenseitig nach jenen Bestimmungen zu entrichten, insofern hierüber nichts Besonderes verabredet wird.

In letzterer Hinsicht wollen die contrahirenden Staaten, was insbesondere die Schifffahrt auf dem Rheine und dessen Nebenflüssen betrifft, unverzüglich in Unterhandlung treten, um zu einer Vereinbarung zu gelangen, in Folge deren die Ein-, Aus- und Durchfuhr der Erzeugnisse der sämmtlichen Vereinslande auf den genannten Flüssen in den Schifffahrts-Abgaben, mit stetem Vorbehalten der Recognitionsgebühren, wo nicht ganz befreiet, doch möglichst erleichtert wird.

Alle Begünstigungen, welche ein Vereinsstaat dem Schifffahrtsbetriebe seiner Unterthanen auf den Eingangs genannten Flüssen zugestehen möchte, sollen in gleichem Maasse auch der Schifffahrt der Unterthanen der anderen Vereinsstaaten zu Gute kommen.

Auf den übrigen Flüssen, bei welchen weder die Wiener-Congressacte noch andere Staatsverträge Anwendung finden, werden die Wasserzölle nach den privativen Anordnungen der betreffenden Regierungen erhoben. Doch sollen auch auf diesen Flüssen die Unterthanen der contrahirenden Staaten und deren Waaren und Schiffsgefässe überall gleich behandelt werden.

Art. 16. Von dem Tage an, wo die gemeinschaftliche Zollordnung des Vereins in Vollzug gesetzt wird, sollen in den zum Zollvereine gehörigen Gebieten alle etwa noch bestehenden Stapel- und Umschlagsrechte aufhören, und Niemand soll zur Anhaltung, Verladung oder Lagerung gezwungen werden können, als in den Fällen, in welchen die gemeinschaftliche Zollordnung oder die betreffenden Schifffahrtsreglements es zulassen oder vorschreiben.

Art. 17. Kanal-, Schleusen-, Brücken-, Fähr-, Hafen-, Waage-, Krahnen- und Neiderlage-Gebühren und Leistungen für Anstalten, die zur Erleichterung des Verkehrs bestimmt sind, sollen nur bei Benutzung wirklich bestehender Einrichtungen erhoben, und für letztere nicht erhöhet, auch überall von den Unterthanen der anderen contrahirenden Staaten auf völlig gleiche Weise, wie von den eigenen Unterthanen erhoben werden.

Findet der Gebrauch einer Waage- oder Krahnen-Einrichtung nur zum Behufe einer zollamtlichen Controlle Statt, so tritt eine Gebühren-Erhebung bei schon einmal zollamtlich verwogenen Waaren nicht ein.

Art. 18.

Art. 18. Die contrahirenden Staaten wollen auch ferner gemeinschaftlich dahin wirken, dass durch Annahme gleichförmiger Grundsätze die Gewerbsamkeit befördert und der Befugniss der Unterthanen des einen Staates, in dem anderen Arbeit und Erwerb zu suchen, möglichst freier Spielraum gegeben werde.

Von den Unterthanen des einen der contrahirenden Staaten, welche in dem Gebiete eines anderen derselben Handel und Gewerbe treiben, oder Arbeit suchen, soll von dem Zeitpunkte ab, wo der gegenwärtige Vertrag in Kraft treten wird, keine Abgabe entrichtet werden, welcher nicht gleichmässig die in demselben Gewerbsverhältnisse stehenden eigenen Unterthanen unterworfen sind.

Desgleichen sollen Fabrikanten und Gewerbtreibende, welche blos für das von ihnen betriebene Geschäft Ankäufe machen, oder Reisende, welche nicht Waaren selbst, sondern nur Muster derselben bei sich führen, um Bestellungen zu suchen, wenn sie die Berechtigung zu diesem Gewerbbetriebe in dem Vereins-Staate, in welchen sie ihren Wohnsitz haben, durch Entrichtung der gesetzlichen Abgaben erworben haben, oder im Dienste solcher inländischen Gewerbtreibenden oder Kaufleute stehen, in den anderen Staaten keine weitere Abgabe hiefür zu entrichten verpflichtet seyn.

Auch sollen beim Besuche der Märkte und Messen zur Ausübung des Handels und zum Absatze eigener Erzeugnisse oder Fabrikate in jedem Vereins-Staate die Unterthanen der übrigen contrahirenden Staaten eben so wie die eigenen Unterthanen behandelt werden.

Art. 19. Die preussischen Seehäfen sollen dem Handel der Unterthanen sämmtlicher Vereinsstaaten gegen völlig gleiche Abgaben, wie solche von den Königlich-Preussischen Unterthanen entrichtet werden, offen stehen; auch sollen die in fremden See- und anderen Handelsplätzen angestellten Consuln einer oder der anderen der contrahirenden Staaten veranlaast werden, der Unterthanen der übrigen contrahirenden Staaten sich in vorkommenden Fällen möglichst in Rath und That anzunehmen.

Art. 20. Zum Schutze ihres gemeinschaftlichen Zollsystems gegen den Schleichhandel und ihrer inneren Verbrauchs-Abgaben gegen Defraudationen haben die contrahirenden Staaten ein gemeinsames Cartel abgeschlossen, welches sobald als möglich, spätestens aber gleichzeitig mit dem gegenwärtigen Vertrage in Ausführung gebracht werden soll.

Art. 21. Die als Folge des gegenwärtigen Vertrages eintretende Gemeinschaft der Einnahme der contrahirenden Staaten bezieht sich auf den Ertrag der Eingangs-, Ausgangs- und Durchgangs-Abgaben in den Preussischen Staaten, den Königreichen Baiern und Würtemberg, dem Kurfürstenthume und dem Grossherzogthume Hessen mit Einschluss der den Zollsystemen der contrahirenden Staaten bisher schon beigetretenen Länder.

Von der Gemeinschaft sind ausgeschlossen und bleiben dem privativen Genusse der betreffenden Staatsregierungen vorbehalten:

1. Die Steuern, welche im Innern eines jeden Staates von inländischen Erzeugnissen erhoben werden, einschliesslich der im Artikel 11 vorbehaltenen Ausgleichungs-Abgaben;
2. Die im Artikel 15 erwähnten Wasserzölle;
3. Chaussee-Abgaben-, Pflaster-, Damm-, Brücken-, Fähr-, Kanal-, Schleusen-, Hafengelder, so wie Waage- und Niederlage-Gebühren oder gleichartige Erhebungen, wie sie auch sonst genannt werden;
4. Die Zollstrafen und Confiscate, welche vorbehaltlich der Antheile der Denuncianten, jeder Staatsregierung in ihrem Gebiete verbleiben.

Art. 22. Der Ertrag der in die Gemeinschaft fallenden Abgaben wird nach Abzug,—

1. Der Kosten, wovon weiter unten im Artikel 30 die Rede ist;
2. Der Rückerstattungen für unrichtige Erhebungen;
3. Der auf den Grund besonderer gemeinschaftlicher Verabredungen erfolgten Steuervergütungen und Ermässigungen;—

unter den vereinigten Staaten nach dem Verhältnisse der Bevölkerung, mit welcher sie im Vereine sich befinden, vertheilt.

Die Bevölkerung solcher Staaten, welche durch Vertrag mit einem oder dem anderen der contrahirenden Staaten unter Verabredung einer von diesem jährlich für ihre Antheile an den gemeinschaftlichen Zollrevenüen zu leistenden Zahlung dem Zollverbande beigetreten sind, oder noch beitreten werden, wird

in die Bevölkerung desjenigen Staates eingerechnet, welcher diese Zahlung leistet.

Der Stand der Bevölkerung in den einzelnen Vereinsstaaten wird alle drei Jahre von einem noch zu verabredenden Termine an ausgemittelt, und die Nachweisung derselben von den einzelnen Staaten einander gegenseitig mitgetheilt werden.

Art. 23. Vergünstigungen für Gewerbtreibende hinsichtlich der Steuer-Entrichtung, welche nicht in der Zollgesetzgebung selbst begründet sind, fallen der Staatskasse derjenigen Regierung, welche sie bewilliget hat, zur Last.

Die Maassgaben, unter welchen solche Vergünstigungen zu bewilligen sind, werden näherer Verabredung vorbehalten.

Art. 24. Dem auf Förderung freier und natürlicher Bewegung des allgemeinen Verkehrs gerichteten Zwecke des Zollvereins gemäss, sollen besondere Zollbegünstigungen einzelner Messplätze, namentlich Rabattprivilegien da, wo sie dermalen in den Vereinsstaaten noch bestehen, nicht erweitert, sondern vielmehr unter geeigneter Berücksichtigung sowohl der Nahrungsverhältnisse bisher begünstigter Messplätze, als der bisherigen Handelsbeziehungen mit dem Auslande, thunlichst beschränkt und ihrer baldigen gänzlichen Aufhebung entgegengeführt, neue aber ohne allerseitige Zustimmung auf keinen Fall ertheilt werden.

Art. 25. Von der tarifmässigen Abgaben-Entrichtung bleiben die Gegenstände, welche für die Hofhaltung der hohen Souveraine und Ihrer Regentenhäuser, oder für die bei ihren Höfen accreditirten Botschafter, Gesandten, Geschäftsträger, etc. eingehen, nicht ausgenommen, und wennd a für Rückvergütungen Statt haben, so werden solche der Gemeinschaft nicht in Rechnung gebracht.

Eben so wenig anrechnungsfähig sind Entschädigungen, welche in einem oder dem anderen Staate den vormals unmittelbaren Reichsständen, oder an Communen oder einzelne Privatberechtigte für eingezogene Zollrechte oder für aufgehobene Befreiungen gezahlt werden müssen.

Dagegen bleibt es jedem Staate unbenommen, einzelne Gegenstände auf Freipässe ohne Abgaben-Entrichtung in seinem Gebiete ein-, aus-, oder durchgehen zu lassen. Dergleichen Gegenstände werden jedoch zollgesetzlich behandelt, und in Freiregistern, mit denen es wie mit den übrigen Zollregistern zu halten ist, notirt, und die Abgaben, welche davon zu erheben gewesen wären, kommen bei der demnächsten Revenüen-Ausgleichung demjenigen Theile, von welchem die Freipässe ausgegangen sind, in Abrechnung.

Art. 26. Das Begnadigungs- und Strafverwandlungs-Recht bleibt jedem der contrahirenden Staaten in seinem Gebiete vorbehalten.

Auf Verlangen werden periodische Uebersichten der erfolgten Straf-Erlasse gegenseitig mitgetheilt werden.

Art. 27. Die Ernennung der Beamten und Diener bei den Lokal- und Bezirksstellen für die Zoll-Erhebung und Aufsicht, welche in Gemässheit der hierüber getroffenen besonderen Uebereinkunft nach gleichförmigen Bestimmungen angeordnet, besetzt und instruirt werden sollen, bleibt einer jeden der contrahirenden Regierungen innerhalb ihres Gebietes überlassen.

Art. 28. In jedem Vereinsstaate wird die Leitung des Dienstes der Lokal- und Bezirks-Zollbehörden, so wie die Vollziehung der gemeinschaftlichen Zollgesetze überhaupt, einer, oder, wo sich das Bedürfniss hierzu zeigt, mehreren Zolldirectionen übertragen, welche dem einschlägigen Ministerium des betreffenden Staates untergeordnet sind.

Die Bildung der Zolldirectionen und die Einrichtung ihres Geschäftsganges bleibt den einzelnen Staatsregierungen überlassen; der Wirkungskreis derselben aber wird, insoweit er nicht schon durch den Grundvertrag und die gemeinschaftlichen Zollgesetze bestimmt ist, durch eine gemeinschaftlich zu verabredende Instruction bezeichnet werden.

Art. 29. Die von den Zoll-Erhebungsbehörden nach Ablauf eines jeden Vierteljahres aufzustellenden Quartals-Extracte, und die nach dem Jahres- und Bücherschlusse aufzustellenden Final-Abschlüsse über die resp. im Laufe des Vierteljahres und während des Rechnungsjahres fällig gewordenen Zoll-Einnahmen, werden von den betreffenden Zolldirectionen nach vorangegangener Prüfung in Haupt-Uebersichten zusammengetragen, und diese sodann an ein Centralbüreau eingesendet, zu welchem ein jeder Vereinsstaat einen Beamten zu ernennen die Befugniss hat.

Dieses

Dieses Bureau fertigt auf den Grund jener Vorlagen die provisorischen Abrechnungen zwischen den vereinigten Staaten von drei zu drei Monaten, sendet dieselben den Central-Finanzstellen der letzteren, und bereitet die definitive Jahres-Abrechnung vor.

Wenn aus den Quartal-Abrechnungen hervorgeht, dass die wirkliche Einnahme eines Vereinsstaates um mehr als einen Monatsbetrag gegen den ihm verhältnissmässig an der Gesammt-Einnahme zuständigen Revenüen-Antheil zurückgeblieben ist, so muss alsbald das Erforderliche zur Ausgleichung dieses Ausfalles durch Herauszahlung von Seiten des oder derjenigen Staaten, bei denen eine Mehr-Einnahme Statt gefunden hat, eingeleitet werden.

Art. 30. In Absicht der Erhebungs- und Verwaltungskosten sollen folgende Grundsätze in Anwendung kommen:

1. Man wird keine Gemeinschaft dabei eintreten lassen, vielmehr übernimmt jede Regierung alle in ihrem Gebiete vorkommende Erhebungs- und Verwaltungskosten, es mögen diese durch die Einrichtung und Unterhaltung der Haupt- und Neben-Zoll-Aemter, der inneren, Steuer-Aemter, Hall-Aemter und Packhöfe und der Zolldirectionen, oder durch den Unterhalt des dabei angestellten Personals und durch die dem letzteren zu bewilligenden Pensionen, oder endlich aus irgend einem anderen Bedürfnisse der Zollverwaltung entstehen.

2. Hinsichtlich desjenigen Theils des Bedarfs aber, welcher an den gegen das Ausland gelegenen Grenzen und innerhalb des dazu gehörigen Grenz-Bezirks für die Zoll-Erhebungs- und Aufsichts- oder Controlbehörden und Zoll-Schutzwachen erforderlich ist, wird man sich über Pauschsummen vereinigen, welche jeder der contrahirenden Staaten von der jährlich aufkommenden und der Gemeinschaft zu berechnenden Brutto-Einnahme an Zollgefällen in Abzug bringen kann.

3. Bei dieser Ausmittelung des Bedarfs soll da, wo die Perception privativer Abgaben mit der Zoll-Erhebung verbunden ist, von den Gehalten und Amtsbedürfnissen der Zollbeamten nur derjenige Theil in Anrechnung kommen, welcher dem Verhältnisse ihrer Geschäfte für den Zolldienst zu ihren Amtsgeschäften überhaupt entspricht.

Man wird sich über allgemeine Normen vereinigen, um die Besoldungs-Verhältnisse der Beamten bei den Zoll-Erhebungs- und Aufsichtsbehörden, imgleichen bei den Zolldirectionen in möglichste Uebereinstimmung zu bringen.

Art. 31. Die contrahirenden Staaten gestehen sich gegenseitig das Recht zu, den Haupt-Zoll-Aemtern auf den Grenzen anderer Vereinsstaaten Controleure beizuordnen, welche von allen Geschäften derselben und der Neben-Aemter in Beziehung auf das Abfertigungsverfahren und die Grenzbewachung Kenntniss zu nehmen, und auf Einhaltung eines gesetzlichen Verfahrens, imgleichen auf die Abstellung etwaiger Mängel einzuwirken, übrigens sich jeder eigenen Verfügung zu enthalten haben.

Einer näher zu verabredenden Dienstordnung bleibt es vorbehalten, ob und welchen Antheil dieselben an den laufenden Geschäften zu nehmen haben.

Art. 32. Jeder der contrahirenden Staaten hat das Recht, an die Zoll-Directionen der anderen vereinten Staaten Beamte zu dem Zwecke abzuordnen, um sich von allen vorkommenden Verwaltungsgeschäften, welche sich auf die durch den gegenwärtigen Vertrag eingegangene Gemeinschaft beziehen, vollständige Kenntniss zu verschaffen.

Eine besondere Instruction wird das Geschäftsverhältniss dieser Beamten näher bestimmen, als dessen Grundlage die unbeschränkte Offenheit von Seiten des Staates, bei welchem die Abgeordneten fungiren, in Bezug auf alle Gegenstände der gemeinschaftlichen Zollverwaltung, und die Erleichterung jedes Mittels, durch welches sie sich die Information hierüber verschaffen können, anzusehen ist, während andererseits ihre Sorgfalt nicht minder aufrichtig dahin gerichtet seyn muss, eintretende Anstände und Meinungsverschiedenheiten auf eine dem gemeinsamen Zwecke und dem Verhältnisse verbündeter Staaten entsprechende Weise zu erledigen.

Die Ministerien der sämmtlichen Vereinsstaaten werden sich gegenseitig au Verlangen jede gewünschte Auskunft über die gemeinschaftlichen Zoll-Angelegenheiten mittheilen, und in sofern, zu diesem Behufe die zeitweise oder dauernde Abordnung eines höheren Beamten, oder die Beauftragung eines anderweit bei der Regierung beglaubigten Bevollmächtigten beliebt würde, so ist demselben nach dem oben ausgesprochenen Grundsatze alle Gelegenheit zur

vollständigen Kenntnissnahme von den Verhältnissen der gemeinschaftlichen Zollverwaltung bereitwillig zu gewähren.

Art. 33. Jährlich in den ersten Tagen des Juni findet zum Zwecke gemeinsamer Berathung ein Zusammentritt von Bevollmächtigten der Vereinsregierungen Statt, zu welchem eine jede der letzteren einen Bevollmächtigten abzuordnen befugt ist.

Für die formelle Leitung der Verhandlungen wird von den Conferenz-Bevollmächtigten aus ihrer Mitte ein Vorsitzender gewählt, welchem übrigens kein Vorzug vor den übrigen Bevoll mächtigten zusteht.

Der erste Zusammentritt wird in München statt finden. Wo derselbe künftig erfolgen soll, wird bei dem Schlusse einer jeden jährlichen Versammlung mit Rücksicht auf die Natur der Gegenstände, deren Verhandlung in der folgenden Conferenz zu erwarten ist, verabredet werden.

Art. 34. Vor die Versammlung dieser Conferenz-Bevollmächtigten gehört:

a. Die Verhandlung über alle Beschwerden und Mängel, welche in Beziehung auf die Ausführung des Grundvertrages und der besonderen Uebereinkünfte, des Zollgesetzes, der Zollordnung und Tarife, in einem oder dem anderen Vereinsstaate wahrgenommen, und die nicht bereits im Laufe des Jahres in Folge der darüber zwischen den Ministerien geführten Correspondenz erledigt worden sind;

b. Die definitive Abrechnung zwischen den Vereinsstaaten über die gemeinschaftliche Einnahme auf den Grund der von den obersten Zollbehörden aufgestellten, durch das Centralbüreau vorzulegenden Nachweisungen, wie solche der Zweck einer dem gemeinsamen Interesse angemessenen Prüfung erheischt;

c. Die Berathung über Wünsche und Vorschläge, welche von einzelnen Staats-Regierungen zur Verbesserung der Verwaltung gemacht werden;

d. Die Verhandlungen über Abänderungen des Zollgesetzes, des Zolltarifs, der Zollordnung und der Verwaltungs-Organisation, welche von einem der contrahirenden Staaten in Antrag gebracht werden, überhaupt über die zweckmässige Entwickelung und Ausbildung des gemeinsamen Zoll- und Handelssystems.

Art. 35. Treten im Laufe des Jahres ausser der gewöhnlichen Zeit der Versammlung der Conferenz-Bevollmächtigten ausserordentliche Ereignisse ein, welche unverzügliche Maassregeln oder Verfügungen abseiten der Vereinsstaaten erheischen; so werden sich die contrahirenden Theile darüber im diplomatischen Wege vereinigen, oder eine ausserordentliche Zusammenkunft ihrer Bevollmächtigten veranlassen.

Art. 36. Den Aufwand für die Bevollmächtigten und deren etwaige Gehülfen bestreitet die Regierung, welche sie absendet.

Das Kanzlei-Dienstpersonale und das Lokale wird unentgeldlich von der Regierung gestellt, in deren Gebiete der Zusammentritt der Conferenz Statt findet.

Art. 37. Sollte zur Zeit der Vollziehung des gegenwärtigen Vertrages eine Uebereinstimmung der Eingangs-Zollsätze in den Landen der contrahirenden Regierungen nicht bereits im Wesentlichen bestehen; so verpflichten sich dieselben zu allen Maassregeln, welche erforderlich sind, damit nicht die Zoll-Einkünfte des Gesammt-Vereins durch die Einführung und Anhäufung unverzollter oder gegen geringere Steuersätze, als der Vereinstarif enthält, verzollter Waarenvorräthe beeinträchtigt werden.

Art. 38. Für den Fall, dass andere deutsche Staaten den Wunsch zu erkennen geben sollten, in den durch gegenwärtigen Vertrag errichteten Zollverein aufgenommen zu werden, erklären sich die hohen Contrahenten bereit, diesem Wunsche, so weit es unter gehöriger Berücksichtigung der besonderen Interessen der Vereinsmitglieder möglich erscheint, durch desfalls abzuschliessende Verträge Folge zu geben.

Art. 39. Auch werden Sie Sich bemühen, durch Handelsverträge mit anderen Staaten dem Verkehr Ihrer Angehörigen jede mögliche Erleichterung und Erweiterung zu verschaffen.

Art. 40. Alles, was sich auf die Detail-Ausführung der im gegenwärtigen Vertrage und dessen Beilagen enthaltenen Verabredungen, insbesondere auf den Vollzug der gemeinschaftlich festgesetzten organischen Bestimmungen, Reglements und Instructionen bezieht, soll durch gemeinschaftliche Commissarien vorbereitet werden.

Art. 41. Die Dauer des gegenwärtigen Vertrages, welcher mit dem ersten Januar 1834 in Ausführung gebracht werden soll, wird vorläufig bis zum ersten Januar

1842 festgesetzt. Wird derselbe während dieser Zeit und spätestens zwei Jahre vor Ablauf der Frist nicht gekündigt, so soll er auf 12 Jahre, und so fort von 12 zu 12 Jahren als verlängert angesehen werden.

Letztere Verabredung wird jedoch nur für den Fall getroffen, dass nicht in der Zwischenzeit sämmtliche deutsche Bundesstaaten über gemeinsame Maassregeln übereinkommen, welche den mit der Absicht des Artikels 19 der deutschen Bundes-Acte in Uebereinstimmung stehenden Zweck des gegenwärtigen Zoll-Vereins vollständig erfüllen.

Auch sollen im Falle etwaiger gemeinsamer Maassregeln über den freien Verkehr mit Lebensmitteln in sämmtlichen deutschen Bundesstaaten die betreffenden Bestimmungen des nach gegenwärtigem Vertrage bestehenden Vereins-Tarifs demgemäss modificirt werden.

Gegenwärtiger Vertrag soll alsbald zur Ratification der hohen contrahirenden Höfe vorgelegt, und die Auswechselung der Ratifications-Urkunden soll spätestens binnen sechs Wochen in Berlin bewirkt werden.

So geschehen Berlin, den 22 März 1833.

(L.S.) *C. G. Maassen.*
(L.S.) *H. W. v. Steuber.*
(L.S.) *Wilh. v. Kopp.*
(L.S.) *Arn. Fr. v. Mieg.*
(L.S.) *Franz a Paula Fried. Frh. v. Linden.*
(L.S.) *Albr. Fr. Eichhorn.*
(L.S.) *Heinr. Theod. Ludw. Schwedes.*
(L.S.) *Friedrich Ch. Johann Graf v. Luxburg.*

— No. 2. —

Articles Additionnels au Traité de Douanes entre *la Prusse* et les deux *Hesses* d'une part, et *la Bavière* et *le Wurtemberg* d'autre part. En date du 31 Octobre 1833.

(Ratifié à Berlin le 28 Novembre 1833.)

Art. 1. In Gemässheit der in Art. 4 des Zollvereinigungs-Vertrags v. 22sten März 1833, enthaltenen Verabredung wollen Se. Maj. der König von Preussen und Se. Maj. der König von Baiern und Se. Maj. der König von Würtemberg die gemeinsame Zollordnung und den gemeinsamen Zolltarif, welche zusammen das Zollgesetz bilden, in ihren Staaten verkündigen lassen. Nicht minder wird in dem Königreiche Preussen, dem Kurfürstenthum Hessen und dem Grossherzogthum Hessen unter Beibehaltung der in diesen Staaten bestehenden Zollgesetze und Zollordnungen, der gedachte Tarif gleichzeitig mit jenem Vertrage verkündigt werden. Die in diesem Artikel erwähnten Gesetze und Zollordnungen, so wie der Tarif, sind als integrirende Theile des Vertrags v. 22 März 1833 anzusehen.

Art. 2. Die kontrahirenden Theile wollen, sobald wie möglich die Einleitung treffen, dass die Bestrafung der Zollvergehen jeder Art, da solche das Interesse aller Vereinsstaaten gleichmässig berühren, auch auf möglichst übereinstimmende Grundsätze zurückgeführt werde. Vorstehender Artikel, welcher dieselbe Kraft und Gültigkeit haben soll, als wenn derselbe in dem Vertrage von 22 März 1833 enthalten wäre, haben die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten unter dem Vorbehalte der Ratification vollzogen und untersiegelt.

So geschehen Berlin, den 31sten Oktober 1833.

(L.S.) *Carl Geo. Maassen.*
(L.S.) *Carl Fr. v. Wilkens-Hohenau.*
(L.S.) *Wilhelm v. Kopp.*
(L.S.) *Fr. Ch. Joh. Graf v. Luxburg.*
(L.S.) *Franz a Paula Fr. Frh. v. Linden.*
(L.S.) *Albr. F. Eichhorn.*
(L.S.) *H. Th. Ludw. Schwedes.*

— No. 3. —

TARIF de DOUANES concerté entre *la Prusse*, l'Electorat de *Hesse* et le Grand-duché de *Hesse* d'une part, et *la Bavière* et *le Wurtemberg* de l'autre part. En date du 31 Oct. 1833.

(Publié officiellement en Prusse le 5 Décembre 1833.)

Vereins-Zolltarif für *Preussen, Baiern, Würtemberg* und die beiden *Hessen.*

Erste Abtheilung.

Gegenstände, welche gar keiner Abgabe unterworfen sind.

Ganz frei bleiben:

1. Bäume zum Verpflanzen, und Reben.
2. Bienenstöcke mit lebenden Bienen.
3. Blut von geschlachtetem Vieh, sowohl flüssiges als eingetrocknetes.
4. Branntweinspülig.
5. Dünger, thierischer; desgleichen andere Dürgungsmittel, als: ausgelaugte Asche, Kalkäscher, Hornspäne, Knochenschaum oder Zuckererde, Düngesalz, letzteres nur auf besondere Erlaubnissscheine und unter Kontrole der Verwendung.
6. Eier.
7. Erden und Erze, die nicht mit einem Zollsatze namentlich betroffen sind, als: Bolus, Bimstein, Blutstein, Braunstein, Gips, Lehm, Mergel, Sand, Schmirgel, Schwerspath (in krystallisirten Stücken), gewöhnlicher Töpferthon und Pfeifenerde, Tripel, Walkererde u. a.
8. Erzeugnisse des Ackerbaues und der Viehzucht eines einzelnen von der Grenze durchschnittenen Landgutes.
9. Fische, frische, und Krebse.
10. Gras, Futterkräuter und Heu.
11. Gartengewächse, frische, als: Blumen, Gemüse und Krautarten, Kartoffeln und Rüben, essbare Wurzeln etc., auch frische Krappwurzeln, ingleichen Feuerschwamm, roh, wie er von den Bäumen kommt, auch ungetrocknete Cichorien, diese mit Ausnahmen für besonders bestimmte Grenzen.
12. Geflügel und kleines Wirdpret aller Art.
13. Glasur und Hafnererz (Alquifoux).
14. Gold und Silber, gemünzt, in Barren und Bruch, mit Ausschluss der fremden silberhaltigen Scheidemünze.
15. Hausgeräthe und Effekten, gebrauchte, getragene Kleider und Wäsche, auch gebrauchtes Handwerkszeug, von Anziehenden zur eigenen Benutzung; auch neue Kleider, Wäsche und Effekten, insofern sie Ausstattungsgegenstände sind.
16. Holz (Brenn- und Nutzholz, auch Flechtweiden), welches zu Lande verfahren wird, und nicht nach einer Holzablage zum Verschiffen bestimmt ist, ausgenommen auf den mit einem Zollsatze namentlich betroffenen Grenzlinien; Reisig und Besen daraus
17. Kleidungsstücke und Wäsche, welche Reisende, Fuhrleute und Schiffer zu ihrem Gebrauche, auch Handwerkszeug, welches reisende Handwerker, ingleichen Muster und Musterkarten, welche Handelsreisende mit sich führen; dann die Wagen der Reisenden; ferner Wagen und Wasserfahrzeuge der Fuhrleute und Schiffer zum Personen- und Waaren-Transport, gebrauchte Inventarien-Stücke der Schiffe, Reisegeräth, auch Verzehrungsgegenstände zum Reiseverbrauch.
18. Lohkuchen (ausgelaugte Lohe als Brennmaterial).
19. Milch.
20. Obst, frisches, ausgenommen auf besonders bestimmten Grenzen.
21. Papierspäne (Abfälle) und beschriebenes Papier (Acten, Maculatur).
22. Saamen von Waldhölzern.

23. Schachtelhalm,

23. Schachtelhalm, Schilf und Dachrohr.

24. Scheerwolle (Abfälle beim Tuchscheeren), desgleichen Flockwolle (Abfälle von der Spinnerei) und Tuchtrümmer (Abfälle von der Weberei).

25. Steine, alle behauene und unbehauene, Bruch-, Kalk-, Schiefer-, Ziegel- und Mauersteine beim Landtransport, insofern sie nicht nach einer Ablage zum Verschiffen bestimmt sind; Mühl- und grobe Schleif- und Wetzsteine in demselben Falle, ausgenommen auf besonders bestimmten Grenzen.

26. Stroh, Spreu, Häckerling.

27. Thiere, alle lebenden, für welche kein Tarifsatz ausgeworfen ist.

28. Torf und Braunkohlen.

29. Treber und Trester.

Zweite Abtheilung.

Gegenstände, welche bei der Einfuhr oder bei der Ausfuhr einer Abgabe unterworfen sind.

Funfzehn Silbergroschen oder *ein halber Thaler preussisch* vom *preussischen Centner*, oder *funfzig Kreuzer im 24 Gulden-Fuss* vom *Zoll-Centner* Brutto-Gewicht wird in der Regel bei dem Eingange, und weiter keine Abgabe bei dem Verbrauche im Lande, noch auch dann erhoben, wenn die Waare hiernächst ausgeführt werden sollte.

Ausnahmen hiervon treten bei allen Gegenständen ein, welche entweder nach dem Vorhergehenden (erste Abtheilung) ganz frei, oder nach dem Folgenden, namentlich,

(*a*) Einer geringern oder höhern Eingangs-Abgabe als ein halber Thaler vom *preussischen-Centner*, oder funfzig Kreuzer vom *Zoll-Centner* unterworfen, oder.

(*b*) Bei der Ausfuhr mit einer Abgabe belegt sind.

Es sind dieses folgende Gegenstände, von welchen die beigesetzten Gefälle erhoben werden:

Nummer.	BENENNUNG der GEGENSTÄNDE.	Abgabensätze nach dem Preuss. oder 21-Gulden-Münzfusse (mit der Eintheilung des Thalers in 30stel und 24stel). Maasse und Gewichte.					Abgabensätze nach dem 24-Gulden-Fusse und Zoll-Centner.				
		Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange.		Sätze beim Ausgange.		Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.	Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange.		Sätze beim Ausgange.		Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.
		Centr.	*Thlr.*	*Sgr. Ggr.*	*Thlr.*	*Sgr. Ggr.*	*Pfund.*	*Centr.*	*Fl.*	*Xr.*	*Fl.*	*Xr.*	*Pfund.*
1	Abfälle—												
	Von Glashütten, desgleichen Glasscherben und Bruch; von Seifsiedereien die Unterlauge; von Gerbereien das Leimleder; ferner Thierflechsen, Hörner, Hornspitzen, Klauen und Knochen, letztere mögen ganz oder zerkleinert seyn.	1	frei		–	10 (8)*	- - -	1	frei		–	31½	
	Anmerk.—An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen.	–	-	-	-	-	- - -	1	frei		1	40	
2	Baumwollen und Baumwollenwaaren—												
	(*a*) Rohe Baumwolle - - - - - - -	1	frei		–	15 (12)	- - -	1	frei		–	50	
	(*b*) Baumwollengarn—												
	1. Weisses, ungezwirntes, und Watten - -	1	2	–	-	-	--20 in Fässern u. Kisten.	1	3	26¼	-	-	--18 in Fässern u. Kisten.
	2. Doublirtes, gezwirntes Garn (Zwirn, Strickgarn), ingleichem alles gefärbte Garn.	1	6	–	-	-	10 in Ballen.	1	10	12½	-	-	9 in Ballen.
	(*c*) Baumwollene, desgleichen aus Baumwolle und Leinen, ohne Beimischung von Seide und Wolle, gefertigte Zeuche und Strumpfwaaren, Spitzen (Tüll), Posamentir-, Knopfmacher-, Sticker- und Putzwaaren; auch Gespinnst und Tressenwaaren aus Metallfäden (Lahn) und Baumwolle oder Baumwolle und Leinen, ausser Verbindung mit Seide, Wolle, Eisen, Glas, Holz, Leder, Messing, Stahl und anderen Materialien.	1	50	–	-	-	--20 in Fässern u. Kisten. 8 in Ballen.	1	85	–	-	-	--18 in Fässern u. Kisten 8 in Ballen.
3	Blei—												
	(*a*) Rohes, in Blöcken, Mulden etc. - - -	1	–	7½ (6)	-	-	- - -	1	–	25			
	(*b*) Grobe Bleiwaaren, als: Kessel, Röhren, Schrot, Platten u. s. w.	1	2	–	-	-	7 in F. u. K. -	1	3	26¼	-	-	7 in F. u. K.
	(*c*) Feine Bleiwaaren, als: Spielzeug etc., ganz oder theilweise aus Blei, auch dergleichen lackirte Waaren.	1	10	–	-	-	--22 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben.	1	16	58¾	-	-	--20 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben.
4	Bürstenbinder- und Siebmacherwaaren—												
	(*a*) Grobe, in Verbindung mit Holz oder Eisen ohne Politur und Lack.	1	3	–	-	-	- - -	1	5	6¼			
	(*b*) Feine, in Verbindung mit anderen Materialien -	1	10	–	-	-	22 in F. u. K.	1	16	58¾	-	-	20 in F. u. K.
5	Droguerie- und Apotheker- auch Farbewaaren—												
	(*a*) Chemische Fabrikate für den Medicinal-Gewerbsgebrauch, auch Präparate, ätherische auch andere Oele, Säuren, Salze, eingedickte Säfte; desgleichen Maler-, Wasch-, Pastellfarben und Tusche, Farben- und Tuschkasten, feine Pinsel, Mundlack (Oblaten), Englisch-Pflaster, Siegellack u. s. w.; überhaupt die unter Apotheker-, Droguerie- und Farbenwaaren gemeiniglich begriffenen Gegenstände, sofern sie nicht besonders ausgenommen sind.	1	3	20 (16)	-	-	--18 in F. u. K. 10 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.	1	6	15	-	-	--16 in F. u. K. 9 in Körben. 8 in Ballen.
	Ausnahmen treten jedoch folgende ein, und zahlen weniger—												
	(*b*) Alaun - - - - - - - - - -	1	1	10 (8)	-	-	12 in Fässern -	1	2	17½	-	-	11 in Fässern.
	(*c*) Bleiweiss (Kremserweiss), rein oder versetzt -	1	2	–	-	-	7 in Fässern -	1	3	26¼	-	-	7 in Fässern.
	(*d*) Mennige, Schmalte, gereinigte Soda (Mineral-Alkali), Kupfervitriol, gemischter Kupfer- und Eisenvitriol, weisser Vitriol.	1	1	–	-	-	- - -	1	1	40			
	(*e*) Eisenvitriol (grüner) - - - - - -	1	–	7½ (6)	-	-	- - -	1	–	25			
	(*f*) Gelbe, grüne, rothe Farbenerde, Braunroth, Kreide, Ocker, Rothstein, Umbra; auch roher Flussspath in Stücken.	1	–	5 (4)	-	-	- - -	1	–	18½			
	(*g*) 1. Galläpfel, Krapp, Kreuzbeeren, Kurkume, Quercitron, Safflor, Sumach, Waid und Wau.	1	–	5 (4)	–	5 (4)	- - -	1	–	18¼	–	18½	
	2. Eckerdoppern, Knoppern - - - -	1	–	2½ (2)	–	2½ (2)	- - -	1	–	8	–	8	
	(*h*) Farbehölzer, in Blöcken oder geraspelt - -	1	–	5 (4)	–	5 (4)	- - -	1	–	18¼	–	18½	
	(*i*) Korkholz, Pockholz, Cedernholz und Buchsbaum	1	–	5 (4)	–	5 (4)	- - -	1	–	18¼	–	18½	
	(*k*) Pott- (Waid-) Asche, Weinstein; auch ungereinigte Soda.	1	–	7½ (6)	-	-	- - -	1	–	25			
	(*l*) Mineralwasser in Flaschen oder Krügen - -	1	–	7½ (6)	-	-	- - -	1	–	25			

* Die unter den Silbergroschen stehenden Ziffern bezeichnen 24stel des Thalers.

Nummer.	BENENNUNG der GEGENSTÄNDE.	Abgabensätze nach dem Preuss. oder 21-Gulden-Münzfusse (mit der Eintheilung des Thalers in 30stel und 24stel) Maasse und Gewichte.				Abgabensätze nach dem 24-Gulden-Fusse und Zoll-Centner.			
		Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.	Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.
			Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Pfund.*		*Fl. Xr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Pfund.*
5	Droguerie- und Apotheker- auch Farbewaaren—*fortgesetzt.*	*Centr.*				*Centr.*			
	(*m*) Salpeter, gereinigter und ungereinigter - -	1	– 5 (4)	- -	- - -	1	– 18¾		
	(*n*) Salzsäure und Schwefelsäure - - - - -	1	1 10 (8)	- -	- - 25 in Kisten 10 in Körben.	1	2 17½	- -	- - 23 in Kisten. 9 in Körben.
	(*o*) Abfälle von der Fabrikation der Salpetersäure und Salzsäure.	1	– 7½ (6)	- -	- - -	1	– 25		
	(*p*) Schwefel - - - - - - - - -	1	– 2½ (2)	- -	- - -	1	– 8		
	(*q*) Terpentin und Terpentinöl (Kienöl) - - -	1	– 10 (8)	- -	- - -	1	– 31¼		
	Anmerk.—Rohe Erzeugnisse des Mineral-, Thier- und Pflanzenreichs zum Gewerbe- und Medicinal-Gebrauch, die nicht besonders höher oder niedriger besteuert sind, insbesondere auch anderswo nicht genannte aussereuropäische Tischlerhölzer; ingleichen Blei-, Silber- und Goldglätte tragen die allgemeine Eingangs-Abgabe.								
6	Eisen und Stahl:								
	(*a*) Roheisen aller Art; altes Brucheisen, Eisenfeilen, Hammerschlag.	1	frei	– 7½ (6)	- - -	1	frei	– 25	
	Anmerk 1.—In den preussischen westlichen Provinzen, in Baiern, Würtemberg, Kurhessen und im Grossherzogthume Hessen ist Roheisen auch beim Ausgange frei.								
	2. In Baiern und Würtemberg beim Eingange rechts vom Rhein.	–	- -	- -	- - -	1	– 12½	- -	
	(*b*) Geschmiedetes Eisen, als: Stab- oder Stangen-, Rund-, Reifen-, Schlösser-, Reck-, Kneip-, Band-, Zain-, Kraus-, Bolzen-, Welleneisen; desgleichen Roh- und Cementstahl, Guss- und raffinirter Stahl.	1	1 –	- -	- - -	1	1 40		
	Anmerk 1.—An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen rechts vom Rhein wird erhoben.	–	- -	- -	- - -	1	2 48¾		
	2. Von Rohstahl, seewärts von der russischen Grenze bis zur Weichselmündung einschliesslich eingehend, wird nur die allgemeine Eingangs-Abgabe erhoben.								
	(*c*) Eisenblech aller Art; desgleichen Eisendraht, Anker und Ankerketten.	1	3 20 (16)	- -	- - 11 in Fässern u. Kisten. 7 in Körben. 4 in Ballen.	1	6 15	- -	- 10 in F. u. K. 7 in Körben. 4 in Ballen.
	(*d*) Eisenwaaren:								
	1. Grobe Gusswaaren in Oefen, Platten, Gittern, etc.	1	1 –	- -	- - -	1	1 40		
	Anmerk.—An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen rechts vom Rhein wird erhoben.	–	- -	- -	- - -	1	2 48¾		
	2. Grobe, die aus geschmiedetem Eisen, aus Eisen und Stahl, Eisenblech, Stahl-, und Eisendraht, auch in Verbindung mit Holz gefertigt; ingleichen Waaren dieser Art, die verzinnt, jedoch nicht polirt sind, als: Aexte, Degenklingen, Feilen, Hämmer, Hecheln, Haspen, Holzschrauben, Kaffeetrommeln und -Mühlen, Ketten, Maschinen von Eisen, Nägel, Pfannen, Plätteisen, Schaufeln, Schlösser, grobe Schnallen und Ringe (ohne Politur), Schraubstöcke, Sensen, Sicheln, Stemmeisen, Striegeln, Thurmuhren, Tuchmacher- und Schneiderscheeren, grobe Waagebalken, Zangen u. s. w.	1	6 –	- -	- - 11 in F. u. K. 7 in Körben. 4 in Ballen.	1	10 12½	- -	- 10 in F. u. K. 7 in Körben. 4 in Ballen.
	3. Feine, sie mögen ganz aus feinem Eisenguss, feinem polirten Eisen oder Stahl, oder aus diesen Urstoffen in Verbindung mit Holz, Horn, Knochen, lohgarem Leder, Kupfer, Messing, Zinn (letzteres polirt) und andern unedlen Metallen gefertigt seyn, als: feine Gusswaaren, Messer, Näh- und Stricknadeln, Scheeren, Streichen, Schwertfegerarbeit, u. s. w.; imgleichen lackirte Eisenwaaren; auch Gewehre aller Art	1	10 –	- -	- 22 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben.	1	16 58¼	- -	- 20 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben.

(fortgesetzt)

Nummer.	BENENNUNG der GEGENSTÄNDE.	Abgabensätze nach dem Preuss. oder 21-Gulden-Münzefusse (mit der Eintheilung des Thalers in 30stel und 24stel). Maasse und Gewichte.				Abgabensätze nach dem 24-Gulden-Fusse und Zoll-Centner.			
		Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.	Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.
		Centr.	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Pfund.*	*Centr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Pfund.*
7	Erze, nämlich: Eisen- und Stahlstein, Stufen, Wasserblei (Reissblei), Galmei, Kobalt.	1	frei	– 5 (4)	– – –	1	frei	– 18¾	
	Anmerk.—In Westphalen und Niederrhein auf der Grenze von Wilnsdorf bis zum Rhein, desgleichen an den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen, Eisenerz.	–	frei	frei	– – –	–	frei	frei	
8	Flachs, Werg, Hanf, Heede	1	– 5 (4)	– –	– – –	1	– 18¾		
9	Getreide, Hülsenfrüchte, Sämereien, auch Beeren—								
	(*a*) Getreide und Hülsenfrüchte, als: Weizen, Spelz oder Dinkel, Gerste (auch Gemälzte), Hafer, Heidekorn oder Buchweizen, Roggen, Bohnen, Erbsen, Hirse, Linsen und Wicken.	1 Sch[l]	– 5 (4)						
		1 Baierses Sch[l]	– 20 (16)	– –	– – –	1 Baiersches Sch[l]	1 10		
	Anmerk 1.—Ausser dem Rheinkreise, wird in Baiern und Würtemberg die Eingangs-Abgabe nach der Beilage (A), die Ausgangs-Abgabe nach der Beilage (B) erhoben.								
	2.—Auf der sächsisch-böhmischen Grenze gehen die unter a genannten Getreidearten bei dem Landtransport zu folgenden ermässigten Sätzen ein—	*Dresd. Scheffel*							
	Weisen, Spelz oder Dinkel	1	– $1\frac{5}{6}$ ($1\frac{1}{2}$)						
	Roggen, Bohnen, Erbsen und Wicken	1	– $1\frac{1}{3}$ (1)						
	Gerste	1	– 1 ($\frac{3}{4}$)						
	Hafer und Heidekorn	1	– $\frac{7}{12}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$)						
	3.—Hafer in Quantitäten unter einem preussischen Scheffel oder beziehungsweise unter zwei baierischen Metzen und andere Getreidefrüchte unter einem halben preussischen Scheffel oder unter einer baierischen Metze frei.								
	(*b*) Sämereien und Beeren—	*Centr.*				*Centr.*			
	1. Anis und Kümmel	1	1 –	– –	– – –	1	1 40		
	2. Oelsaat, als: Hanfsaat, Leinsaat und Leindotter oder Doder, Mohnsaamen, Raps, Rübesaat.	1	– $1\frac{1}{2}$ (1)	– –	– – –	1	– 4		
	3. Kleesaat und alle nicht namentlich im Tarif genannten Sämereien; ingleichen Wachholderbeeren.	1 Sch[l]	– 5 (4)						
		1 Baiersches Sch[l]	– 20 (16)	– –	– – –	1 Baiersches Sch[l]	1 10		
	Anmerk.—Auf einen preussischen Scheffel Kleesaat können mit Einschluss des Sackes 95 preussische oder 89 Zoll-Pfund, auf ein baierisches Schäffel desgleichen 360 Zoll-Pfund gerechnet werden.								
10	Glas und Glaswaaren—	*Centr.*				*Centr.*			
	(*a*) Grünes Hohlglas (Glasgeschirr)	1	1 –	– –	– – –	1	1 10		
	Anmerk.—An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen rechts vom Rhein wird erhoben.	–	– –	– –	– – –	1	9 22½		
	Bei loser Verpackung werden zu 1 preuss. Centner veranschlagt $5\frac{1}{2}$ preussische — Kübkfuss. zu 1 Zoll-Centner. $6\frac{2}{3}$ altbaierische — oder $4\frac{1}{2}$ rheinbaierische — Kübkfuss.								
	(*b*) Weisses Hohlglas, ungeschliffenes, oder mit abgeschliffenem Boden und Hüttenrande: ingleichen Fenster- und Tafelglas ohne Unterschied der Farbe.	1	3 –	– –	– 25 in Fässern u. Kisten. 14 in Körben.	1	5 6½	– –	– 23 in Fässern u. Kisten. 13 in Körben.
	Anmerk.—An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen rechts vom Rhein wird erhoben.	–	– –	– –	– – –	1	9 22½		
	(*c*) Geschliffenes, geschnittenes, vergoldetes, gemaltes, desgleichen alles massive und gegossene Glas, Behänge zu Kronleuchtern von Glas, Glasknöpfe, Glasperlen und Glasschmelz.	1	6 –	– –	25 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben.	1	10 12½	– –	23 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben.
	Anmerk.—An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen rechts vom Rhein wird erhoben.	–	– –	– –	– – –	1	18 45	– –	
	(*d*) Spiegelglas—								
	1. Wenn das Stück nicht über 288 preussische oder 333 altbaierische oder 245 rheinbaierische □ Zoll misst,								
	a. Gegossenes, belegtes oder unbelegtes—								
	(*aa*) Wenn das Stück nicht über 144 preussische □ Zoll mist.	1	6 –	– –	– – –	1	10 12½	– –	16 in Kisten.
	(*bb*) Wenn das Stück über 144 und bis 288 preussische □ Zoll misst.	1	8 –	– –	18 in Kisten	1	13 38½	– –	
	β. Geblasenes, belegtes oder unbelegtes	1	3 –	– –	– – –	1	5 6½	– –	

Nummer.	BENENNUNG der GEGENSTÄNDE.	Abgabensätze nach dem Preuss. oder 21-Gulden-Münzfusse (mit der Eintheilung des Thalers in 30stel und 24stel) Maasse und Gewichte.				Abgabensätze nach dem 24-Gulden-Fusse und Zoll-Centner.			
		Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.	Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl	Sätze beim Eingange.	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.
			Thlr. Sgr. Pf.	*Thlr. Sgr. Pf.*	*Pfund.*	*Centr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Pfund.*
10	Glas und Glaswaaren—*fortgesetzt.*								
	Anmerk, zu d. 1.—Beim Eingange an den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen wird unterschieden—								
	(*aa*) Belegtes	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	1	18 45	– –½	16 in Kisten.
	(*bb*) Unbelegtes	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	1	13 38¾	– –½	
	2. Belegtes und unbelegtes, gegossenes und geblasenes, wenn das Stück misst—	*Stück.*				*Stück.*			
	Ueber 288 □ Zoll bis 576 □ Zoll preuss. oder bis 666 altba. oder 490 rheinb. □ Zoll.	1	1 –	– –	– – –	1	1 45		
	Ueber 576 □ Zoll bis 1,000 □ Zoll preuss. oder bis 1,156 altba. oder 888 rheinb. □ Zoll.	1	3 –	– –	– – –	1	5 15		
	Ueber 1,000 □ Zoll bis 1,400 □ Zoll preuss. od. bis 1,618 altba. oder 1,242 rheinb. □ Zoll.	1	8 –	– –	– – –	1	14 –		
	Ueber 1,400 □ Zoll bis 1,900 □ Zoll preuss. od. bis 2,196 altba. oder 1,684 rheinb. □ Zoll.	1	22 –	– –	– – –	1	38 30		
	Ueber 1,900 □ Zoll preuss.	1	33 –	– –	– – –	1	57 45		
	(*e*) Glaswaaren in Verbindung mit unedlen Metallen und anderen nicht zu den Gespinnsten gehörigen Urstoffen; auch Spiegel aller Art.	*Centr.* 1	10 –	– –	- 22 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben.	*Centr.* 1	16 58¾	-	- 20 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben.
11	Häute, Felle und Haare—								
	(*a*) Rohe (grüne, gesalzene, trockene) Häute und Felle zur Lederbereitung, imgleichen rohe Pferdehaare.	1	frei	1 20 (16)	- 14 in F. u. K. 7 in Ballen.	1	frei 16	2 48¾	- 13 in F. u. K. 7 in Ballen.
	(*b*) Felle zur Pelzwerkbereitung (Rauchwaaren), Schmaschen, Baranken und Ukrainer.	1	– 20 (16)	– –	– – –	1	1 8½		
	(*c*) Haasenfelle und Haasenhaare	1	frei	– 15 (12)	– – –	1	frei	– 50	
	(*d*) Haare von Rindvieh	1	frei	– 5 (4)	– – –	1	frei	– 18¾	
12	Holz, Holzwaaren, etc.—								
	(*a*) Brennholz beim Wassertransport	1 preus. Klafter	– 2½ (2)	– –	– – –	1 Baier Klafter.	– 8		
	(*b*) Bau- und Nutzholz beim Wassertransport, oder beim Landtransport zur Verschiffungsablage;								
	1. Eichen-, Ulmen-, Eschen-, Kirsch-, Birn-, Apfel- und Kornelholz.	1 Schiffslast (1000 Pf.) od. beim Flössen 75 Preuss. Kubik-Fuss	1 10 (8)	– –	– – – 40 Centr. oder beim Flössen 66 Rheinbaier. Kubik-Fuss.		2 30		
	2. Buchen; auch Fichten-, Tannen-, Lerchen-, Pappeln, Erlen-, und anderes weiche Holz, ferner: Sägwaaren, Fassholz (Dauben), Bandstöcke, Stangen, Faschinen, Pfahlholz, Flechtweiden, etc.	1 Schiffslast od. beim Flössen 90 Kubik-Fuss.	– 20 (16)	– –	– – – 40 Centr. oder beim Flössen 80 Rheinbaier. Kubik-Fuss.		1 15		
	Anmerk 1.—In den östlichen Provinzen des preussischen Staates wird erhoben, für:	*Stück.*							
	(*aa*) Masten	1	1 10						
	(*bb*) Bugsprieten oder Spieren	1	1 –						
	(*cc*) Blöcke oder Balken von hartem Holze	6	1						
	(*dd*) Balken von Kienen- oder Tannenholz	30	1 –						
	(*ee*) Bohlen, Bretter, Latten, Fassholz (Dauben), Bandstöcke, Stangen, Faschinen, Pfahlholz, Flechtweiden, etc.	1 Schffl.	– 15						
	Anmerk 2.—Ausser dem Rheinkreise wird in Baiern und Würtemberg beim Landtransport, so wie beim Wassertransport auf der Donau, dem Inn und dem Bodensee der Ausgangszoll nach der Beilage (C) erhoben.								
	(*c*) Holzborke oder Lohe von Eichen und Birken, desgleichen Holz-Kohlen.	*Centr.* 1	frei	– 2½ (2)	– – –	1	frei	– 8	
	(*d*) Holzasche	1	frei	– 10 (8)	– – –	1	frei	– 31½	
	(*e*) Hölzerne Hausgeräthe (Meubles) und andere Tischler-, Drechsler- und Böttcherwaaren, welche gefärbt, gebeizt, lackirt, polirt, oder auch in einzelnen Theilen in Verbindung mit Eisen, Messing oder lohgarem Leder verarbeitet sind; auch feine Korbflechterwaaren.	1	3 –	– –	- 18 in Fässern u. Kisten. 7 in Ballen.	1	5 6½	- –	- 16 in Fässern u. Kisten. 7 in Ballen.

(*fortgesetzt*)

Nummer.	BENENNUNG der GEGENSTÄNDE.	Abgabensätze nach dem Preuss. oder 21-Gulden-Münzfusse (mit der Eintheilung des Thalers in 30stel und 24stel). Maasse und Gewichte.				Abgabensätze nach dem 24-Gulden-Fusse und Zoll-Centner.			
		Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.	Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange.	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.
		Centr.	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Pfund.*	*Centr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Pfund.*
12	Holz, Holzwaaren, etc.—*fortgesetzt.*								
	(*f*) Feine Holzwaaren (ausgelegte Arbeit), sogenannte Nürnbergerwaaren aller Art, feine Drechsler-, Schnitz-Kammacherwaaren, auch Meerschaumarbeit, ferner dergleichen Waaren in Verbindung mit anderen Materialien (jedoch mit Ausschluss von Gold, Silber, Platina, Semilor, und ächten Steinen und Perlen), ingleichem Holzbronze, Holzuhren, ganz feine Korbflechter-Arbeit; auch Blei- und Rothstifte.	1	10 –	- -	--22 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben. 10 in Ballen.	1	16 58¼	- -	--20 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben. 9 in Ballen.
	(*g*) Gepolsterte Meubles, wie grobe Sattlerwaaren.								
	(*h*) Grobe Böttcherwaaren, gebrauchte, ohne eiserne Reifen.	1	– 5 (4)	- -	- - -	1	– 18¾		
	Anmerk.—Grobe Böttcher- und Drechsler-, Korbflechter-, Tischler- und alle rohen und blos gehobelten Holzwaaren, Wagnerarbeiten und Maschinen von Holz tragen die allgemeine Eingangsabgabe.								
13	Hopfen - - - - - - - - - -	1	2 15 (12)	- -	- - -	1	4 16¼		
14	Instrumente: musikalische, mechanische, optische, astronomische, chirurgische.	1	6 –	- -	--25 in F. u. K. 10 in Ballen.	1	10 12½	- -	--23 in F. u. K. 9 in Ballen.
15	Kalender—								
	(*a*) Die für's Inland bestimmt sind, werden nach den, der Stempelabgabe halber gegebenen besonderen Vorschriften behandelt;								
	(*b*) Die durchgeführt werden, tragen die Abgabe von einem halben Thaler für den preussischen oder 50 Kreuzern für den Zoll-Centner. Der Wiederausgang muss nachgewiesen werden.								
16	Kalk und Gips, gebrannter - - - - - -	1Scheffel oder 1Tonne oder 1Baier. Schäffel.	– 5 (4)	- -	- - -	1Baier. Schaffel.	– 17½		
		Centr.				*Centr.*			
17	Karden oder Weberdisteln - - - - - -	1	frei	– 5 (4)	- - -	1	frei	– 18½	
18	Kleider, fertige neue; desgleichen getragene Kleider und getragene Wäsche, beide letztere, wenn sie zum Verkauf eingehen.	1	110 –	- -	--22 in Kisten. 12 in Körben. 10 in Ballen.	1	187 5	- -	--20 in Kisten. 11 in Körben. 9 in Ballen.
19	Kupfer und Messing—								
	(*a*) Roh-(Stück-) Messing, Roh- oder Schwarzkupfer, Gar- oder Rosettenkupfer, altes Bruchkupfer oder -Messing; desgleichen Kupfer- und Messingfeile, Glockengut, Kupfer- und andere Scheidemünzen zum Einschmelzen werden gegen die allgemeine Eingangsabgabe (die Münzen auf besondere Erlaubnissscheine) eingelassen.	1	– 15 (12)	- -	- - -	1	– 50		
	(*b*) Geschmiedetes, gewalztes, gegossenes, zu Geschirren; auch Kupferschaalen, wie sie vom Hammer kommen; ferner: Blech, Dachplatten, gewöhnlicher und plattirter Draht, desgleichen polirte, gewalzte, auch plattirte Tafeln und Bleche.	1	6 –	- -	- 14 in Fässern u. Kisten. 7 in Körben. 4 in Ballen.	1	10 12½ / 26 58¾	- - / - -	--13 in Fässern u. Kisten. 7 in Körben. 4 in Ballen.
	(*c*) Waaren: Kessel, Pfannen und dergleichen; auch alle sonstige Waaren aus Kupfer und Messing; Gelb- und Glockengiesser-, Gürtler- und Nadlerwaaren, ausser Verbindung mit edlen Metallen; ingleichem lackirte Kupfer- und Messingwaaren.	1	10 –	- -					
20	Kurze Waaren, Quincaillerien, etc.—								
	Waaren, gefertigt ganz oder theilweise aus Gold, Silber, Platina, Semilor oder anderen feinen Metallgemischen, mit Gold- oder Silberbelegung, aus Bronze (im Feuer vergoldet), aus Perlmutter, ächten Perlen und Korallen, und aus ächten Steinen; auch dergleichen Waaren in Verbindung mit Alabaster, Bernstein, Elfenbein, Fischbein, Gips, Glas, Holz, Horn, Knochen, Kork, Lack, Leder, Marmor, Meerschaum, unedlen Metallen, Schildpatt und unächten Steinen u. s. w.; feine Parfümerien, wie solche in kleinen Gläsern, Kruken, etc. im Galanteriehandel und als Galanteriewaare geführt werden; Etuis, Taschenuhren, Stutz- und Pendeluhren, Kronleuchter mit Bronze, Gold- und Silberblatt; ganz feine lackirte Waaren von Metall oder Pappmasse (papier maché) Regen- und Sonnenschirme, Fächer, Blumen zugerichtete Schmuckfedern, Perückenmacherarbeit u. s. w.; überhaupt alle zur Gattung der Kurzen, Quincaillerie- und Galanteriewaaren gehörigen, unter den Nummern 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 14, 19, 21, 22, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 40, 41 und 43 der zweiten Abtheilung dieses Tarifs nicht mitinbegriffenen Gegenstände;	1	55 –	- -	--22 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben. 10 in Ballen.	1	93 32½	- -	--20 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben. 9 in Ballen.

Nummer.	BENENNUNG der GEGENSTÄNDE.	Abgabensätze nach dem Preuss. oder 21-Gulden Münzfusse (mit der Eintheilung des Thalers in 30stel und 24stel). Maasse und Gewichte.				Abgabensätze nach dem 24-Gulden-Fusse und Zoll-Centner.			
		Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.	Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.
		Centr.	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Pfund.*	*Centr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Pfund.*
20.	Kurze Waaren, Quincaillerien, etc.—*fortgesetzt.* stände; ingleichem Waaren aus Gespinnsten von Baumwolle, Leinen, Seide, Wolle, welche mit Eisen, Glas, Holz, Leder, Messing oder Stahl verbunden sind, z. B. Tuch- und Zeuchmützen in Verbindung mit Leder, Knöpfe auf Holzformen, Klingelschnuren und dergleichen mehr.								
21	Leder und daraus gefertigte Waaren—								
	(*a*) Lohgare oder nur lohroth gearbeitete Häute, Fahlleder, Sohlleder, Kalbleder, Sattlerleder, Stiefelschäfte, auch Juchten; ingleichen sämisch- und weissgares Leder, auch Pergament.	1	6 –	– –	– – –	1	10 12½	– –	
	Anmerk.—An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen rechts vom Rheine.	– –	– –	– –	18 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.	1	13 38¾	– –	16 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.
	(*b*) Brüsseler und Dänisches Handschuhleder; auch Corduan, Marokin, Saffian und alles gefärbte und lackirte Leder.	1	8 –	– –		1	13 38¾	– –	
	Anmerk.—An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen rechts vom Rheine.	– –	– –	– –	– – –	1	18 45	– –	
	Ausnahme: Halbgare Ziegen- und Schaaffelle für inländische Saffian- und Leder-Fabrikanten werden unter Controle für die allgemeine Eingangsabgabe eingelassen.								
	(*c*) Grobe Schuhmacher- und Sattlerwaaren, Blasebälge, auch Wagen, woran Leder- oder Polsterarbeiten.	1	10 –	– –	18 in Fässern u. Kisten, 14 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.	1	16 58¾	– –	16 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.
	Anmerk.—An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen rechts vom Rheine.	– –	– –	–		1	18 45	– –	
	(*d*) Feine Lederwaaren von Corduan, Saffian, Maroken, Brüsseler und dänischem Leder, von sämisch- und weissgarem Leder, auch lackirtem Leder und Pergament, Sattel- und Reitzeuge und Geschirre mit Schnallen und Ringen, ganz oder theilweise von feinen Metallen und Metallgemischen, Handschuhe von Leder und feine Schuhe aller Art.	1	22 –	– –	22 in F. u. K., 14 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.	1	37 30	– –	20 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.
22	Leinengarn, Leinwand und andere Leinenwaaren—								
	(*a*) Rohes Garn	1	– 5 (4)	– –	– – –	1	– 18¾		
	(*b*) Gebleichtes, gefärbtes Garn und Zwirn	1	1 –	– –	– – –	1	1 40		
	(*c*) Graue Packleinwand und Segeltuch	1	– 20 (16)	– –	– – –	1	1 8¾		
	Anmerk.—In Baiern und Würtemberg wie von roher Leinwand (*d.* und Anmerk).								
	(*d*) Rohe (unappretirte) Leinwand, Zwillich und Drillich.	1	2 –	– –	14 in Kisten, 7 in Ballen.	1	3 26¼	– –	13 in Kisten, 7 in Ballen.
	Anmerk.—An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen rechts vom Rheine.	– –	– –	– –	– – –	1	9 22½	– –	
	Ausnahme.—Rohe ungebleichte Leinwand geht frei ein:								
	(*aa*) In Preussen: auf der Grenzlinie von Leobschütz bis Seidenberg in der Ober-Lausitz nach schlesischen Bleichereien oder Märkten, auch an der Grenze der Provinz Westphalen nach Bleichereien in den westlichen Provinzen.								
	(*bb*) In Sachsen: auf der Grenzlinie von Ostritz bis Schandau, ebenfalls auf Erlaubnissscheine.								
	(*cc*) In Kurhessen: auf Erlaubnissscheine der Steuerdirection nach kurhessischen Bleichereien oder Märkten.								
	(*dd*) Gebleichte, gefärbte, gedruckte oder in anderer Art zugerichtete (appretirte) Leinwand, Zwillich und Drillich, desgleichen rohes und gebleichtes Tisch- und Handtücherzeug, leinene Kittel, auch neue Wäsche.	1	11 –	– –	14 in Kisten, 10 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.	1	18 45	– –	13 in Kisten, 9 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.
	(*e*) Bänder, Batist, Borten, Fransen, Gaze, Kammertuch, gewebte Kanten, Schnüre, Strumpfwaaren, Gespinnst und Tressen-Waaren aus Metallfäden und Leinen, jedoch, ausser Verbindung mit Eisen, Glas, Holz, Leder, Messing und Stahl.	1	22 –	– –	20 in Kisten, 10 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.	1	37 30	– –	18 in Kisten, 13 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.
	(*f*) Zwirnspitzen	1	55 –	– –	25 in Kisten, 12 in Ballen.	1	93 32½	– –	23 in Kisten, 11 in Ballen.
23	Lichte (Talg-, Wachs-, Wallrath- und Stearin-)	1	4 –	– –	18 in Kisten	1	6 46½	– –	16 in Kisten.
24	Lumpen und andere Abfälle zur Papier-Fabrication—								
	(*a*) Leinene, baumwollene und wollene Lumpen	1	frei	2 –	– – –	1	frei	3 26½	
	(*b*) Alte Fischernetze, altes Tauwerk und Stricke	1	frei	10 Sgr.	– – –	1	frei	– 31½	

Nummer.	BENENNUNG der GEGENSTÄNDE.	Abgabensätze nach dem Preuss. oder 21-Gulden-Münzfusse (mit der Entheilung des Thalers in 30stel und 24stel.) Maasse und Gewichte.				Abgabensätze nach dem 24-Gulden-Fusse und Zoll-Centner.			
		Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange.	Sätze beim Ausgange.	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.	Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange.	Sätze beim Ausgange.	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.
25	Material- und Specerei-, auch Conditorwaaren, und andere Consumtibilien—	*Centr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Pfund.*	*Centr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Pfund.*
	(*a*) Bier aller Art in Fässern, auch Meth in Fässern	1	2 15 (12)	- -	- - -	1	4 16¼		
	(*b*) Branntweine aller Art, auch Arrak, Rum, Franzbranntwein und versetzte Branntweine.	1	8 -	- -	- - 22 in Kisten. 14 in Körben.	1	13 38¾	- -	- - 20 in Kisten. 13 in Körben.
	(*c*) Essig aller Art in Fässern - - - - -	1	1 10 (8)	- -	- - -	1	2 17½		
	(*d*) Bier und Essig, in Flaschen oder Kruken eingehend.	1	8 -	- -	22 in Kisten. 14 in Körben.	1 1	13 38¾ 13 38¾	- - - -	20 in Kisten. 13 in Körben.
	(*e*) Oel, in Flaschen oder Kruken eingehend - -	1	8 -	- -					
	(*f*) Wein und Most, auch Cider - - - - -	1	8 -	- -	- - 22 in Kisten. 14 in Körben. 7 in Ueberf.	1	13 38¾	- -	- - 20 in Kisten. 13 in Körben. 7 in Ueberf.
	Anmerk.—Weisse Bodensee-Weine über die Grenzlinie von Lindau bis Rottweil eingeführt.	-	- -	- -	- - -	1	1 40		
	(*g*) Butter - - - - - - - - - -	1	3 20 (16)	- -	18 in Fässern -	1	6 15	- -	16 in Fässern.
	Anmerk.—Einzelne Stücke, welche eingehen, sind, wenn sie zusammen nicht mehr als drei Pfund wiegen, frei.								
	(*h*) Fleisch, ausgeschlachtetes: frisches, gesalzenes, geräuchertes; auch ungeschmolzenes Fett, Schinken, Speck, Würste; desgleichen grosses Wild.	1	2 -	- -	- - 18 in F. u. K. 10 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.	1	3 26¼	- -	- - 16 in F. u. K. 9 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.
	(*i*) Früchte—								
	(*aa*) Südfrüchte und Blätter—								
	α Frische Apfelsinen, Citronen, Limonen, Pommeranzen und Granaten. Verlangt der Steuerpflichtige die Auszählung, so zahlt er für Einhundert Stück {20 sgr. / 16 ggr.} oder 1fl. 12xr. Verdorbene bleiben unversteuert, wenn sie in Gegenwart von Beamten weggeworfen werden.	1	2 -	- -	- - 18 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.	1	3 26¼	- -	- - 16 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.
	β Trockene und getrocknete: Datteln, Feigen, Kastanien, Korinthen, Mandeln, Pfirsichkerne, Rosinen, Lorbeeren, auch Pommeranzenschaalen.	1	4 -	- -	- - 18 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.	1	6 46¼	- -	- - 16 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.
	(*bb*) Frisches Obst und ungetrocknete Cichorienwurzeln auf den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen, rechts vom Rhein unterliegen der allgemeinen Eingangsabgabe.								
	(*k*) Gewürze, nämlich: Galgant, Ingber, Cardamomen, Cubeben, Muskatnüsse und -Blumen (Macis), Nelken, Pfeffer, Piement, Saffran, Sternanis, Vanille, Zimmt und Zimmt-Cassia, Zimmtblüthe.	1	6 20 (16)	- -	- - 18 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.	1	11 21¼	- -	- - 16 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.
	(*l*) Heringe - - - - - - - - - -	1 Tonne *Centr.*	1 -	- -	- - -	1 Tonne *Centr.*	1 45		
	(*m*) Kaffee und Kaffeesurrogate - - - - -	1	6 20 (16	- -	14 in Fässern. Kist. u. K.	1	11 21¼	- -	13 in Fässern. Kist. u. K.
	(*n*) Kakao - - - - - - - - - -	1	6 20 (16)	- -	7 in Ballen.	1	11 21¼	- -	7 in Ballen.
	(*o*) Käse aller Art - - - - - - -	1	3 20 (16)	- -	- - 18 in F. u. K. 10 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.	1	6 15	- -	- - 16 in F. u. K. 9 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.
	(*p*) Confituren, Zuckerwerk, Kuchenwerk aller Art, eingemachte Früchte und Gewürze mit Zucker und Essig; desgleichen Chocolade, Kaviar, Oliven, Pasteten, Sago und Sagosurrogate, zubereiteter Senf und Tafelbouillon.	1	11 -	- -	- - 22 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.	1	18 45	- -	- - 20 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben. 7 in Ballen.
	(*q*) Kraftmehl, worunter Nudeln, Puder, Stärke mitbegriffen.	1	2 -	- -	- 14 in F. u. K. 7 in Ballen.	1 1	3 26¼ 3 26¼	- - - -	13 in F. u. K. 7 in Ballen.
	(*r*) Mühlenfabrikate aus Getreide und Hülsenfrüchten, nämlich: geschrotete oder geschälte Körner, Graupe, Gries, Grütze, Mehl.	1	2 -	- -					
	Anmerk.—Gewöhnliches Roggenbrod bei dem Eingange zu Lande auf der sächsischen Grenzlinie gegen Böhmen.	1	- 5 (1)						
	(*s*) Muschel- oder Schalthiere aus der See, als: Austern, Hummern, Muscheln, Schildkröten.	1	1 -	- -	- - -	1	6 46½		
	(*t*) Reiss - - - - - - - - - -	1	5 -	- -	- 14 in Fässern. 7 in Ballen.	1	5 6¼	- -	- - 13 in Fässern. 7 in Ballen.

Nummer.	BENENNUNG der GEGENSTÄNDE.	Abgabensätze nach dem Preuss. oder 21-Gulden-Münzfusse (mit der Eintheilung des Thalers in 30stel und 24stel). Maasse und Gewichte.				Abgabensätze nach dem 24-Gulden-Fusse und Zoll-Centner.			
		Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.	Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.
		Centr.	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Pfund.*	*Centr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Pfund.*
25	Material- und Specerei-, Conditorwaaren, etc.—*fortgesetzt.*								
	(*u*) Salz (Kochsalz Steinsalz), ist einzuführen verboten, bei gestatteter Durchfuhr wird die Abgabe besonders bestimmt.								
	(*v*) Syrup - - - - - - - - -	1	5 -	- -	14 in Fässern -	1	8 32½	- -	13 in Fässern.
	(*w*) Tabak—								
	1. Tabaksblätter, unbearbeitete, und Stengel -	1	5 15 (12)	- -	- 15 in Fässern, 10 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.	1	9 22½	- -	- 14 in Fässern 9 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.
	2. Tabaksfabrikate, als: Rauchtabak in Rollen, abgerollten Blättern, oder geschnitten; Cigarren, Schnupftabak in Karotten oder Stangen und gerieben, auch Tabaksmehl.	1	11 -	- -	- 18 in Fässern, 14 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.	1	18 45	- -	- 16 in Fässern, 13 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.
	(*x*) Thee - - - - - - - - -	1	11 -	- -	25 in Kisten -	1	18 45	- -	23 in Kisten.
	(*y*) Zucker—								
	1. Raffinirter, und Kochzucker - - - -	1	11 -	- -	- - 18 in eich. Fässern, 15 in and. Fässern.	1	18 45	- -	- - 16 in eich. Fässern, 14 in and. Fässern.
	2. Rohzucker und Schmelzlumpen für inländische Siedereien, unter den besonders vorzuschreibenden Bedingungen und Controlen.	1	5 -	- -	- - 15 in F. u. K., 10 in Körben, 7 in Ballen, 20 in Kist. v. 8 Cnt. u. darü.	1	8 32½	- -	- - 14 in F. u. K., 9 in Körben, 7 in Ballen, 18 in Kist. v. 8 Cnt. u. darü.
26	Oel in Fässern eingehend - - - - - - -	1	1 20 (16)	- -	- - -	1	2 48¾		
	Baumöl zum Fabrikgebrauch wird gegen die allgemeine Eingangsabgabe eingelassen, wenn bei den Zollämtern an der Grenze oder bei der Abfertigung aus den Packhöfen (Hallanstalten) vorher auf einen Centner Oel ein Pfund Terpentinöl zugesetzt worden.								
	Anmerk.—An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen rechts vom Rhein—								
	(*a*) Lein-, Hanf-, Rüb- und Rapsöl - -	–	- -	- -	- - -	1	1 16½		
	(*b*) Oliven-, Mohn-, Nuss- und Buchöl -	–	- -	- -	- - -	1	8 32½		
27	Papier und Pappwaaren—								
	(*a*) Ungeleimtes ordinaires Druckpapier, auch grobes (weisses und gefärbtes) Packpapier und Pappdeckel.	1	1 -	- -	- - -	1	1 40		
	(*b*) Alle andere Papiergattungen - - - - -	1	5 -	- -	- 14 in Kisten, 7 in Ballen.	1	8 32½	- -	- 13 in Kisten, 7 in Ballen.
	Anmerk.—Papier, welches lithographirt, bedruckt oder liniirt ist, um in diesem Zustande zu Rechnungen, Etiketten, Frachtbriefen u. s. w. zu dienen, gehört zu den litt. (*b*) benannten Papiergattungen.								
	(*c*) Papiertapeten - - - - - - - -	1	10 -	- -	- 18 in Kisten, 14 in Körben, 10 in Ballen.	1	16 58¾	- -	- 16 in Kisten, 13 in Körben, 9 in Ballen.
	(*d*) Buchbinderarbeiten aus Papier und Pappe, auch grobe lackirte Waaren aus diesen Urstoffen.	1	10 -	- -	- 18 in Kisten, 14 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.	1	16 58¾	- -	- 16 in Kisten, 13 in Körben, 7 in Ballen.
28	Pelzwerk (fertige Kürschnerarbeiten), als überzogene Pelze, Mützen, Handschuhe, Decken, Pelzfutter, Besätze und dergleichen.	1	22 -	- -	- 22 in Kisten, 7 in Ballen.	1	37 30	- -	- 20 in Kisten, 7 in Ballen.
	Ausnahme.—Fertige, nicht überzogene Schaafpelze.	1	6 -	- -	- 14 in F. u. K., 7 in Ballen.	1	10 12½	- -	- 13 in F. u. K., 7 in Ballen.
29	Schiesspulver - - - - - - - - -	1	2 -	- -	14 in Fässern -	1	3 26¼	- -	13 in Fässern.
30	Seide und Seidenwaaren—								
	(*a*) Gefärbte, auch weiss gemachte Seide oder Floretseide (gezwirnt oder ungezwirnt), auch Zwirn aus roher Seide.	1	6 -	- -	- 18 in Kisten, 10 in Ballen.	1	10 12½	- -	- 16 in Kisten, 9 in Ballen.
	(*b*) Seidene Zeug- und Strumpfwaaren, Tücher (Shawls), Bänder, Blonden, Spitzen, Petinet, Flor (Gaze), Posamentir-, Knopfmacher-, Sticker- und Putzwaaren, Gespinnst und Tressenwaaren aus Metallfäden und Seide, ausser Verbindung mit Eisen, Glas, Holz, Leder, Messing und Stahl; Gold- und Silberstoffe; endlich obige Waaren aus Floretseide (bourre de soie), oder Seide und Floretseide.	1	110 -	- -	- 25 in Kisten, 14 in Ballen.	1	187 5	- -	- 23 in Kisten, 13 in Ballen.
	(*c*) Alle obigen Waaren, in welchen ausser Seide und Floretseide auch andere Spinnmaterialien: Wolle oder andere Thierhaare, Baumwolle, Leinen, einzeln oder verbunden enthalten sind.	1	55 -	- -	- 22 in Kisten, 12 in Ballen.	1	93 32½	- -	- 20 in Kisten, 11 in Ballen.

Nummer.	BENENNUNG der GEGENSTÄNDE.	Abgabensätze nach dem Preuss. oder 21-Gulden-Münzfusse (mit der Eintheilung des Thalers in 30stel und 24stel). Maasse und Gewichte.					Abgabensätze nach dem 24-Gulden-Fusse und Zoll-Centner.				
		Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange		Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.	Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange		Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.
		Centr.	*Thlr.*	*Sgr. Ggr.*	*Thlr. Sgr Ggr.*	*Pfund.*	*Centr.*	*Fl.*	*Xr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Pfund.*
31	Seife—										
	(*a*) Grüne und schwarze	1	1	–	– –	– – –	1	1	40		
	(*b*) Gemeine weisse	1	3	20 (16)	– –	- 14 in Kisten, 7 in Ballen.	1	6	15	– –	- 13 in Kisten, 7 in Ballen.
	(*c*) Feine, in Täfelchen und Kugeln	1	10	–	– –	18 in Kisten -	1	16	58½	– –	16 in Kisten.
32	Spielkarten von jeder Gestalt und Grösse sind zum Gebrauche im Lande einzuführen verboten. Werden dergleichen zum Durchgange angemeldet, so wird die Durchgangs-Abgabe mit einem halben Thaler vom preuss. oder 50 Kreuzern vom Zoll-Centner erhoben.										
	Bei der Einfuhr nach Baiern, Würtemberg und Grossherzogthum Hessen, neben Berücksichtigung der Stempelverordnung.	1	10	–	– –	– – –	1	16	58½		
	In Sachsen werden die für das Inland bestimmten eingehenden Spielkarten nach der Stempelabgabe halber gegebenen besonderen Vorschrift behandelt.										
33	Steine—										
	(*a*) Bruchsteine und behauene Steine aller Art, Mühl-, grobe Schleif- und Wetzsteine, Tufsteine, Trass, Ziegel- und Backsteine aller Art, beim Transport zu Wasser, auch beim Landtransport, wenn die Steine nach einer Ablage zum Verschiffen bestimmt sind.	*Schffl.* 1	–	15 (12)	– –	– – –	40	–	56		
	(*b*) Waaren aus Albaster, Marmor und Speckstein, ferner: unächte Steine in Verbindung mit unedlen Metallen, auch ächte und unächte geschliffene Steine, Perlen und Korallen ohne Fassung.	*Centr.* 1	10	–	– –	14 in F. u. K.	1	16	58¾	– –	13 in F. u. K.
	Ammerk zu (*a*) u. (*b*)—										
	1. Grosse Marmorarbeiten (Statuen, Büsten und dergleichen), Flintensteine, feine Schleif- und Wetzsteine, auch Waaren aus Serpentinstein zahlen die allgemeine Eingangsabgabe.										
	2. Bruch- und behauene Bausteine bei der Einfuhr auf dem Bodensee frei.										
	3. An den baierischen und würtembergischen Grenzen rechts vom Rhein von Mühl- und grossen Schleifsteinen.	–	–	–	– –	– – –	*Stück.* 1	–	30		
	4. Lithographir-Steine	*Stück.* 1	–	–	– 1½ (1)	– – –	1	–	–	– 4	
34	Steinkohlen	*Centr.* 1	–	1½ (1)	– –	– – –	*Centr.* 1	–	4		
35	Stroh-, Rohr-, und Bastwaaren—										
	(*a*) Matten und Fussdecken von Bast, Stroh und Schilf.	1	–	5 (4)	– –	– – –	1	–	18¾		
	(*b*) Stroh- und Bastgeflechte, grobe Strohhüte und Decken aus ungespaltenem Stroh, Spahn- und Rohrhüte ohne Garnitur.	1	10	–	– –	- 22 in Kisten, 10 in Ballen.	1	16	58½	– –	20 in Kisten, 9 in Ballen.
	(*c*) Feine Bast- und Strohhüte	1	55	–	– –		1	93	32½	– –	
36	Talg (eingeschmolzenes Thierfett)	1	3	–	– –	14 in F. u. K.	1	5	6¾	– –	13 in F. u. K.
37	Theer, Daggert, gemeines Pech	1	–	5 (4)	– –	– –	1	–	18½		
38	Töpferthon und Töpferwaaren—										
	(*a*) Töpferthon für Porzellanfabriken (Porzellanerde)	1	frei		– 15 (12)	– – –	1	frei		– 50	
	(*b*) Gemeine Töpferwaaren, Fliesen, Schmelztiegel	1	–	10 (8)	–	– – –	1	–	31½		
	(*c*) Einfarbiges oder weisses Fayence oder Steingut, irdene Pfeifen.	1	5	–	– –	18 in Kisten, 10 in Körben.	1	8	32½	– –	16 in Kisten, 9 in Korben.
	(*d*) Bemaltes, bedrucktes, vergoldetes oder versilbertes Fayence oder Steingut.	1	10	–	– –		1	16	58½	– –	
	(*e*) Porzellan, weisses	1	10	–	– –		1	16	58¾	– –	
	(*f*) Porzellan, farbiges und weisses mit farbigen Streifen, auch dergleichen mit Malerei oder Vergoldung.	1	25	–	– –	- 25 in Kisten, 14 in Körben.	1	42	30	– –	- 23 in Kisten, 13 in Korben.
	(*g*) Fayence, Steingut und anderes Erdgeschirr, auch weisses Porzellan und Email in Verbindung mit unedlen Metallen.	1	10	–	– –	18 in Kisten, 10 in Körben.	1	16	58½	– –	16 in Kisten, 9 in Korben.
	(*h*) Dergleichen in Verbindung mit Gold, Silber, Platina, Semilor und andern feinen Metallgemischen, ingleichem alles übrige Porzellan in Verbindung mit edlen oder unedlen Metallen.	1	55	–	– –		1	93	32½	– –	

Nummer.	BENENNUNG der GEGENSTÄNDE.	Abgabensätze nach dem Preuss. oder 21-Gulden-Münzfusse (mit der Eintheilung des Thalers in 30stel und 24stel.) Maasse und Gewichte.				Abgabensätze nach dem 24-Gulden-Fusse und Zoll-Centner.			
		Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange.	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.	Gewicht, Maass oder Anzahl.	Sätze beim Eingange.	Sätze beim Ausgange	Für Thara wird vergütet vom Centner Bruttogewicht.
		Stück.	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Thlr. Sgr. Ggr.*	*Pfund.*	*Stück.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Fl. Xr.*	*Pfund.*
39	Vieh—								
	(*a*) Pferde, Maulesel, Maulthiere, Esel	1	1 10 (8)	- - -	- - -	1	2 20		
	(*b*) Ochsen und Stiere	1	5 -	- - -	- - -	1	8 45		
	Anmerk.—Pferde und andere vorgenannte Thiere sind steuerfrei, wenn aus dem Gebrauch, der von ihnen beim Eingang gemacht wird, überzeugend hervorgeht, dass sie als Zug- oder Lastthiere zum Angespann eines Reise- oder Frachtwagens gehören, oder zum Waarentragen dienen, oder die Pferde von Reisenden zu ihrem Fortkommen geritten werden müssen.								
	Fohlen, welche der Mutter folgen, gehen frei ein.								
	(*c*) Kühe	1	3 -	- -	- - -	1	5 15		
	(*d*) Rinder (Jungvieh)	1	2 -	- -	- - -	1	3 30		
	(*e*) Schweine (ausgenommen Spanferkel)—								
	1. Gemästete	1	1 -	- -	- - -	1	1 45		
	2. Magere	1	- 20 (16)	- -	- - -	1	1 10		
	(*f*) Hammel	1	- 15 (12)	- -	- - -	1	- 52½		
	(*g*) Anderes Schaafvieh, Ziegen, Kälber und Spanferkel.	1	- 5 (4)	- -	- - -	1	- 17½		
	Anmerk.—Auf den Grenzlinien von Waldmünchen bis Mariahilf bei Passau und von Schellenberg bei Salzburg längs der Alpen bis an den Bodensee werden nach besonders hierüber zu gewärtigender Verordnung Ochsen, Stiere, Kühe und Jungvieh gegen ermäsigte Abgabensätze eingelassen.								
40	Wachsleinwand, Wachsmousselin, Wachstafft, Wachswaaren—	*Centr.*				*Centr.*			
	(*a*) Grobe, schwarze, unbedruckte, Wachsleinwand	1	2 -	- -	14 in Kisten. 10 in Körben.	1	3 26¼	- -	13 in Kisten. 9 in Körben.
	(*b*) Alle anderen Gattungen, ingleichem Wachsmousselin und Wachstafft.	1	5 15 (12)	- -	7 in Ballen.	1	9 22½	- -	7 in Ballen.
	(*c*) Feine bossirte Wachswaaren	1	10 -	- -	22 in Kisten	1	16 58¾	- -	20 in Kisten.
41	Wolle und Wollenwaaren—								
	(*a*) Rohe Schaafwolle	1	frei	2 -	- - -	1	frei	3 26¼	
	(*b*) Weisses drei- oder mehrfach gezwirnte wollene und Kamelgarn; desgleichen alles gefärbte Garn.	1	6 -	- -	18 in F. u. K. 10 in Ballen.	1	10 12½	- -	16 in F. u. K. 9 in Ballen.
	(*c*) Wollene Zeug und Strumpfwaaren, Tücher (Shawls), Tuch- und Filzwaaren, Posamentir-, Knopfmacher-, Sticker- und Putzwaaren, ausser Verbindung mit Eisen, Glas, Holz, Leder, Messing und Stahl; ferner: dergleichen Waaren aus anderen Thierhaaren oder aus letzteren und Wolle; endlich waaren obiger Art in Verbindung mit anderen nicht seidenen Spinnmaterialien.	1	30 -	- -	22 in Kisten. 10 in Ballen.	1 1	51 2½ 34 3½	- - - -	20 in Kisten. 9 in Ballen.
	(*d*) Teppiche aus Wolle oder anderen Thierhaaren, und dergleichen mit Leinen gemischt.	1	20 -	- -					
	Anmerk.—Oeltücher aus Rosshaaren zahlen die allgemeine Eingangsabgabe.								
42	Zink—								
	(*a*) Roher	1	2 -	- -	11 in F. u. K. 7 in Körben.	1	3 26¼	- -	10 in F. u. K. 7 in Körben.
	(*b*) In Blechen	1	3 20 (16)	- -		1	6 15	- -	
43	Zinn und Zinnwaaren—								
	(*a*) Grobe Zinnwaaren, als: Schüsseln, Teller, Löffel, Kessel und andere Gefässe, Röhren und Platten.	1	2 -	- -	11 in F. u. K. 7 in Körben.	1	3 26¼	- -	10 in F. u. K. 7 in Körben.
	(*b*) Andere feine, auch lackirte Zinnwaaren, Spielzeug und dergleichen.	1	10 -	- -	22 in F. u. K. 14 in Körben.	1	16 58¾	- -	20 in F. u. K. 13 in Körben.
	Anmerk.—Von Zinn in Blöcken und altem Zinn wird die allgemeine Eingangsabgabe erhoben.								

Dritte Abtheilung.

Von den Abgaben, welche zu entrichten sind, wenn Gegenstände zur Durchfuhr angemeldet werden.

1. Die in der ersten Abtheilung des Tarifs benannten Gegenstände bleiben auch bei der Durchfuhr in der Regel abgabenfrei.
2. Von Gegenständen, welche nach der zweiten Abtheilung des Tarifs, beim Eingange oder Ausgange, oder in beiden Fällen zusammengenommen, mit weniger als ½ Thaler vom preussischen Centner oder 50 Kreuzer vom Zoll-Centner, oder nach Maass oder Stückzahl belegt sind, ist in der Regel als Durchgangsabgabe der Betrag jener Eingangs- und Ausgangsabgaben zu entrichten.
3. Für Gegenstände, bei welchen die Eingangs- oder Ausgangsabgabe, oder beide zusammen, ½ Thaler vom preussischen Centner oder 50 Kreuzer vom Zoll-Centner erreichen oder übersteigen, wird in der Regel nur jener Satz von ½ Thaler vom preussischen oder 50 Kreuzer vom Zoll-Centner, ingleichem für Vieh, und zwar:
   a. Von Pferden, Mauleseln, Maulthieren, Eseln vom Stück 1⅓ Thlr. oder 2 Fl 20 Kr.
   b. – Ochsen und Stieren - - - - - - 1 - - 1 - 45
   c. – Kühen und Rindern - - - - - - -½ - - - - 52½
   d. – Schweinen und Schaafvieh - - - - - -⅙ - - - - 17½

   als Durchgangsabgabe entrichtet, soweit nicht nachfolgend für den Transit auf gewissen Strassen oder für gewisse Gegenstände ausnahmsweise höhere oder geringere Sätze festgestellt sind.

   Diese Ausnahmen sind folgende:

1. *Abschnitt.*

Von nachfolgenden Waaren wird, wenn sie rechts der Oder, seewärts, oder landwärts, von Memel bis Berun (die Strasse über Neu-Berun ausgeschlossen) eingehen, desgleichen durch die Odermündungen ein- und rechts der Oder auf ebengenannten Wegen, aber mit Einschluss der Strasse über Neu-Berun, ausgehen; ferner: anderswo links der Oder zuerst eingehen, und rechts der Oder auf ebengenannten Wegen, jedoch mit Ausschluss der Strasse über Neu-Berun, ausgehen, erhoben:

	Vom Preuss. Centner.		Vom Zoll-Centner.	
	Thlr.	*Sgr.*	*Fl.*	*Xr.*
1. Von baumwollenen Stuhlwaaren (zweite Abtheilung, Art. 2, *c*), feinen Blei-, Bürstenbinder-, Eisen-, Glas-, und Holzwaaren (3, *c*) (4, *b*) (6, *d* 3) (10, *e*) (12, *f*); ferner von Pappwaaren, feiner Seife, feinen Steinwaaren, feinen Strohgeflechten, Porzellanwaaren, Wachs und feinen Zinnwaaren (27, *d*) (31, *c*) (33, *b*) (35, *b* u. *c*) (38, *g* u. *h*) (40, *c*) (43 *b*); neuen Kleidern (18); Kurzen Waaren (20); gebleichter, gefärbter oder gedruckter Leinwand und anderen leinenen Stuhlwaaren (22, *d*, *e* u. *f*) Seide, seidenen und halbseidenen Waaren (30); wollenen Zeuch- und Strumpf-, Tuch und Filzwaaren (41, *c* und *d*):				
a. Insofern die Ein- oder Ausfuhr durch die Ostseehäfen geschieht - - - - - - - - -	4	–	6	46¼
b. Auf anderem Wege - - - - - - -	2	–	3	26¼
2. Von Baumwollengarn (2, *b*) und gefärbtem Wollengarn (41, *b*) - - - - - - - - - - -	2	–	3	26¼
3. Von Kupfer und Messing und daraus gefertigten Waaren (19), Gewürzen (25, *k*) Kaffee (25, *m*), Tabaksfabrikaten (25, *w* 2), raffinirtem Zucker (25, *y* 1), roher Schaafwolle (41, *a*) - - - - - - - - - - -	*Ggr.* 1	–	1	40
4. Von rohem Zucker (25, *y* 2) - - - - - - -	1	20	1	8¾
5. Von Schmalte, gereinigter Soda (Mineral-Alkali) (5, *d*), Schwefelsäure (5, *n*); Kolophonium, überhaupt Harzen, von Glätte und aussereuropäischen Tischlerhölzern (5, Anmerk); rohen Häuten und Fellen zur Gerberei, und Haaren (11); Muschel- oder Schalthieren aus der See (25, *s*); getrockneten, geräucherten oder gesalzenen Fischen, Heringe ausgenommen; Hanf- und Leinöl (26); Salmiak, Spiessglanz (Antimonium), Thran - - - - - -	–	(16) 10 (8)	–	31¾
6. Von Zink (42, *a* und *b*) - - - - - - -	–	20 (16)	1	8¾

	Vom Preuss. Centner.		Vom Zoll-Centner.	
	Thlr.	*Sgr. Ggr.*	*Fl.*	*Xr.*
Ausnahmen: a. Wenn solcher auf der Linie von der Ostsee bei Memel bis zur Weichsel, diese eingeschlossen, eingeführt und durch die Häfen von Danzig, Memel und über Pillau ausgeführt wird, oder umgekehrt, vom preussischen Centner - - - - - - - - 10 Sgr. b. Wenn solcher über Danzig mit der Bestimmung nach Russland durchgeht, vom preuss. Centner - 3 Sgr.				
7. Von Roheisen (6, *a*), geschmiedetem Eisen und Stahl (6, *b*), groben Eisengusswaaren (6, *d* 1), Kraftmehl (25 *q*), Mühlenfabrikaten aus Getreide und Hülsenfrüchten (25, *r*); ingleichen Schiffszwieback - - - - - - - -	–	$7\frac{1}{2}$ (6)	–	25
Ausnahmen: a. Für geschmiedetes Eisen, aus Russland oder Polen kommend und seewärts ausgehend, vom preuss. Centner - - - - - - - - - 3 Sgr. b. Für Mehl in Tonnen verpackt, auf dem unter 6, *a*, bezeichneten Transitozuge, vom preuss. Centner 5 Sgr.				
8. Von Hörnern, Hornspitzen, Klauen und Knochen (1), Mennige (5, *d*), grünem Eisen-Vitriol (5, *e*), Mineralwasser in Flaschen oder Krügen (5, 1), von grauer Packleinwand und Segeltuch (22, *c*), rohem Agatstein und grossen Marmorarbeiten, als: Statuen, Büsten, Kaminen - - -	–	5 (4)	–	$18\frac{3}{4}$

	Von der Last zu 4,000 Pr. Pfunden.		Von 40 Zoll-Centner.	
	Thlr.	*Sgr. Ggr.*	*Fl.*	*Xr.*
9. Von Salz (25, *u*) und auf dem unter 6, *a*, erwähnten Transitozuge zum Bedarf der königl. polnischen Salz-Administration, unter Controle der königl. preussischen Salz-Administration, von der preuss. Last - 3 Thlr.				
10. Von Steinkohlen (34) - - - - - - - - -	–	15 (12)	–	56
11. Von Bruch- und behauenen Steinen aller Art, Mühl- und Schleifsteinen (33, *a*) - - - - - - - - -	–	10 (8)	–	$37\frac{1}{2}$

	Von der Tonne.			
	Thlr.	*Sgr.*	*Fl.*	*Xr.*
12. Von Heringen (25, *h*) - - - - - - - - -	–	10	–	35
13. Von Weizen und anderen unter Nr. 14 nicht besonders genannten Getreidearten, desgleichen von Hülsenfrüchten, als: Bohnen, Erbsen, Linsen, Wicken, auf der Weichsel und dem Niemen eingehend, und durch die Häfen von Danzig und Memel, auch durch Elbing and Königsberg über Pillau ausgehend vom preuss. Scheffel. - 2 Sgr. (Dies ist zugleich die Eingangsabgabe auf dieser Linie, wenn jene Getreidearten und Hülsenfrüchte nicht weiter auf der Brahe verschifft werden; geschiehet solches aber, so wird der Unterschied zwischen dieser Abgabe und der für diese Getreidearten und Hülsenfrüchte in der zweiten Abtheilung allgemein bestimmten Eingangsabgabe nacherhoben.)				
14. Roggen, Gerste und Hafer, auf denselben Strömen ein- und über die vorgenannten Häfen ausgehend, vom preuss. Scheffel. - - - - - - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.				

2. *Abschnitt.*

Von nachbenannten Gegenständen, wenn sie

A. Durch die Odermündungen oder auf dem linken Oderufer westlich bis zum Rhein hin, diesen Strom ausgenommen, eingehen, und auf der Grenzlinie zwischen Neu-Berun in Schlesien und Schärding am Thurm in Baiern, beide ebengenannten Orte eingeschlossen, weiter ausgehen, oder welche, umgekehrt, auf der Linie von Neu-Berun bis Schärding

am Thurm in das Vereinsgebiet eintreten und über die zuerst genannten Grenzen wiede ausgehen; oder

B. Auf dem linken Rheinufer landwärts eingehen, um auf dem rechten Rheinufer, ohne Ueberschreitung der Oder (mit Ausnahme der Grenzlinie von Friedrichshafen bis Füssen in Baiern, beide Orte ausgeschlossen) wieder auszugehen; desgleichen, welche vom rechten Rheinufer (mit Ausschluss sowohl der unter Abschnitt 1, gedachten Strassenzüge, als auch der Grenzlinie von Füssen bis Friedrichshafen) eingehen, um mit Ueberschreitung des Rheins wieder auszugehen,—

	Vom Preuss. Centner.		Vom Zoll-Centner.	
Wird erhoben:				
Von baumwollenen Stuhlwaaren (Abtheilung II., Art. 2, *c*), neuen Kleidern (18), Leder under Lederarbeiten (21), Wolle und wollenen Garnen und Waaren (41) - -	*Thlr.* 1	*Sgr.* –	*Fl.* 1	*Xr.* 40

3. *Abschnitt.*

Bei der Durchfuhr von Waaren blos durch nachgenannte Landestheile, oder auf nachgenannten Strassen, wird die Durchgangsabgabe dahin ermäsigt, das als höchster Durchfuhrzoll auch von den bei der Eingangs- und Ausgangsabgabe höher belegten Waaren nur erhoben wird:

1. Von Waaren, welche auf dem linken Rheinufer oder mittelst des Rheins eingehen und auf Strassen auf derselben Rheinseite oder auf dem rechten Rheinufer auf der Linie von Friedrichshafen bis Füssen in Baiern ausgehen, desgleichen welche, soweit sie landwärts auf dem linken Rheinufer oder auf der Grenzlinie von Friedrichshafen bis Füssen eingegangen sind, auf dem Rhein oder auf dem linken Rheinufer wieder ausgeführt werden - - -	–	10	–	$31\frac{1}{2}$
2. Von Waaren, welche auf Strassen an den königl. baierischen und königl. würtembergischen Landesgrenzen in das Vereinsgebiet eintreten, und ebenfalls an den königl. baierischen oder königl. würtembergischen Landesgrenzen aus dem Vereinsgebiet austreten - - - - - - -	–	$3\frac{3}{4}$	–	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Vom Vieh, und zwar:	Vom Stück.			
a. Von Pferden, Maulthieren, Eseln, Ochsen und Stieren, Kühen und Rindern - - - - - - - -	*Thlr.* –	*Sgr.* $-\frac{5}{8}$	*Fl.* –	*Xr.* 3
b. Von Säugfüllen, Schweinen und Schaafvieh - -	–	$-\frac{1}{3}$	–	1

Anmerk.—Wenn die auf obenbemerkten Strassen durchzusendenden Gegenstände in ununterbrochener Fortsetzung ihres Weges, ohne dass eine Umladung im Auslande Statt findet, ohne Aufhebung des angelegten Waarenverschlusses und binnen der zur Durchfahrung der ausländischen Wegestrecke erforderlichen Frist in das Vereinsgebiet wieder eintreten; so wird der bereits entrichtete Durchgangszoll auf die höheren Transitsätze, welche, sey es nach der allgemeinen Regel mit $\frac{1}{2}$ Thaler vom preussischen Centner oder 50 Xr. vom Zoll-Centner, oder nach den besonderen Vorschriften in einem der Abschnitte 1 und 2 zu entrichten sind, angerechnet.

	Vom Preuss. Centner.		Vom Zoll-Centr.	
	Thlr.	*Sgr.*	*Fl.*	*Xr.*
3. Von Waaren, welche über Offenbach, Mainkur oder Hanau, oder aus dem Freihafen zu Mainz eingehen, und über Heppenheim, Miltenberg oder auf der Grenzlinie von Friedrichshafen bis Mittenwald (gegen Tyrol), beide genannten Orte eingeschlossen, ausgehen; oder welche, umgekehrt, auf letztgedachter Grenzlinie oder bei Heppenheim oder Miltenberg in das Vereinsgebiet eingeführt, und über Offenbach, Mainkur oder Hanau, oder nach dem Freihafen zu Mainz ausgeführt werden - - - - - - - - -	–	3	–	10
Und wenn in einer der vorbezeichneten Richtungen der Eintritt oder Austritt zu Neu-Ysenburg erfolgt - - -	–	$4\frac{1}{2}$	–	15
	Vom Stück.			
Von Pferden, Maulthieren, Eseln, Ochsen und Stieren, Kühen und Rindern - - - - - - - - - -	*Thlr.* –	*Sgr.* $-\frac{5}{6}$	*Fl.* –	*Xr.* 3
Von Säugfüllen, Schweinen und Schaafvieh - - - -	–	$-\frac{1}{3}$	–	1

Anmerk.—Wenn auf diesen Strassenzügen grossherzoglich-badensches Land ohne Umladung, ohne Aufhebung des Waarenverschlusses, und nur binnen der zur Durchfuhr nöthigen Frist berührt wird; so wird der Transitzug dadurch für unterbrochen nicht erachtet.

4. Abschnitt.

Bei der Waarendurchfuhr auf Strassen, welche das Vereinsgebiet auf kurze Strecken durchschneiden, und für welche die örtlichen Verhältnisse eine weitere Ermässigung der Durchgangsgefälle oder deren Verwandlung in eine nach Pferdesladung zu entrichtende Controlgebühr erfordern, werden die Ministerien der betheiligten Regierungen solche Ermässigungen anordnen und zur allgemeinen Kunde bringen lassen.

Vierte Abtheilung.

Hinsichts der Schiffahrts-Abgaben bei dem Transport von Waaren auf der Elbe, der Weser, dem Rhein und dessen Nebenflüssen (Mosel, Main und Neckar) bewendet es im Allgemeinen bei den in der Wiener Kongress-Acte enthaltenen Bestimmungen, oder den, auf den Grund derselben, über die Schifffahrt auf einzelnen dieser Ströme bereits abgeschlossenen Uebereinkünften, und es werden die Regierungen der betheiligten Uferstaaten die hierbei in Folge der Zollanschluss-Verträge eintretenden erleichternden Bestimmungen besonders bekannt machen.

Fünfte Abtheilung.

Allgemeine Bestimmungen.

1. Das in dem Tarif neben dem preussischen Gewicht in Anwendung gebrachte *Zoll-Gewicht* ist mit dem grossherzoglich-hessischen übereinstimmend. Der Zoll-Centner ist in hundert Pfund getheilt, und es sind von diesen

Zoll-Pfunden:

$935\frac{422}{1000}$ = 1,000 preussische (kurhessische) Pfund,
1,120 = 1,000 baierische Pfund,
2,000 = 1,000 rheinbaierische Kilogramm,
$935\frac{456}{1000}$ = 1,000 würtembergische Pfund,
$933\frac{872}{1000}$ = 1,000 sächsische (Dresdner) Pfund,

Demnach sind gleich zu achten:

Zoll-Pfund:

14 = 15 preussische (kurhessische) Pfund,
28 = 25 baierische Pfund,
2 = rheinbaierisches Kilogramm,
14 = 15 würtembergische Pfund,
14 = 15 sächsische (Dresdner) Pfund,

und

Zoll-Centner:

36 = 35 preussische (kurhessische) Centner zu 100 Pfund
28 = 25 baierische Centner zu 100 Pfund,
2 = 1 rheinbaierisches Quintal zu 100 Kilogramm,
36 = 37 würtembergische Centner zu 104 Pfund,
36 = 35 sächsische (Dresdner) Centner zu 100 Pfund.

2. Werden Waaren unter Begleitschein-Controle versandt, oder bedarf es zum Waarenverschlusse der Anlegung von Bleien, so wird erhoben:
Für einen Begleitschein 2 Sgr. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ gGr.) oder 7 Kreuzer,
Für ein angelegtes Blei 1 Sgr. ($\frac{3}{4}$ gGr.) oder 3 Kreuzer.
Andere Nebenerhebungen sind unzulässig.

3. Die Abgaben werden vom Bruttogewicht erhoben:
a. Von allen verpackt transitirenden Gegenständen;
b. Von den im Lande verbleibenden, wenn die Abgabe einen Thaler vom preussischen oder einen Gulden und vierzig Kreuzer vom Zoll-Centner nicht übersteigt; auch
c. In anderen Fällen, wenn nicht eine Vergütung für Thara im Tarif ausdrücklich festgesetzt ist. Gehen Waaren, bei denen eine Tharavergütung zugestanden wird, blos in einfachen Säcken gepackt ein, so kann vier Pfund vom Centner für Thara gerechnet werden. Inwiefern der Steuerpflichtige die Wahl hat, den Tharatarif gelten zu lassen oder Nettoverwiegung zu verlangen, bestimmt die Zollordnung § . Die Steuerbehörde ist, in besonderen Fällen, solche anzuordnen ebenfalls befugt.

d. Wo bei der Waarendurchfuhr auf kurzen Strassenstrecken (dritte Abtheilung, Abschnitt 4) geringere Zollsätze Statt finden, auch wenn sonst die Abschätzung des Gewichts nachgelassen wird, kann mit Vorbehalt der speciellen Verwiegung, im Ganzen berechnet werden:

Die Traglasten eines Lastthieres zu drei Centner,
Die Ladung eines Schubkarrens zu zwei Centner,
– — – einspännigen Fuhrwerks zu funfzehn Centner,
– — – zweispännigen Fuhrwerks zu vier- und zwanzig Centner,
Und für jedes weiter vorgespannte Stück Zugvieh zwölf Centner mehr.

4. Bei den aus gemischten Gespinnsten von Baumwolle, Leinen, Seide und Wolle gefertigten Waaren muss bei der Declaration jedes darin vorhandene Material genannt werden, insofern dasselbe zu der eigentlichen Waare gehört. Die gewöhnlichen Weberkanten (Anschroten, Saumleisten, Saalband, Lisière) an den Zeugwaaren bleiben dabei und bei der Steuerklassification ausser Betracht.

5. Sind in einem und demselben Ballen (Fass, Kiste) Waaren zusammengepackt, welche nicht gleich belastet sind, so muss bei der Declaration zugleich die Menge von einer jeden Waarengattung, welche der Ballen enthält, nach ihrem Nettogewicht angemerkt werden, widrigenfalls entweder der Inhaber des Ballens, etc. beim Grenz-Zollamte, Behufs der speciellen Revision, auspacken muss, oder von dem ganzen Gewicht des Ballens, etc. der Abgabensatz erhoben werden soll, welcher von der am höchsten besteuerten Waare, die darin enthalten, zu erlegen ist.

Ausgenommen hiervon sind: Glas, Instrumente und Porzellan, wenn die Beschaffenheit der Emballage solcher Waaren einen ganz zuverlässigen Verschluss gestattet. Auch soll die Declaration der in der zweiten Abtheilung Nr. 3 c, 4 b, 6 d 3, 10 e, 12 f, 19 c, 27 d, 31 c, 33 b, 25 b und 43 b, benannten Waaren als Kurze Waaren nicht die Besteuerung derselben nach dem höheren Tarifsatze für Kurze Waare zur Folge haben, sondern die Abgaben-Erhebung nach dem Revisionsbefunde geschehen, wenn der Steuerpflichtige vor der Revision auf specielle Ermittlung anträgt.

6. Von Waaren, welche zum Durchgange bestimmt sind, wird:

a. Sofern dieselben zu einer Niederlage (Packhof, Hallamt) declarirt werden, die Durchgangs-Abgabe erst bei dem weiteren Transport von der Niederlage erhoben.

b. Sofern dieselben zum unmittelbaren Durchgang declarirt werden, erfolgt die Entrichtung der Durchgangsabgabe in der Regel gleich beim Eingangsamte, wo nicht aus örtlichen Rücksichten Ausnahmen angeordnet, oder, bei veränderter Richtung des Waarenzugs, Nacherhebungen beim Ausgangs- oder Packhofsamte nöthig werden.

c. Von Waaren, welche keine höhere Abgabe beim Eingange tragen, als die allgemeine Eingangs-Abgabe (½ Thaler vom preussischen oder 50 Kreuzer vom Zoll-Centner) und nach der dritten Abtheilung beim Durchgange nicht mit einer geringeren Abgabe belegt sind, als an Eingangsabgabe, oder Ausgangsabgabe, oder an beiden zusammengenommen, davon zu entrichten seyn würde, müssen die Gefälle gleich beim Eingangsamte erlegt werden, vorbehaltlich örtlicher Ausnahmen wie bei b.

7. Waaren dagegen, welche höher erlegt, oder nicht unter vortstehender Ausnahme begriffen, und nach einem Orte, wo sich ein Haupt-Zoll- oder Haupt-Steueramt befindet, adressirt sind, können unter Begleitschein-Controle von den Grenzämtern dorthin abgelassen und es können daselbst die Gefälle davon entrichtet werden. An solchen Orten, wo Niederlagen befindlich sind, erfolgt sodann die Gefälle-Entrichtung erst, wenn die Waaren aus der Niederlage entnommen werden sollen.

8. a. Bei den Neben-Zollämtern erster Klasse können alle Gegenstände eingeführt werden, von welchen die Gefälle nicht über fünf Thaler vom preussischen oder nicht über neun Gulden vom Zoll-Centner betragen. Bei höher belegten Gegenständen findet die Einführung über diese Aemter nur Statt, wenn die Gefälle von der ganzen Ladung oder den darunter begriffenen höher belegten Artikeln, nicht über funfzig Thaler oder nicht über acht- und achtzig Gulden betragen, und örtliche Verhältnisse das Finanz-Ministerium nicht bestimmen, erweiterte Befugnisse einer solchen Zollstelle beizulegen.

Den Ausfuhrzoll können die Neben-Zollämter erster Klasse ohne Beschränkung in Hinsicht des Betrages erheben.

b. Bei den Neben-Zollämtern zweiter Klasse kann Getreide in unbeschränkter Menge eingehen. Waaren, wovon die Gefälle weniger als sechs Thaler vom preussischen, oder weniger als zehn Gulden vom Zoll-Centner betragen, und Vieh können in der Regel bei diesen Aemtern nur ein- und ausgeführt werden, wenn die von der ganzen Waarenladung oder dem ganzen Vieh-Transport zu erhebenden Gefälle überhaupt nicht zehn Thaler oder nicht achtzehn Gulden übersteigen: auch können an höher belegten Gegenständen in der Regel nicht mehr als zehn Pfund innerhalb des vorstehenden Gefällebetrags mit einemmal eingeführt werden.

c. Bei den Neben-Zollämtern müssen die Gefälle in der Regel sogleich erlegt werden. — Ausnahmen finden nur Statt bei solchen Neben-Zollämtern, die vom Finanz-Ministerium zur Ertheilung von Begleitscheinen oder Abfertigung von Waaren, ohne dass die Gefälle sogleich entrichtet werden, besonders ermächtigt sind.

9. Es

9. Es bleiben bei der Abgabenerhebung ausser Betracht, und werden nicht versteuert: alle Waaren-Quantitäten unter vier Loth preussisch oder unter $\frac{1}{1000}$ des Zoll-Centners.—Gefällebeträge von weniger als sechs Silberpfennigen oder einem Kreuzer werden überhaupt nicht erhoben.

10. Die Eingangs-, Ausgangs- und Durchgangs-Abgaben (zweite und dritte Abtheilung) sind in preussischem Silber-Courant, zu 14 Thalern (21 Gulden) und in baierischem Silbergeld, zu 24 Gulden auf die Mark fein, zahlbar. Ueber das Verhältniss, nach welchem die Gold- und Silbermünzen der sämmtlichen Vereinsstaaten—mit Ausnahme der Scheidemünze—bei Entrichtung der gedachten Abgaben anzunehmen sind, werden, so weit als erforderlich, besondere Kundmachungen ergehen.

(Beilagen A. und B. zum Vereins-Zolltarif.)

EINGANGS- und AUSGANGS-ZOLL vom Getreide in den Königreichen *Baiern* (mit Ausschluss des *Rheinkreises*) und *Würtemberg*.

WEIZEN, KERNEN oder GEGERBTER DINKEL.			Berechnung des Zolles von ungegerbtem Dinkel (Fesen, Spelz) nach dem Preise des Kerns oder gegerbten Dinkels.			KORN ODER ROGGEN.			GERSTE.			HAFER UND WICKEN.		
Das Schäffel im Preise.		Zoll-Belegung v. Schäffel.	Das Schäffel Kernen im Preise.		Zoll-Belegung v. Schäffel.	Das Schäffel im Preise.		Zoll-Belegung v. Schäffel.	Das Schäffel im Preise.		Zoll-Belegung v. Schäffel.	Das Schäffel im Preise.		Zoll-Belegung v. Schäffel.
Von	Bis		Von	Bis		Von	Bis		Von	Bis		Von	Bis	
Eingangs.														
fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.
1 –	8 –	1 12	1 –	8 –	– 24	1 –	6 –	– 36	1 –	5 –	– 24	1 –	3 –	– 18
8 1	12 –	– 48	8 1	12 –	– 18	6 1	7 59	– 24	5 1	6 59	– 18	3 1	3 59	– 12
12 1	13 59	– 24	12 1	13 59	– 9	8 –	8 59	– 12	7 –	7 59	– 9	4 –	4 59	– 6
14 –	15 59	– 12	14 –	15 59	– 6	9 –	10 59	– 6	8 –	8 59	– 6	5 –	6 –	frei.
16 –	20 – und darüber.	frei.	16 –	20 – und darüber.	frei.	11 –	15 – und darüber.	frei.	9 –	12 – und darüber.	frei.		und darüber.	
Ausgangs.														
1 –	15 59	frei.	1 –	15 59	frei.	1 –	10 59	frei.	1 –	8 59	frei.	1 –	4 59	frei.
16 –	17 59	– 9	16 –	17 59	– 3	11 –	12 59	– 6	9 –	9 59	– 6	5 –	5 59	– 3
18 –	20 59	– 30	18 –	20 29	– 12	13 –	15 29	– 24	10 –	10 29	– 18	6 –	7 59	– 12
20 30	25 29	1 12	20 30	25 29	– 30	15 30	20 29	1 –	10 30	13 29	– 42	8 –	9 59	– 30
25 30	30 29	2 24	25 30	30 29	1 –	20 30	25 29	2 –	13 30	16 29	1 24	10 –	11 59	1 –
30 30	35 29	4 –	30 30	35 29	1 36	25 30	30 29	3 36	16 30	20 29	2 24	12 –	13 59	1 36
35 30	40 29 und darüber.	6 –	35 30	40 – und darüber.	2 24	30 30	35 – und darüber.	5 24	20 30	25 – und darüber.	3 36	15 –	16 – und darüber.	2 24

(Beilage C. zum Vereins-Zolltarif.)

AUSGANGS-ZÖLLE für Holz in den Königreichen *Baiern* (mit Ausschluss des *Rheinkreises*) und *Würtemberg* beim Landtransport, so wie beim Wassertransport auf der *Donau*, dem *Inn* und dem *Bodensee*.

GEGENSTÄNDE.	Ausgangs-Zoll von	BEMERKUNGEN.
Holz:	*Fl.Xr.*	
a) Gemeines hartes und weiches:		Rafen bedeutet das geringere Bau-, Werk- und Schiffbauholz, nämlich: Bauholz in Stämmen, und Sägeblöcke von ½ bis zu 1 Fuss im Durchmesser, dann Schiffbauholz in Stämmen von 10 bis 16 Klaftern Länge und dem erwähnten Durchmesser.
1. Bau- u. Werkholz in Stämmen u. Blöcken, auch Rafen und Stangen ungeschnitten.	1 Fl.Werth – 6	Läden oder Bohlen, 4 bis 6 Zoll dicke Bretter.—Unter Pfosten ist das beschlagene oder geschnittene, zur Befestigung von Gartenzäunen, etc. dienende Holz verstanden; Rähmlinge sind Rähmschenkel; Stollen (oder Riegel) ist vierkantig geschnittenes Holz, 2 bis 4 Zoll im Gevierte und von Bretterlänge.—Schwärtlinge oder Schwarten sind die äussern Segmente, welche beim Schneiden eines Stammes in Bretter auf den Seiten abfallen.—Felgen sind das zugehauene oder geschnittene Holz, wie es die Wagner kaufen, um es zu Radfelgen weiter zu verarbeiten.
2. Bau- u. Werkholz geschnitten zu Rähmlingen, Läden, Pfosten, Riegeln, Stollen, Bolen, Brettern, Schwertlingen, Latten, Dauben, Fassböden, Felgen, gebohrte Brunnenteicheln, Weinpfähle oder Rebstöcken, auch Weiden und Reifholz.	1 Fl.Werth – 3	Bauschen bedeutet Wellen; Sturzbürden sind Wellen grösserer Gattung, auch werden darunter Faschinen und

(*fortgesetzt*)

GEGENSTÄNDE.	Ausgangs-Zoll von	BEMERKUNGEN.
Holz:	*Fl.Xr.*	
3. Brennholz, alles, in Scheitern, Aesten, Bauschen, Borzen, Spänen, Stöcken, Sturzbürden, Scheiten, Hobelspänen.	1 Fl.Werth – 3	die Holzbürden verstanden, welche Landleute in den Wäldern sammeln und nach Hause bringen; Borzen werden theils Theile ausgehauener Wurzelstöcke, theils die Giebel-Enden des Flossholzes, welche beim Flossbau zu Erzielung einer gleichen Länge der Flossstämme abgeschnitten werden, theils jene knörzigen Abfälle genannt, welche beim Aufmachen der grössern Baumäste zu Prügelholz abfallen. Holzscheiten sind die Späne, welche beim Beschlagen des Bau- und Commerzial-Holzes abfallen.
4. Schiffbauholz, alles, in Stämmen, Ruthen, auch Küpfe und Krummholz.	1 Fl.Werth – 6	Um die Zollbehandlung der verschiedenen Holzartikel nach Klafter, Maass, Stämmen und Stücken möglich zu machen, wird der Current-Werth derselben von Zeit zu Zeit nach den örtlichen Preisen der verschiedenen Ein- und Austrittspunkte festgesetzt und bekannt gemacht werden.

— No. 4. —

RETURN of the States of *Germany*, forming the Germanic Confederation, and of their Population respectively; distinguishing those States which belong to the Prussian Commercial Union, so far as the same can be ascertained by information received at the Foreign Office.

	Population.	Became Parties to the Commercial Union.
Anhalt Bernbourg - -	45,135	By accession, notified at Cassell, 10th March 1834.
—— Cothen - - -	40,153	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
—— Dessau - - -	57,630	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
Austria - - - -	11,130,200	
Baden - - - -	1,231,309	By treaty, signed at Berlin, 12th May 1835.
Bavaria - - - -	4,246,778	- - ditto - - ditto - - 22d March 1833.
Birkenfeld (part of Oldenburg)	24,000	By accession, notified at Cassell, 10th March 1834.
Bremen - - - -	57,800	
Brunswick - - -	251,000	
Frankfort - - - -	54,000	By treaty, signed at Berlin, 2d January 1836.
Hamburgh - - -	140,700	
Hanover - - - -	1,688,285	
Hesse Electoral - -	700,383	- - ditto - - ditto - - 22d March 1833.
—— Grand Ducal - -	736,930	- - ditto - - ditto - - - ditto.
—— Homburg - -	23,000	By accession, notified at Cassell, 10th March 1834.
Hohenzollern Heckingen -	21,000	- - ditto - (date not known.)
—— Sigmaringen - -	42,420	- - ditto - - - ditto.
Holstein - - - -	435,590	
Lichtenstein - - -	5,880	
Lippe Detmold - - - (exclusive of)	75,230	
—— part surrounded by Prussia.	1,500	- - ditto - - - ditto.
—— Schaumburg - -	27,600	
Lubeck - - - -	47,000	
Luxemburg - - -	305,000	
Mecklenburg Schwerin - (exclusive of)	470,671	
—— part surrounded by Prussia.	1,500	- - ditto - - - ditto.
—— Strelitz - - -	85,257	
Nassau - - - -	373,601	By treaty, signed at Berlin, 10th December 1835.
Oldenburg (exclusive of Birkenfeld).	234,056	

	Population.	Became Parties to the Commercial Union.
Prussia* - - - -	7,295,333	By treaty, signed at Berlin, 22d March 1833.
Pyrmont (part of Waldeck.)	6,000	
Reuss, Elder Branch -	30,041	- - ditto - - ditto - - 10th May 1833.
—— Younger - - -	68,854	- - ditto - - ditto - - - ditto.
Saxony - - - -	1,618,495	- - ditto - - ditto - - 30th March 1833
Saxe Altenburg - -	120,514	- - ditto - - ditto - - 10th May 1833
—— Coburg Gotha - -	135,625	- - ditto - - ditto - - - ditto.
—— Meinungen - -	146,501	- - ditto - - ditto - - - ditto.
—— Weimar - - -	243,157	- - ditto - - ditto - - - ditto.
Schwartzburg Rudolstadt -	64,229	- - ditto - - ditto - - - ditto.
—— Sondershausen - -	54,080	- - ditto - - ditto - - - ditto.
Waldeck (exclusive of Pyrmont).	50,000	By accession, (date not known).
Würtemberg - - -	1,690,287	By treaty, signed at Berlin, 22d March 1833.
Total - -	34,076,724	
* Add Prussia Proper, and Posen, which belong to the Union	3,270,950	
Total - -	37,347,674	

The population comprehended in the Commercial Union, as above, is - - - 22,387,405.

And the population of the remaining States of the Germanic Confederation is, therefore, 14,960,269.

COPY of the Prussian Commercial Union Treaty; and Return of the Names of the several States which have joined that Union.

(Mr. Hume.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *June* 1838.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

PRUSSIAN MINISTER IN LONDON,

AND

MINUTE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,

RELATIVE TO

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND PRUSSIA,

December, 1825—January, 1826.

Presented to the House of Commons by the Queen's Command, July, 1839, *in pursuance of their Address to Her Majesty of 1st July*, 1839.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. HARRISON AND SON.

[203]

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

PRUSSIAN MINISTER IN LONDON,

AND

MINUTE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

No. 1.

Baron Maltzahn to Mr. Canning.

10, *Hereford-street, le* 25 *Décembre*, 1825.

LE Soussigné, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, vient d'être chargé à la suite des communications verbales qu'il s'est trouvé dans le cas de faire dans le courant du mois de Juin dernier, sur les relations de Commerce entre la Grande Bretagne et la Prusse, d'adresser, au nom de son Gouvernement, à Son Excellence Monsieur Canning, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères, les ouvertures suivantes.

Les modifications que la législation Anglaise par rapport au commerce a subies dans la dernière Session Parlementaire, et les déclarations que les Ministres de Sa Majesté Britannique ont faites à ce sujet au Parlement, semblent autoriser à l'espoir que le Gouvernement Britannique est disposé à favoriser le commerce des pays étrangers en proportion des faveurs accordées par ces pays au commerce de la Grande Bretagne. Supposé que telle soit la maxime que le Gouvernement Britannique a adoptée, il s'agit afin de pouvoir en faire l'application aux relations commerciales entre les deux Etats, d'examiner quels sont les principes que la Prusse suit par rapport à son commerce avec l'étranger ; à quel point ils se trouvent être en harmonic avec le système commercial de la Grande Bretagne ; et en combien la Prusse a rempli de son côté ce que le Gouvernement Britannique demande d'autres Etats? A cet effet, le Soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Son Excellence Monsieur Canning, l'exposé suivant des principales dispositions de l'édit du 26 Mai, 1818, et des autres lois Prussiennes relatives au commerce.

1. Le commerce avec l'étranger est libre, et le but principal de la législation est de le favoriser et de l'étendre le plus possible.

2. L'importation de tous les produits étrangers est permise, à l'exception seulement des cartes à jouer et du sel dont le Gouvernement s'est réservé le monopole.

3. Le principal but des droits d'importation dont les produits étrangers se trouvent frappés, est d'augmenter les revenus de l'Etat ; et c'est d'après ce point de vue qu'ils ont été nommés. Il en résulte :

4. Qu'aucun de ces droits n'est assez considérable pour empêcher l'importation de produits étrangers, ainsi que le prouve leur débit très-étendu sur tous les points de la monarchie.

5. Les droits perçus de produits de fabriques ou de manufactures étrangères ne sont ordinairement que de 10 pour cent de la valeur, quelques uns s'élèvent à 15 pour cent, mais il y en a beaucoup qui sont plus modiques.

6. Il est facile d'apercevoir par le taux peu élevé de ces droits qu'ils ne sont pas tant calculés à assurer aux fabricans indigènes des avantages sur ceux de l'étranger, qu'à mettre les premiers sur un pied d'égalité avec ceux-ci, dans les cas où les fabricans étrangers possèdent des avantages naturels ou ont devancé de beaucoup les fabricans indigènes sous le rapport de l'industrie.

7. Les droits perçus d'objets de la consommation sont ordinairement plus élevés, mais il n'en résulte aucun préjudice pour l'étranger parceque ces droits sont ou destinés à compenser les droits d'accise dont ces objets seraient également frappés s'ils avaient été produits dans le pays, ou parceque ces droits sont perçus d'objets que le pays ne produit pas, et tombent, par conséquent, exclusivement à la charge du consommateur.

8. Toutes les frontières de la monarchie sont également ouvertes pour l'importation de produits étrangers.

9. Le transit par la Prusse est libre sur tous les points et n'est sujet qu'à des droits très-modiques qui ne s'élèvent ordinairement pas au-delà d'un demi écu par quintal.

Il résulte de cet exposé succint du système commercial de la Prusse :—

a. Qu'elle suit déjà des principes aussi libéraux, pour ne pas dire plus libéraux, que ceux que la Grande Bretagne se propose de suivre à l'avenir.

b. Que la Prusse a rempli depuis longtems les conditions que le Gouvernement Britannique attache aux avantages qu'il est disposé à accorder au commerce étranger.

c. Que la seule chose qui manque pour pouvoir établir une liberté réciproque de commerce entre les deux Etats, est que la Grande Bretagne, de son côté, accorde une libre importation aux produits de la Prusse.

Parmi les grandes Puissances, la Prusse a été la première qui se soit déclarée en faveur de la liberté du commerce, et qui ait constamment persévéré dans ce système nonobstant les nombreux motifs qui auraient pu l'engager à en dévier. Situeé au centre de l'Allemagne, la Prusse se trouve à même d'exercer une grande influence sur le commerce des Etats voisins, et de l'entraver ou de le favoriser en mettant des entraves ou en accordant des facilités au transit par son territoire. Les ports de la Prusse sont devenus des places intermédiaires très-importantes pour le commerce avec la Pologne et la Russie, depuis que, par le traité conclu au mois de Mars dernier, les frontières Prusses et Polonaises ont été rouvertes pour l'importation des produits venant de la Prusse, en tant qu'ils ne sont pas prohibés par le tarif général, et depuis qu'en vertu de cette même convention, les droits de transit ont été considérablement diminués sur toute l'étendue des frontières depuis Memel jusqu'à l'Oder.

De toutes ces considérations il semble devoir résulter que sous tous les rapports, il serait de l'intérêt de la Grande Bretagne de s'entendre avec la Prusse sur un système commercial basé sur des principes libéraux et sur une stricte réciprocité, et de lui accorder dès-à-présent les avantages qu'elle parait disposée à concéder par la suite à tous les autres Etats qui adopteront le même système.

Le Gouvernement Britannique donnerait par là une preuve évidente de la sincérité de sa disposition à favoriser le commerce étranger; et ce serait en même tems le moyen le plus efficace, pour ne pas dire l'unique moyen, d'engager les autres Puissances à renoncer à leur système prohibitif qui entrave toutes les relations commerciales.

En partant donc de la supposition qu'il sera agréable au Gouvernement Britannique d'apprendre que la Prusse est disposée à la conclusion d'un traité de réciprocité, la Cour de Berlin vient de charger le Soussigné de proposer à Son Excellence Monsieur Canning, d'entre à cet effet en négociations. Elle serait prête à prendre l'engagement de ne rien changer à son système actuel pendant un nombre d'années, et notamment de ne pas augmenter les droits d'importation à percevoir de marchandises Anglaises. Mais, par contre, elle s'attend à ce que le Gouvernement Britannique permette l'importation des blés Prussiens en les frappant de droits tels qu'ils n'excluent pas la possibilité de faire ce commerce avec un profit raisonnable, et à ce qu'il accorde à l'importation des bois de construction venant des ports de la Prusse, plus de facilités qu'il ne l'a fait jusqu'ici.

Les produits des manufactures Anglaises trouvant un débit très-étendu dans la monarchie Prussienne, tandis que celle-ci ne peut importer en Angleterre que des produits du sol, et principalement du blé et du bois, il est évident que ce n'est qu'en accordant des facilités à l'importation de ces deux articles qu'il devient possible d'établir des relations entre les deux Etats sur le pied de la réciprocité.

En s'acquittant par le présent office des ordres qu'il a reçus de son Gouvernement, le Soussigné prend la liberté de recommander instamment cet objet important à la sollicitude éclairée de Monsieur le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat, et en le priant de vouloir bien porter ces ouvertures à la connaissance du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, il aime à se flatter de l'espoir que Son Excellence voudra bien le mettre, aussitôt que possible, à même d'informer sa Cour des déterminations que le Gouvernement Britannique jugera à propos de prendre à cet égard.

Le Soussigné saisit avec empressement cette occasion pour faire agréer à Son Excellence les nouvelles assurances de sa plus haute considération.

S. E. M. Canning, (Signé) MALTZAHN.
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

Baron Maltzahn to Mr. Canning.

10, *Hereford-street, December* 25, 1825.

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Prussia, has been instructed, in consequence of the verbal communications which he had occasion to make in the course of last June, upon the commercial relations between Great Britain and Prussia, to address the following overtures in the name of his Government to His Excellency Mr. Canning, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The modifications, in respect to commerce, which the English Legislation has experienced in the last Session of Parliament, and the declarations which His Britannic Majesty's Ministers have made on that subject to Parliament, seem to warrant the expectation that the British Government is disposed to favour the commerce of foreign countries in proportion to the favours granted by those countries to the commerce of Great Britain. Assuming that such is the maxim which the British Government has adopted, it is requisite, in order to apply it to the commercial relations between the two States, to examine what are the principles followed by Prussia, in respect to its commerce with foreign countries, to what extent they are in accordance with the commercial system of Great Britain, and how far Prussia on her side has performed that which the British Government requires of other States? For this purpose the Undersigned has the honour to place before his Excellency Mr. Canning, the following explanation of the principal provisions of the edict of the 26th of May, 1818, and of the other Prussian Laws relating to commerce.

1. The commerce with foreign countries is free, and the principal object of the legislation is to favour it and to extend it as much as possible.

2. The importation of all foreign produce is allowed, with the sole exception of Playing Cards and of Salt, of which the Government has reserved to itself the monopoly.

3. The principal object of the duties of import levied on foreign produce, is the increase of the revenues of the State, and it is with reference to this consideration that they have been specified. It follows from hence—

4. That no one of these duties is sufficiently high to prevent the importation of foreign produce, as is proved by the very extensive sale which it has in all parts of the monarchy.

5. The duties levied on the productions of foreign make or manufacture, are generally only 10 per cent. *ad valorem;* some amount to 15 per cent., there are some which are more moderate.

6. It is easy to perceive by the moderate rate of these duties, that they are not so much calculated to secure to native, advantages over the foreign manufacturers, as to place the former on a footing of equality with the latter, in cases where the foreign manufacturers possess natural advantages, or have greatly surpassed the native manufacturers in point of industry.

7. The duties levied on objects of consumption are ordinarily higher, but no prejudice is occasioned to the foreign countries by that circumstance, because those duties are either designed to compensate for the excise duties with which those articles would equally be affected, if they had been produced

in the country: or, because those duties are levied on articles which the country does not produce, and consequently form exclusively a charge upon the consumer.

8.—All the frontiers of the monarchy are equally open to the importation of foreign produce.

9.—Transit through Prussia is on all points free, and is subject only to very moderate duties, which do not ordinarily exceed half-a-crown the hundred weight.

It results from this brief explanation of the commercial system of Prussia—

(*a*). That it already acts upon principles equally liberal, not to say more liberal than those on which Great Britain proposes to act for the future.

(*b*). That Prussia has long since fulfilled the conditions which the British Government annexes to the advantages which it is disposed to grant to foreign commerce.

(*c*). That all that is required to enable a reciprocal freedom of commerce to be established between the two tates, is Sthat Great Britain, on her part, should permit the free importation of the produce of Prussia.

Prussia has been the first among the Great Powers to declare in favour of liberty of commerce; and she has constantly persevered in that system, notwithstanding the many inducements which might have led her to deviate from it. Placed in the centre of Germany, Prussia is able to exert a great influence on the commerce of the neighbouring States, and to obstruct or favour it, by offering obstacles or granting facilities to transit through her territories. The ports of Prussia have become very important intermediate places for the commerce with Poland and Russia, since the time that by the Treaty concluded in the month of March last, the Prussian and Polish frontiers have been re-opened for the importation of produce arriving from Prussia, in so far as it is not prohibited by the general tariff; and since, in virtue of the same Convention, the transit duties have been considerably reduced on the whole extent of the frontiers from Memel to the Oder.

It would appear to result from all these considerations, that it would in every respect be for the interest of Great Britain to come to an understanding with Prussia upon a commercial system, founded on liberal principles and on a strict reciprocity; and to grant to Prussia, from the present moment, the advantages which Great Britain appears disposed eventually to grant to all the other States which shall adopt the same system. The British Government would thereby give an evident proof of the sincerity of its disposition to favour foreign commerce; and it would, at the same time, be the most effectual, not to say the only means of inducing other Powers to abandon their system of prohibition which obstructs all commercial relations.

Assuming then that it will be agreeable to the British Government to learn that Prussia is disposed to conclude a Treaty of reciprocity, the Court of of Berlin has directed the Undersigned to propose to his Excellency Mr. Canning, to enter into negotiation for that purpose. It would be ready to engage to make no change in its existing system for a certain number of years, and specifically not to increase the duties of import on English merchandise. But, on the other hand, it expects that the British Government will allow the importation of Prussian corn, subject to such duties as shall not exclude the possibility of carrying on that trade with a reasonable profit, and that it will grant greater facilities than it does at present to the importation of timber coming from the ports of Prussia. As the produce of English industry finds a very extensive market in the Prussian Monarchy, whilst on the other hand, Prussia can only import into England the produce of its soil, and principally corn and wood, it is evident that it is only by granting facilities to the importation of these two articles that it is possible to establish the relations between the two countries on a footing of reciprocity.

In executing, by his present note, the orders which he has received from his Government, the Undersigned takes the liberty of earnestly recommending this important matter to the enlightened solicitude of the Principal Secretary of State; and in requesting him to have the goodness to bring these overtures to the knowledge of His Britannic Majesty's Government, he flatters himself with the hope that His Excellency will be pleased as soon as possible to

enable him to inform his Court of the determination which the British Government shall think fit to take in this respect.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) MALTZAHN.

Hr. E. M. Canning.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, January 17, 1826.

BY the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

READ.—Letter from Joseph Planta, Esq., transmitting, by direction of Mr. Secretary Canning, the copy of a note from Baron Maltzahn, the Prussian Minister at this Court, stating that he is prepared to enter into a further negotiation, with regard to the commercial relations between this Kingdom and Prussia.

Their Lordships having given their most serious and attentive consideration to the various points adverted to in the above-mentioned note, are pleased to direct that a copy of the following Minute be transmitted for the information of Mr. Secretary Canning.

The object of this note being to propose to enter into a negotiation with His Majesty's Government, for affording, if possible, a greater scope and facility to the commercial relations between the two countries, the Lords of this Committee cannot proceed to offer the observations which have occurred to them upon the contents of the Prussian note, without first doing justice to the generally enlarged principles which are professed by the Prussian Government in matters of commerce, and without acknowledging the satisfaction which their Lordships feel at the assurance that it is the wish of that Government to encourage, as much as possible, the practical application of those principles in the Prussian dominions, and in their relations with other States; convinced, as the Lords of this Committee are, that in proportion as industry and commerce are relieved from unnecessary interference and restraint, will their benefits be increased, not only for the immediate advantage of the nation acting upon that system, but, incidentally, of all other countries with which that nation may have relations of trade and friendly intercourse. The present overture is founded, as Baron Maltzahn states, upon an inference derived by the Prussian Government from the proceedings in the last Session of Parliament, that "His Majesty's Government is disposed to favor the commerce of Foreign States, in proportion to the favors granted by those States to the commerce of Great Britain."

That this should be assumed to be the principle, (*la maxime*) of the British Government, is not, perhaps, very surprising. It is, nevertheless, rather a deduction (in many respects erroneous and inapplicable), from the real principle of our declared commercial policy, than the principle itself.

Our general and first principle is to tender to all nations alike, and indiscriminately, equal facilities of commerce and navigation, and equal inducements to visit the ports of this country with their merchandize, either for our own consumption, or in the way of transit (*entrepôt*) to other parts of the world.

In furtherance of this principle, (with the single exception of wine from Portugal, under a specific and very ancient Treaty), we have proceeded:—

1. To abolish all discriminating duties affecting differently the like productions of foreign countries, and in lieu thereof to establish one uniform tariff for the whole.

2. To reduce that tariff to the lowest degree, consistent, in each particular article, with the two legitimate objects of all duties; either the collection of the necessary public revenue, or the protection absolutely requisite for the maintenance of our own internal industry. The great reductions made, during the two last Sessions of Parliament in the duties which had been imposed for this last object, are notorious. That these reductions have been

made upon no niggardly calculation, is proved by the manner in which, on the one hand, they have excited the attention, and awakened the hopes of establishments, rival to our own in foreign countries, and on the other hand, in the apprehensions under which some important branches of British industry labour, in respect to which the threatened competition of the products of other countries may interfere with their products, in our own markets.

3. The number of articles of commerce, subject either to absolute or contingent prohibition, has been very much reduced, and Government have declared their intention of recommending, at no distant period, to the legislature to substitute the protection of duties, adapted to the scale last mentioned, for that of prohibition, upon the few remaining articles which are still subject to the latter rule. In the meantime, the conditions of these prohibitions, whether absolute or contingent, are the same for all nations.

4. To abolish all discriminating duties (*droits différentiels*) upon the navigation of other nations, so that the products and merchandise of those nations, when imported in their own ships, shall be subject to the same rates only as when imported in British ships.

These are the principles which the Government of this country have professed, which have been acted upon, and which, being now by law the rule of our conduct, we have ventured to hope that other States might approve, and, after due deliberation and conviction of their advantage, might adopt. But, however desirous we may be to find other countries (even in the view of their own interest) profiting by our example, prudence required that we should not, in justice to ourselves, rely upon its efficacy altogether. The legislature, therefore, has armed the Crown with the discretionary power, under certain contingencies, of imposing higher duties than are provided by the tariff, to the extent of one-fifth, upon the produce and manufactures of such countries as refuse to us a perfect reciprocity of those facilities and advantages which we hold out alike to all. This discretionary power, in respect to the commerce, is equally applicable to the navigation of such States, so that the tonnage of their shipping may be subjected, in our ports, to any amount of duty which may be requisite fully to countervail whatever difference of charge may be levied on British ships, exceeding the charge on national ships, in the ports of such country.

This is the second general principle of our commercial system, or, perhaps, more properly it may be considered not so much another principle, as a corrective, reserved for the due maintenance of that fair and equal competition, and of that enlarged intercourse, which form the basis of the system itself.

From this development of what the system of this country really is, the mistake in the inference laid down in the Prussian note, will be evident.

That inference supposes that, to restrain and press upon the commerce of other countries is our general rule; and to show favor, and to give facility to that commerce in particular cases, the exception. Our rule is, obviously, the reverse. Facility, extension, equality of intercourse, are what we offer to all, and what we look for in return, from all countries. We have no special favors to concede, neither have we any to demand.

It must, therefore, be manifest that the argument in the note from Baron Maltzahn, and the proposal which he has been instructed by his Court to make, in so far as it is deduced from that argument, rest in a great degree upon an unfounded supposition.

The argument, in substance, is that the Prussian system of commerce being in unison (*en harmonie*) with our own, Prussia is entitled, not only to the full benefit of our system, but to something more. Reciprocity is not denied to Prussia; at this moment it prevails between the two countries; but the Prussian doctrine appears to be that reciprocity, on her part, entitles Prussia to something more on the part of England; and it is, therefore, proposed to us, specially to favour the importation of two of the principal products of the Prussian dominions—timber and corn. The Prussian note assumes that those advantages, which Prussia proposes should be granted *immediately* in her own case, will, at some future period, be extended to other countries; but their *immediate* concession to Prussia is the proposal; and what is the return offered? why, that for a certain number of years (probably so long as the favour is limited to Prussia alone) she will engage, "not to

change her present commercial system; and not to increase the existing duties upon British merchandise."

The first of these conditions is clearly of a nature so very vague and general, that it could scarcely be made the subject of a specific stipulation; and to such a stipulation which, after all, would amount to nothing more than an engagement to follow a plan conducive to her own prosperity; this country, whilst it will rejoice in the progress of that prosperity, can have no desire to bind an independent State, any more than she is prepared to be so bound herself.

The second condition would confer no special advantage upon our commerce, unless the Prussian Government were, during the period for which it is ready to stipulate not to raise the duties on British merchandise, to increase those duties on the like articles when imported from other countries. But as there is no intimation of such an intention, it is fair to assume that it is not contemplated. It may be doubtful whether it be even in the power of Prussia to establish such a difference, consistently with her existing engagements to other nations. Independently of such engagements, it could not be for her interest in her commercial relations with those Powers, to establish such a distinction in our favour, and nothing which passed between the Plenipotentiaries of this country and the Plenipotentiary of Prussia, in the discussions which terminated in the Convention of Commerce and Navigation entered into between the two Courts in 1824, could lead Prussia to suppose it to be our wish (as, in fact, it is not, or ever was) to obtain from her exclusive advantages or concessions, which might embarrass her relations with other States.

Whether Prussia has, or has not, any engagements with other Powers, either express or implied, which would make the proposed condition a merely nominal boon to this country, is best known to herself; but, be that as it may, there can be no difficulty in stating that this Government is bound to several other Powers by specific engagements which would entitle them of right to participate in all the advantages of commerce which Prussia wishes to obtain for herself, and that, among the Powers so entitled, will be found those very countries, both in the old and the new world, which are the principal competitors with Prussia in the supply of corn and timber to this country.

Independently, however, of this insuperable difficulty, it becomes His Majesty's Government, in the judgment of this Committee, when a proposal for altering our corn laws is made to us by a foreign Government, as a condition of something to be done or omitted by that Government, at once to declare that we never can entertain such a proposal. It is the decided opinion of this Committee, that upon that subject, involving, as it does, such immense interests, so closely connected with the well-being and comfort of all classes of the community, and surrounded, as it is, with so many peculiar difficulties, our legislation must, at all times, be governed entirely by considerations, originating and centering among ourselves, and that it is only to be looked at incidentally as affecting our relations with other States.

Upon the question of the introduction of Prussian corn, the Committee has only further to remark that the ports of other great countries, as well as those of England, have been shut of late years against the admission of foreign corn, and that those countries do not afford the same vent to the other productions of Prussia, or the same facility to her navigation, which are afforded by the United Kingdom. In making this remark, the Committee abstain from stating any opinion upon the general policy of these prohibitions; but it is not unfair to bring forward the fact of their existence in other countries to show that if Prussia be disposed to make it a grievance, the complaint, in the first instance, would more properly apply in other quarters, where, together with prohibition, there exist, at the same time, other difficulties thrown in the way of Prussian commerce, which it does not meet with in England.

In respect to the duties on timber, they have been imposed, and are continued, for the purpose of revenue. They are a tax upon consumption, to which all the observations of the paragraph No. 7 in the Prussian note, in vindication of the like taxes existing in Prussia strictly apply.

That these duties, considerable as they are admitted to be, do not impede the consumption of Prussian timber, by diminishing the annual demand, will be satisfactorily proved by a reference to the quantity imported during the last

three years. That quantity is shown in the inclosed return, which is a complete answer to every complaint on the part of Prussia in respect to this branch of her commerce with England.

A return showing all the principal imports from that country, and the total of her trade with the United Kingdom for the same period, is likewise inclosed, in further proof that her commerce with us, taken in the aggregate, is very far from diminishing under the system which now exists.

It may fairly be asked, whether the export of British products, and British manufactures, to Prussia, has increased to an equal proportion within the like period? There is good reason to believe that it has not, and that some portion of the Prussian imports, particularly in the last year, has been paid for in bullion or British coin.

The Committee do not advert to this circumstance, as constituting, in their judgment, any valid ground of objection on our part against the system of trade now carried on between this country and Prussia; but for the purpose of inviting the Prussian Government to consider whether, upon a comparison of the facilities afforded on their side to British commerce, with those which exist here in respect to the commerce of Prussia, this fact does not give rise to a *prima facie* presumption that the next step in relaxation of still existing restraints and duties ought to be made by Prussia, before she calls upon the Government of this country to enter further upon the like course, and to do so, specially in her favour?

In conclusion, the result of the system adopted respectively by the two Governments is this:—

1st. That Prussia prohibits *absolutely* "the trade in salt and in playing cards," and we acquiesce in the prohibition. Great Britain has a *contingent* prohibition of corn, and Prussia complains.

2nd. That Prussia, as is admitted in Baron Maltzahn's note, levies a duty upon all British goods *in transitu* through her dominions. Upon Prussian goods deposited here for *re-exportation,* we levy none. The duty is said to be inconsiderable; but whether more or less, upon every principle of reciprocity, the knowledge of the fact that we have no such duty, should lead to the immediate removal of the transit duty upon all British goods in Prussia.

3rd. Prussia having entered into a Treaty with us for that purpose, has placed British navigation in her ports upon the same footing as her own, and reciprocally her navigation enjoys the like advantage in our ports.

And, lastly, Prussia (wisely in our estimation) acting upon the principle of giving equal facility to the commerce of all Foreign countries, will, so long as she fulfils all the conditions of that principle, which is also our principle, be entitled to claim the full benefit of its application in this country. But there are other countries from which neither in point of navigation, or duties on merchandize, does she receive the same measure of reciprocity, and towards them, as far as we know, no steps are taken by her to enforce redress.

Here is the marked difference in the systems of the two countries. The note from Baron Maltzahn, claims for that of Prussia, that "it is as liberal, not to say more liberal than that of Great Britain." In one respect, at least, this remark is well founded; for to those who do not grant us reciprocity, we shall apply the corrective of our 20 per cent. and our alien tonnage duties. Prussia appears to have no such defensive weapon, or if she has, not to be inclined to use it. But what is asked of us as the counterpart of this liberality of Prussia towards other Powers? Is it not that we should grant exclusive boons to her commerce, as the price of her continuing to us, for a certain number of years, those advantages which we enjoy only in common with other countries, in which Prussian commerce has not even the benefit of reciprocity?

In this state of things, whilst it appears to this Committee, that no negotiation can be undertaken on the basis proposed in the Prussian note, their Lordship's cannot but express a hope that after the explanation now given of the measures which have been recently adopted by this country, the Prussian Government doing justice to those measures will be convinced of the facilities and advantages which they cannot fail to afford to her commerce. The Committee, however, do not advert to them for the purpose of repelling all negotiation. Far from it, they do so in the first place, in order to bring distinctly under the notice of Prussia, the true character and bearings of our commercial

policy, and in the next place, to satisfy the Prussian Government that consistently with that policy, as well as with the engagements which, in conformity to it, we have already contracted with other Powers, we can only invite negotiation, or entertain it, when offered to us, with any prospect of a successful issue, upon the general principle of that policy, reciprocal or equivalent concession.

AN ACCOUNT of the Value of the Principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom from the Dominions of Prussia, during the Three Years ending 5th January, 1825, distinguishing each Year.

Value of Imports into the United Kingdom from Prussia.			
Articles.	Years ending 5th January.		
	1823.	1824.	1825.
	£	£	£
Bristles	27,052	24,765	26,662
Corn and Flour	35,637	17,856	121,807
Flax	106,540	51,114	99,137
Hemp	9,968	4,292	708
Seeds, Flax, and Linseed	19,529	38,093	86,765
—— Tares	170	,,	5,884
Spelter	15,009	43,739	41,585
Timber, viz. Deal and Deal Ends	126,936	141,993	224,344
,, Lathwood	17,554	18,864	26,280
,, Masts	3,607	3,474	6,182
,, Oak Plank	15,192	25,797	40,116
,, Staves	64,631	80,187	77,568
,, Fir, 8 inches square or upwards	304,950	311,978	377,489
Yarn Linen (Raw)	43,283	42,886	30,256
All other Articles	77,037	68,730	59,568
Total Value of Imports from the Prussian Dominions	£867,095	£873,768	£1,224,351

(Signed) WM. IRVING.

25th January, 1826.

A STATEMENT of the Quantity of TIMBER imported into the United Kingdom from the Prussian Dominions, in the Three Years, ended the 5th January, 1833.

	Years ending 5th January.		
	1823.	1824.	1825.
Timber, viz. Deals ..... O.. qu... ho.	4,642 2 25	4,929 0 20	6,944 3 87
,, Deal Ends .... O.. qu... ho.	1,948 0 10	1,597 0 3	2,435 3 15
,, Lathwood ..... Fathoms	2,928 0 0	3,061$\frac{37}{38}$	4,742$\frac{8}{38}$
,, Masts, under 12 inches diameter ..... Number	283	311	625
,, —— 12 inches diameter and upwards .. Loads .. feet	487 16	448 34	747 32
,, Oak Plank .... Loads.. Feet	1,688 4$\frac{8}{12}$	3,224 34$\frac{1}{12}$	5,014 25$\frac{3}{12}$
,, Staves ..... O.. qu... ho.	11,611 2 5	13760 0 10	12,162 0 8
,, Fir, 8 inches square and upwards .... Loads.. Feet	110,891 12	118,849 1 0	150,995 45$\frac{1}{2}$

(Signed) WM. IRVING.

January 25, 1826.

REPORT

ON THE

PRUSSIAN COMMERCIAL UNION,

ADDRESSED TO

THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BY

JOHN BOWRING.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1840.

[225]

CONTENTS.

Page

REPORT 1

APPENDIX:—

I. Treaty of a Commercial Union between Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, the Electorate of Hesse, and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, concluded the 22nd of March, 1833 73

II. Tariff for the years 1840, 1841, and 1842 78

III. Principal arrangements of the Convention concluded the 30th July, 1838, between all the Governments forming part of the association of German Custom-houses . 95

IV. School of Arts at Berlin 96

V. Transit of Goods through the States of the Commercial Union in 1837 . . 99

Va. Amount of the Transit through short stages in the whole of the Commercial Union in 1837 111

VI. Statement of the Import and Export Trade of the United Kingdom with Prussia, &c., from 1829 to 1838 113

VII. An Account of the Quantities of Corn, Meal, and Flour imported into the United Kingdom from the several States of Germany, during the last ten years, with the Amount of Duty paid thereon 136

VIII. An Account of the Quantities of Timber imported into the United Kingdom from the several States of Germany, during the last ten years, with Amount of Duty paid thereon. 137

IX. An Account of the Quantities of Spirits imported into the United Kingdom from the several States of Germany, in the last ten years, and also the Quantities exported and admitted to Home Consumption, during the same period . . 139

X. An Account of Shipping and Tonnage in each year, from 1829 inclusive, entered inwards from German Ports, distinguishing the Quantities from each Port, and British from Foreign Shipping and Tonnage 140

XI. Statement of Imports, Exports, and Transits, through the States of the Commercial League, from 1832 to 1836 143

XII. Articles imported and despatched into all the States of the Commercial Union in 1837 155

XIII. Total Imports of Goods into all the States of the Commercial Union in 1837 . 167

XIV. Articles imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in 1837 . . 179

XV. Details of the Import Returns for the States of the Commercial Union for 1837 . 191

XVI. Collected Statement of all Imported Goods, having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union, for 1837 203

XVII. Articles exported from all the States of the Commercial Union in 1837 . . 215

XVIII. Mineral Produce of Prussia 227

XIX. Danzig 228

XX. Königsberg 231

XXI. Pillau 239

XXII. Stettin 240

XXIII. Swinemunde 248

XXIV. Memel 254

XXV. Report on the Leipzig Michaelmas Fair of 1839 259

XXVI. Import of Articles returned from the Fairs in all the States of the Commercial Union for 1837 267

XXVII. Treaty of Commerce between the Netherlands, Prussia, Bavaria, &c. . . 269

XXVIIa. Decree issued at Berlin for Modification of Law relative to Importation of Lump-Sugars 272

XXVIII. Treaty of Navigation between the Netherlands and Prussia 273

XXIX. Remarks on the Treaty of Commerce between the Netherlands and the German Toll Union 276

XXX. Duty on British Goods in the German Commercial League 279

XXXI. Statement of Ship and Building-Timber exported from the Ports of Prussia from 1819 to 1838 281

XXXII. Returns of Shipping entering and departing in all the Ports of Prussia from 1832 to 1836 283

XXXIII. Correspondence 285

INDEX 289

REPORT

ON THE

PRUSSIAN COMMERCIAL UNION.

My Lord,

In compliance with the instructions which I had the honour to receive from your Lordship, dated Foreign Office, July 14, 1839, I proceed to report on the progress, present state, and future prospects of the Prussian Commercial League.

No doubt this great Union, which is known in Germany by the name of the *Zoll Verein* or *Zoll Verbande* (Toll Association or Alliance), derived its first and strongest influence from a desire to get rid of those barriers to intercommunication which the separate fiscal legislation of the various states of Germany raised among a people whom natural and national feelings, as well as common interests, would otherwise have connected more intimately and permanently together.

The Zoll Verein represents, in Germany, the operation of the same opinions and tendencies which have already effected so many changes in the commercial legislation of other countries. In the United Kingdom the Custom-house laws which separated Scotland and Ireland from England have been superseded by a general system applicable to the whole. In France the local barriers and the local tariffs have given way to a general and uniform system of taxation. Even before the Commercial League associated so many states in a common union, several less extensive combinations had prepared the way for a more diffusive intercourse. Between the states which do not form part of the Prussian League—as, for example, between Hanover and Brunswick and Oldenburgh the same tariffs have been adopted, and the payment of duties in one of the states is sufficient to secure free sale or transit in the other.

The Commercial League is, in fact, the substantial representative of a sentiment widely, if not universally, spread in Germany—that of national unity. It has done wonders in breaking down petty and local prejudices, and has become a foundation on which future legislation, representing the common interests of the German people, may undoubtedly be hereafter raised. If well directed in its future operation, the Zoll Verein will represent the fusion of German interests in one great alliance. The peril to its beneficial results will grow out of the efforts which will be made, and which are already made, to give by protections and prohibitions an undue weight to the smaller and sinister interests of the Verein. But if its tariffs be so moderate and so judicious as to allow full play to the interests of the consumers in the field of competition—if there should be no forcing of capital into regions of unproductiveness or of less productiveness—if the claims of manufacturers to sacrifices in their favour from the community at large be rejected—if the great agricultural interests of Germany recover that portion of attention from the *commercial* union to which they are justly entitled—if the importance of foreign trade and navigation be duly estimated—the Zoll Verein will have the happiest influence on the general prosperity. And that the League has been much strengthened by the experience of its benefits—that its popularity is extending—that its further spreading may be confidently anticipated—appears to be indubitable. In fact the Zoll Verein has brought the sentiment of German nationality out of the regions of hope and fancy into those of positive and material interests; and representing as it does the popular feeling of Germany, it may become, under enlightened guidance, an instrument not only for promoting the peace and prosperity of the states that compose it, but of extending their friendly relations through the world.

Considerations both of morality and economy were not wanting to recom-

mend the Commercial Union to the German people. Not only were the numerous barriers and various legislation of the German states great impediments to trade, but they created a considerable amount of contraband traffic, and caused the country to swarm with petty smugglers who lived upon the profits which the varieties of the tariffs placed within their reach. The custom-house administration was costly, and generally inefficient, from the extent of frontier to be guarded; so that the establishment of one large, instead of a variety of small circles, has led at the same time to a great diminution of cost and a great increase of efficiency, while it has removed from all the interior of Germany that demoralising influence which the presence of multitudes of illicit traders and smugglers always brings with it.

The Zoll Verein was not, as it has been often asserted to be, a union formed in hostility to the commercial interests of other states—it was not intended prematurely to create a manufacturing population in rivalry with or opposition to the manufacturing aptitudes of Great Britain—it was by no means the purpose of its founders to misdirect capital to unprofitable employment, to sacrifice agriculture to trade, or to encourage less the field than the factory. The Zoll Verein was the substantial expression and effect of a general desire among a great nation, split into many small states, but still of common origin, similar manners, speaking the same language, educated in the same spirit, to communicate, to trade, to travel, without the annoyance and impediments which the separate fiscal regulations of every one of their governments threw in the way. If, in the natural progress of things, the tariffs of the Zoll Verein have become hostile to the importation of foreign, and especially of British, produce, it is because *our* laws have prevented the greater extension of commercial relations with Germany. We have rejected the payments they have offered—we have forced them to manufacture what they were unable to buy—and we have put in their hands the means of manufacturing cheaply by refusing to take the surplus of their agricultural produce, the non-exportation of which has kept their markets so low that small wages have been sufficient to give great comforts to their labourers.

There can be no doubt that the hostile tariffs of other nations, and especially the corn and timber laws of Great Britain, served greatly to strengthen the arguments in favour of the Commercial Union. It was felt necessary to extend the home market while foreign markets were closed, or only partially and irregularly opened, to the leading articles of German production.

"We should not have complained," says a distinguished German writer, in 1835, "that all our markets were overflowing with English manufactures—that Germany received in British cotton goods alone more than the hundred millions of British subjects in the East Indies—had not England, while she was inundating us with *her* productions, insisted on closing her markets to *ours*. Mr. Robinson's Resolutions in 1815 had, in fact, excluded our corn from the ports of Great Britain: she told us we were to buy, but not to sell. We were not willing to adopt reprisals; we vainly hoped that a sense of her own interest would lead to reciprocity. But we were disappointed, and we were compelled to take care of ourselves."*

Thus, while on the one hand the Zoll Verein was advocated as a measure of self-defence against the hostile legislation of foreign nations, it should not be forgotten that, as respects the confederated states, it represented the principles of unrestricted intercommunication.

As between more than 26 millions of Germans it was the establishment of *free trade;* restrictions, duties, prohibitions, custom-houses, there are none, as far as regards the various states that comprise the Commercial Union. Whatever impediments the tariffs create to commercial communication with foreign lands, the League has thrown down every barrier which stood in the way of trading intercourse between the different branches of the great German family which the League represents. And as the conception of the League was popular and national, so it cannot be denied that its workings have been *on the whole* favourable to the prosperity and to the happiness of the German community. Tariffs less hostile to the manufactures and foreign commerce of nations would, as I conceive, have greatly added to the beneficial effects of the Union. Its more extended communications with other countries would have given greater energy and opened a wider field to the increased activity

* Kanke's Historisch-politische Zeitschrift.

of the home trade. There is no reason why foreign commerce should not have been benefited to the same or even a wider extent than internal industry, by the overthrow of that local legislation which impeded intercourse, and by the introduction of a uniform and liberal system of custom-house legislation.

The Zoll Verein now represents the interests (well or ill understood) of more than 26 millions of inhabitants of the most civilised and opulent parts of Europe, and has accomplished one important result, namely, of exciting the attention and of awakening the apprehensions of more than one neighbouring nation. What the Zoll Verein is to become may depend as much upon others as upon themselves; and should its course be guided by enlightened economy and sound commercial policy it may become an instrument of incalculable and boundless good.

Long before the Zoll Verein came into operation, the same spirit which led to its formation had been exhibited in various parts of Germany, leading to sundry local and even national reforms in the commercial policy of the German states.

Some steps had been taken in Prussia, during the years 1816 and 1817, by sundry ordinances to introduce "a general and simple system of custom-house legislation,"* and on the 26th May, 1818, a new tariff was published, which is in fact the ground-work of the existing arrangements. Before this period a different fiscal system prevailed in different parts of the Prussian kingdom. The imposts in Brandenburg amounted to 69 groschen — 7*s*. 4*d*. per individual; in Silesia they were only 22 groschen—2*s*. 3*d*. The new law allowed the unrestricted circulation of all foreign products which had once passed the frontier, and the free transit of all home productions. The intention of this tariff of 1818 was to establish 10 per cent. as the maximum of protection; and had the intention of the Prussians been carried into effect there would have been no grounds for complaint.

In speaking of the Prussian tariff to the House of Commons, on the 7th May, 1827, Mr. Huskission stated "that the duties on the internal consumption of British goods are what we should consider very low upon most articles, fluctuating from 5 to 10 per cent.—upon no one article, I believe, exceeding 15 per cent.;" but this was undoubtedly an incorrect view of things, for it will appear, on the investigation of the matter, that the duties on many articles of British manufacture vary from 20 to 100 per cent. upon the value; and though no doubt the duty (being levied on the weight) has much increased in ad valorem amount since 1827, it was even then from 20 to 60 per cent. on various low-priced manufactures; nor was Mr. Huskisson warranted in saying that "in the whole Prussian tariff there is not a single prohibition," inasmuch as imports of salt and playing cards are wholly prohibited except for government account.

The most important step by which evidence was given of the tendency of the different states of Germany to amalgamate their interests and to establish, instead of many tariffs, one single system, was the union of Bavaria, Würtemberg, Hollenzollern-Sigmaringen, and Hollenzollern-Hechingen, in the commercial league of 28th July, 1824. Baden, the two Hesses, and Saxony were afterwards invited to join the league. The government of Prussia, alive to the state of public opinion, had entered by various treaties, from 1819 to 1830, into a commercial league with Grand Ducal Hesse, Lippe Detmold, and some smaller states, and in December, 1826, the *enclaves* (such portions of the territory as are surrounded by another state) of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Ripen-Hesseland, Schœnberg, Anhalt-Kothen, Anhalt-Dessau, Hesse-Homburg, and other states, joined the Prusso-Hessian Union; while, in 1831, Saxony, Electoral Hesse, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Coburg, Saxe Altenburg, and others united themselves to the Bavaro-Wurtemberg league. Each of these two great branches naturally sought to extend its influence, and each prepared the way for a fusion of the whole in one great association.

On the 22nd March, 1833, a treaty was concluded between Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Electoral and Ducal Hesse; on the 30th March of the same year, Saxony joined the association; on the 11th of May, Anhalt and Ducal Saxony united themselves. The ratifications were exchanged on the 11th of May. This treaty is the basis of the Zoll Verein, or Commercial

* See especially the ordinance of 11th June, 1816—"Zur Aufhebung der Wasser-Binnen und Provinzialzölle zunächst in den alten Provinzen der Monarchie."

League. It will be found at length in the Appendix I. In 1835, Baden united itself to the League, and Nassau and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, have also become parties.

The first Prusso-Hessian Union, taking the name of the *Preussisch-Hessischen Zoll Verbande*, comprising many smaller states, such as Anhalt Dessau, Anhalt Neuburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Anhalt Kothen, Schwartzburg Sondenhausen, Hesse Homburg, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, &c., represented, according to the census of 1831, a population of 13,936,087 souls, and contained a territory of 5,278 square German miles. In 1833 it had, by the union of Electoral Hesse and the increase of population, augmented the number of souls to 14,827,418, and the territory to 5,460 square German miles. The States of Thuringia, containing about 900,000 inhabitants, had also their commercial and toll union before they joined the Prussian League in 1833, while Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Baden, brought between 8 or 9 millions of population, and nearly 2,500 square German miles of territory into the confederation.

The following TABLE exhibits the POPULATION of the STATES now comprising the German Custom-house union, to serve as a basis for the Division of the Receipts at Triennial Periods.

No. in order.	Designation of the States which have given their assent in their own name.	Extent of territorial Superfices in Square Miles.		Extent of the Custom-house frontier in Miles.		Population according to the Census agreed upon on the 31st of December, in 1834.	1837.	Observations.
1	Prussia, and the States which have come to an agreement with her	5,157	$\frac{81}{100}$	774	$\frac{99}{100}$	13,692,889	14,318,250	
2	Bavaria	1,477	$\frac{26}{100}$	151	$\frac{50}{100}$	4,251,118	4,319,887	
3	Saxony	271	$\frac{68}{100}$	58	..	1,595,668	1,652,114	
4	Wurtemberg . . .	385	$\frac{15}{100}$	3	$\frac{10}{100}$	1,627,122	1,667,901	
5	Grand Duchy of Baden	279	$\frac{54}{100}$	60	$\frac{50}{100}$	1,231,657	1,264,614	
6	Electorate of Hesse .	182	$\frac{10}{100}$	16	$\frac{40}{100}$	640,674	652,761	
7	Grand Duchy of Hesse	179	$\frac{25}{100}$	..	..	769,691	791,736	
8	Thuringian States .	283	$\frac{49}{100}$	..	..	908,478	931,340	
9	Duchy of Nassau .	82	$\frac{70}{100}$	..	..	373,601	383,730	
						25,090,898	25,982,333	Total for the Division.
10	Frankfort* . . .	4	$\frac{33}{100}$	..	..	60,000	60,000	
		8,252	$\frac{71}{100}$	1,064	$\frac{49}{100}$	25,150,898	26,042,333	Total for the Population.

* *Note.*—The population of Frankfort is not taken into the account for the Division of the Revenues, as this town receives an inalienable and invariable sum calculated on the basis of a population of 60,000 souls, (63,936.)

Explanatory Notes. (Census of 1835 to 1837 inclusive.)

No. 1.—PRUSSIA.

Prussia represents her own territories .	13,474,774	
The Principality of Lichtenberg, added to her territory	35,256	
Total	13,510,030	
And by her conditional treaties with—		
1. Schwartzburg Sondershausen . . .	30,330	For the Lower Principality.
2. Ditto Rudolstadt	13,897	Ditto ditto.
3. Saxe Weimar Eisenach	8,329	For the Bailiwicks of Allstadt and Oldesleben.
Ditto ditto	26,636	For the Upper Principality.
4. Anhalt Bernburg	23,112	For the Lower Principality.
——	1,544	Bailiwick of Munlingen.
5. Lippe Detmold	915	Villages of Lipperode, Kappel, and Grevenhagen.
6. Mecklenburg Schwerin	920	Ditto, Rossow, Netzeband, and Schonberg.
7. Anhalt Dessau	5,161	Bailiwick of Sondersleben.
——	1,690	Ditto, Gross Alsleben.
——	52,480	Principal territory.
Carried forward	13,675,044	

	Brought forward	13,675,044		
8.	Anhalt Koethen	38,569	Principality and County of Warmsdorff.	
9.	Cobourg Gotha	2,569	Bailiwick of Wolkerode.	
10.	Hesse Homburg	13,550	Ditto of Meisenheim.	
11.	Oldenburg	26,597	Principality of Birckenfeld.	
12.	Waldeck	49,797	The Principality.	
	Total	13,800,126		13,800,126

From which number are to be subtracted—

1.	The Prussian garrison of Mayence and of Luxemburg . .	9,670	
2.	The inhabitants surrounded by other territories, viz.—The Bailiwick of Lüdge, in the Principality of Lippe, and in the County of Pyrmont.—The Borough of Werder, the Villages of Wolfsburg, Hehlingen, and Hesslingen, in the District of Brunswick, called Worsfeld.—The Town of Benneckenstein in Brunswick.—The Villages of Zettenim and Rothmaushegen, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin . .	9,033	
3.	The inhabitants of Prussian districts forming part of the Thuringian Association, including the Villages of Kisenlitz, Mollsenütz, and Alt Löbnitz, surrounded by the Duchy of Saxe Altenburg	88,534	
			107,237
	Total available in the Division		13,692 889

No. 2.—BAVARIA—

	Represents of itself	4,246,778	
	And by its treaties with—		
1.	Saxe Weimar Eisenach, for the Bailiwick of Osthenin (the village of Melpers incorporated in the Thuringian Association not included)	3,679	
2.	Saxe Coburg Gotha, for the Bailiwick of Königsberg . . .	2,356	
			4,252,813
	To be deducted from this—		
	The isolated village of Kaulsdorff, comprised in the Association	434	
	The Bavarian population of the Circle called Fraischbezirk, isolated in Bohemia	1,261	
			1,695
	There remains for the Division		4,251,118

No. 3.—SAXONY. No observations requisite.

No. 4.—WURTEMBERG—

	Represents of itself, and including 1298 souls in the Baden village of Weddern	1,570,242	
	And by its treaties with—		
1.	The Principality of Hohenzollern Hechingen	19,428	
2.	Ditto ditto Sigmaringen	37,451	
			1,627,121

Inclusive of the portions of Lautenbrun, Stralheim, and Hofmülhausen, surrounded by the territory of Baden.

No. 5.—The GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN—

	Represents of itself	1,227,770	
	And indirectly the portions of the Principality of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen which form an integral part of the Baden territory (Treaty of the 12th of October, 1835) with—— (inhabitants)	3,887	
			1,231,657

But not including the village of Busingen, isolated in the Canton of Schaffhausen, the island of Reichenau on the Lake of Constance, and the district, called Paradise, near Constance, and the suburb of Kreuzlingen at Constance, which have remained out of the Association.

No. 6.—The ELECTORATE OF HESSE.

In the 640,674 souls of the Electorate of Hesse are not comprised the population of the County of Schaumburg, isolated in Hanover, and the Principality of Lippe Detmold, which does not form part of the Association	34,500	
Nor that of the Circle of Schmalkalden, already comprised in the Thuringian Association	25,153	
Total	59,653	

No. 7.—The GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE—

Represents of herself	760,694	
And by her treaty with and for the Landgraviat of Hesse Homburg	8,897	
		769,691

No. 8.—The THURINGIAN ASSOCIATION is composed—

1.	Of Prussia, for the Circles of Esfurt, Schleusingen and Ziegenrück	88,211	
	For the Villages of Kisenlitz, Mollsenütz, and Alt-Löbnitz .	323	
			88,534
2.	Of the Electorate of Hesse, for the Circle of Schmalkalden		25,193
3.	Of the Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar Eisenach (exclusive of the Bailiwicks of Allstadt, Oldesleben, and Ostheim)—(See Prussia and Bavaria)		226,664
4.	Of the Duchy of Saxe Meiningen		146,324
5.	Ditto Saxe Altenburg.		117,921
6.	Ditto Saxe Coburg Gotha . . . . . to the exclusion of the Bailiwicks of Wolkerode and Koenigsberg.—(See Prussia and Bavaria.)		129,740
7.	Of the Duchy of Schwarzburg Sondershausen (Upper Principality)		23,750
8.	Of the Duchy of Rudolstadt (Upper Principality)		50,332
9.	Of the Principality of Reuss—Schleitz		20,580
	,, ,, Greiz		30,293
	,, ,, Lobenstein and Ebersdorff		21,394
	,, ,, Gera		27,359
10.	Of Bavaria, for the isolated district of Kaulsdorff		434
	Total		908,478

The *Zoll Verein* had to contend with a strong opposition in its origin, not only from some of the states whose local position forced them into the union, but from other German states that continued independent, for the tariff pressed equally on all, not parties to the League, whether neighbours or foreigners. The Prussian tariffs of 1818 had been strongly resisted by Electoral Hesse, Cassel, and other states. Saxony denounced them as hostile, nay, fatal, to her manufacturing and commercial interests. Yet it cannot be denied that the tariffs of 1818 were a great improvement upon the previously existing legislation, for they replaced multitudes of prohibitions and prohibitory duties by moderate imports. In 1826 the question of a union between Prussia, and Hesse Darmstadt was discussed, and an inquiry was made, in case Hesse Darmstadt should unite with Bavaria and Wurtemberg, whether Prussia would be willing to entertain the subject of a commercial treaty. The first answer of Prussia was unfavourable, but the difficulties were at last surmounted, and the League before referred to was formed between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt, of which the Prussian tariff of 1818 was the basis, the custom-houses between the two countries being wholly removed; each state, however, reserved the right to establish duties of consumption on sundry articles of food and drink; and Prussia was allowed to maintain the monopoly of salt and playing-cards.

The objects proposed by the Zoll Verein were the removal of all restrictions to communication and transit, the abolition of all internal custom-houses, the establishment of a common tariff and system of collection, and the repartition of the receipts on all imports and exports according to the population among all the members of the League. The states reserved to themselves the right of introducing any local arrangements which did not interfere with the general principles—of nominating the functionaries of their own districts, and of examining the accountancy of any part of the League. The League is bound not to interfere with matters of local revenue, such as port-dues, turnpikes, tolls, &c. The Prussian tariff of 1818 was recognised as establishing the maximum of duties. It was determined that a common system of moneys, weights, and measures, should replace, as soon as possible, the various, complicated, and discordant usages of the different states of the union, and that the whole influence of the union should be directed towards the extension of its commercial relations with other states. The intention of the tariff is to admit raw materials without any, or on merely a nominal, duty. The lightest duty levied is on silk goods, amounting to 110 dollars per cwt.

or about 3 shillings sterling per lb.* The common rate of duty is half a dollar, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on all articles not specially excepted. The tariff as fixed by the Congress, which has just closed its labours, will be found in the Appendix II.

It would ill become me, in this Report, to discuss, though I cannot pass over in absolute silence, the probable political consequences of the establishment of the Zoll Verein. They certainly were not lost sight of by its founders. The intimate connexion between commercial and political interests is obvious; and the advocates of the league did not fail to perceive that no political alliance would be so strong as that based upon a community of pecuniary and social interests. The jarring of differently constituted institutions, the local jealousies which still exert their influences, the clashing of personal and privileged interests with the public weal, have prevented to a certain extent the fusion which would otherwise have taken place, so that the political and the commercial policy are not always identified; but it cannot be denied that under a wise direction the machinery of the Zoll Verein would become a very mighty political engine, which would be brought to bear with great power upon the future concerns of Europe and the world at large.

The general feeling in Germany towards the Zoll Verein is, that it is the first step towards what is called the *Germanization* of the people. It has broken down some of the strongest holds of alienation and hostility. By a community of interests on commercial and trading questions, it has prepared the way for a political nationality—it has subdued much local feeling, prejudice, and habit, and replaced them by a wider and stronger element of German nationality.

The Zoll Verein, by directing capital to internal, in preference to external, trade, has already had a great influence in improving the roads, the canals, the means of travelling, the transport of letters—in a word, in giving additional impulse to inland communications of every sort. The isolation of the several German states, with separate fiscal interests, and often hostile legislation, prevented those facilities from being given to intercourse which are alike the evidence and the means of civilisation. On every side beneficial changes are taking place. Railways are being constructed in many parts of the German territory—steam-boats are crowding the German ports and coasting along the German shores—everything is transported with greater cheapness and rapidity.

But whatever opinions may be formed as to the effect of the Commercial League upon British interests, it is now too late to discuss them beneficially. The League exists, and is not likely to be broken up; the separate interests of the different states are blended in the common interests of the Zoll Verein; all the topics of comparison between the general tariff and the tariffs which previously existed in the various independent states of the Union are now removed; whatever existed of local fiscal influence is merged in the common alliance; and the League must now be accepted and treated with as a body more influential than were any of its members—capable of controlling the smaller influences of its component parts by the concentrated influence of the whole.

It is natural that a body so powerful as the Commercial League should seek to extend its influence. More coasts, more ports, and more shipping are the three *desiderata* which are put forward by its advocates and members. For the coasts and the ports of the Baltic belonging to the Union are so much cramped and prejudiced by the Sound dues that they cannot meet, in any of the great emporiums of trade out of the Baltic, the competition of the ports and coast south of the Baltic; while the ports, such as Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c., which are the natural outlets of the great rivers which run through the provinces of the League, all belong to states not associated with it. The subject has been discussed of giving a flag to the Zoll Verein, as it has already a coinage; but to possess a marine, both warlike and commercial, in order to compete with the growing squadrons of Russia, and to be on a level with the Hanse Towns and with Holland, is an object much insisted on, but which does not seem to present any immediate prospects of realisation.

On the 30th of July, 1838, an arrangement was made (Appendix, III. p. 95.) for introducing a unity of currency, to take effect from the 1st of January, 1841, the unity to consist of the mark, weighing $233\frac{8}{10}\frac{5}{0}\frac{5}{0}$ grammes.

* The duty levied by the English tariff on silk goods is from 11*s.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

The mark to be represented by 14 dollars; the dollar by $1\frac{3}{4}$ florins; and the florin to be $\frac{4}{7}$ of a dollar.

The accounts to be kept either in dollars (Prussian crowns) or florins (guilders.)

Two millions of pieces of two dollars each are to be coined before the 1st of January 1842. The coinage has already been introduced: it bears the effigies of the King of Prussia, and has on the reverse the inscription of *Vereins Münze*, or "Association's Money."

The future influences and direction of the Zoll Verein will be determined not alone by the growing strength of the interests it represents, but by the direction which foreign nations trading with Germany may be able or willing to give to their own commercial legislation; for, however enlightened may be the policy and however sincere the purposes of the statesmen of Germany to prevent the League from becoming an instrument for advancing the minor interests of certain classes of producers, as opposed to the major interests of greater producers and to the general interests of the whole body of consumers, all experience shows that the minor interest, being more youthful, vigorous, and concentrated, weighs in the balance for much more than its real value. The agricultural interest, for example, which in the states of the Union is the most diffused, the most important, and the most productive, will not, in the contest with the rising manufacturing interest, obtain its full share of power, dependent as it must naturally be to a great extent on the demands of foreign markets. For it is to foreign markets alone it can look for the sale of that surplus produce which home demand does not consume, and which, as long as it remains without vent, must create a depression in the price of the whole quantity produced. Hitherto the operation of the Zoll Verein has been to strengthen the manufacturing interest at the expense of the agricultural. As the foreign demand for agricultural produce has been uncertain and capricious, the low average prices have operated, on the one hand, in forcing capital out of agricultural into manufacturing channels, while the cheap price of food has given to the German artisan great advantages in his competition with the labour of countries in which the price of food is relatively higher.

Were foreign markets accessible to the German agriculturist, there is no doubt the flow of capital towards manufactures would be checked, first by the increased demand for agricultural labour, and, secondly, by the loss of the advantages which the German artisan now possesses in the comparative cheapness of food. For the prices of the countries which would be importers of German corn, for example, would determine the prices of corn in the German markets for the German consumer. In his own market he must give the same price as the foreign buyer who comes into that market.

One of the great difficulties with which sound commercial principles have had to contend, in Germany as elsewhere, is the too general adoption of a phraseology which has grown out of a vicious legislation, and has to a great extent popularised error. High duties on imported articles are justified by the plea that it is necessary to afford *protection to the producer*, while the substantial fact of the consequent *sacrifice of the consumer* is wholly kept out of view. For one case in which the *loss to the many* is put forward, there are a thousand in which the *profits to the few* are urged as the sufficient sanction to perverse legislation.

Dieterici* gives a very curious table (p. 127), showing the operation of the Zoll Verein, during the years 1833 to 1835, on imported articles.

On foreign articles of consumption not coming into competition with German articles the increase in the three years is as 54 to 46; in foreign articles of consumption competing with German articles the decrease is as 24 to 29; in half-manufactured articles serving for further labour the increase is only from 9·161 to 9·520; while in wholly manufactured articles the decrease is from 13 to 10.

* I have had occasion constantly to consult Dieterici's 'Statistische Uebersicht der wichtigsten gegenstände des Verkehrs und Verbrauchs im Preussischen Staate und im Deutschen Zollverbande, von 1831 bis 1836, aus amtlichen Quellen dargestellt,' Berlin, 1838. The valuable facts he has collected will be found scattered over the whole of this report.

STATEMENT of the Per Centages which the various Articles imported from Foreign Countries into the Zoll Verein bear to one another in the Years 1833, 1834, and 1835.

Numbers in Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Articles in Per Centage, in the Years			
		1833.	1834.	1835.	Averages.
	I. CLASS.—Articles in which there is none, or only a slight, competition with domestic produce.				
25. *v. y.*	Sugar and Molasses	24·205	22·263	29·090	25·186
m.	Coffee	16·220	19·769	18·902	18·297
n.	Cocoa	·246	·160	·190	·199
i.	Southern Fruits	2·635	3·044	3·021	2·900
t.	Rice	1·818	1·747	1·626	1·730
k.	Spices	1·145	1·443	1·373	1·320
p.	Preserves	·185	·244	·218	·216
x.	Tea	·182	.226	·205	·204
s.	Oysters and Mussels	·085	·086	·086	·086
	Total I.	46·721	48·982	54·711	50·138
	2nd CLASS. — Articles of Consumption in which there is a competition with domestic articles.				
25. *f.*	Wine and Must	11·806	10·047	9.185	10·346
— *w.*	Tobacco, raw and manufactured	6·765	6·962	7·057	6·928
39.	Cattle	2·075	2·473	2·021	2·190
25. *b.*	Brandy	1·616	1·392	1·245	1·418
— *g.*	Butter	1·197	1·040	·897	1·045
— *l.*	Herrings	1·603	1·343	·934	1·293
36.	Tallow	1·475	1·068	·783	1·109
9.	Corn and Seeds	·798	·498	·567	·621
25. *o.*	Cheese	·350	·523	·354	·409
13.	Hops	·123	·325	·207	·218
25. *a. d.*	Beer and Vinegar, in casks and bottles	·165	·106	·068	·113
— *h.*	Meat	·103	·084	·062	·083
— *r.*	Mill Fabrics (Flour, &c.)	·032	·033	·033	·033
Com.	Dried Fish	·118	·105	·128	·117
25. *c.* & 36.	Oil in barrels and bottles	·977	1·090	·510	·859
Com.	Dried Fruit	·107	·065	·100	·090
Com.	Chicory	·041	·067	·039	·049
23.	Lights (Candles, &c.)	·023	·018	·017	·019
	Total II.	29·374	27·239	24·207	26·940
	3rd CLASS. — Half-manufactured articles, or serving for further manufactures.				
2*b*.	Cotton yarn	2·825	3·932	3·338	3·365
6.	Iron, Steel, and Coloured Ware	1·867	2·303	2·369	2·180
5.	Drugs and Dies	1·522	1·421	1·253	1·399
26.	Vegetable Oil to the frontiers, mixed with Oil of Turpentine, for manufacturing purposes	·074	·139	·079	·097
12.	Wood and Woodwares	·753	·655	·444	·617
Com.	Blubber	·588	·712	·787	·679
34.	Coals	·371	·344	·397	·371
19.	Copper, Brass, and such wares	·246	·271	·261	·259
81.	Flax, Hemp, &c.	·321	·204	·149	·225
21.	Leather and Leather wares	·235	·232	·178	·215
37.	Pitch, Tar, &c.	·134	·105	·084	·108
31.	Soap	·109	·097	·056	·087
3.	Lead and Lead wares	·065	·105	·101	·090
Com.	Indigo	·056	·060	·074	·062
	Total III.	9·166	10·580	9·520	9·755

STATEMENT of per Centage, &c.—*continued.*

Numbers in Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Articles in Per Centage, in the Years			
		1833.	1834.	1835.	Averages.
	4th CLASS.—Fabrics and Manufactures.				
2 *c.*	Cotton Goods	5·702	4·595	4·303	4·867
41.	Woollen Goods	3·615	2·354	2·718	2·896
30.	Silk and Silk Goods	1·640	2·139	1·559	1·779
22.	Linen Yarn and Linen Goods	·972	·300	·314	·528
38.	Earthenware, Porcelain, &c.	·453	·339	·314	·369
10.	Glass and Glass ware	·339	·479	·415	·411
20.	Hardware	·267	·338	·362	·322
27.	Paper of all sorts	·245	·275	·235	·252
35.	Straw, Reed, and Bass Goods	·059	·055	·052	·055
14.	Musical and Optical Instruments	·058	·050	·042	·050
11. *b.* 1. & 28.	Skins (prepared), Furs, &c.	·071	·086	·073	·077
4.	Brushwork	·016	·019	·012	·016
	Total IV.	13·437	11·029	10.399	11·622
	5th CLASS.—Articles not comprised in the above, or of too small importance to be specially noticed.				
	Total V.	1·302	2·170	1·163	1·545
	,, IV.	13·437	11·029	10·399	11·622
	,, III.	9·166	10·580	9·520	9·755
	,, II.	29·374	27·239	24·207	26·940
	,, I.	46·721	48·982	54·711	50·138
	Total	100·000	100·000	100·000	100·000

The facilities created for communication by the improvement of roads, canals, &c., have greatly aided the inland trade of Germany. At the close of the last war there were no roads of the first class either in Pomerania, Posen, or Prussia Proper. In 1816 the number of German miles laid down in Chaussées was $523\frac{3}{8}$=2,408 English; in 1828 it was $1{,}062\frac{7}{8}$=4,889; and, in 1831, $1{,}228\frac{1}{5}$=5,610; and this amount has been greatly increased at the present time.

Of the activity of communication, the following official returns of the quantities of goods which passed through Priegnitz will furnish remarkable evidence:—

Years.	Saxony and Bohemia.	Magdeburg.	Berlin.	Cottbus.	Breslau.	Halle.	Warsaw.	Other Places.	Total in Cwt.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	
1830	246,934	683,020	446,557	48,322	138,813	..	..	153,314	1,716,963
1831	229,412	595,610	519,086	45,574	158,196	46,988	..	34,088	1,628,954
1832	246,145	720,289	540,246	53,297	147,617	57,213	18,489	94,899	1,878,199
1833	260,564	700,858	477,979	32,962	132,612	50,948	9,694	80,595	1,746,196
1834	307,087	927,764	755,038	26,575	221,623	70,728	11,067	906,112	3,225,998

It must not be forgotten that Great Britain had long enjoyed peculiar advantages in the facilities of communication; and to these facilities much of the activity and success of her manufacturing and commercial industry is attributable. For many years her progress in this respect created almost a monopoly of benefit: but the advantages she enjoyed are now participated in by other nations; and in Germany especially great advances have been made, and continue to be made, in all those improvements which facilitate intercourse.

It is obvious that England cannot long maintain exclusive possession of advantages which civilised man is everywhere successfully struggling to obtain. Railroads are now being introduced between the principal towns in the Zoll Verein—those between Dresden and Leipzig, and between Berlin and Pots-

dam are completed, many others are begun, and a still greater number are projected; and in these enterprises the undertakers have all the advantages of our experience. The number of canals has considerably increased; steamers are giving great development to river navigation; and even in those branches of industry in which our superiority is the most marked, such as the manufacture of machinery, competition is marching after us with rapid strides.

But, independently of the progress of Germany towards a participation in the advantages which for a series of years have been almost exclusively possessed by Great Britain, she has aptitudes and facilities of her own which must greatly aid her in the development of her industry. The frugal and economical habits of the German people enable them to procure a far greater proportion of comforts for the same proportional rate of wages than are generally obtained by the English labourer; added to which, a simpler mode of life, a smaller consumption of animal food, and a less costly class of garments, leave, out of their smaller money earnings, a larger amount of savings. Their savings are, for the most part, invested in the purchase of the house in which they dwell and the garden which they cultivate—whose cultivation is alike a source of health, enjoyment, and profit, being in most cases a valuable auxiliary to manufacturing industry. Nor ought the general, the almost universal education of the population be forgotten as immensely contributory to the public prosperity. Elementary instruction is provided for all, and special instruction for those who, in any department of art or industry, exhibit any particular aptitude. I have given, in the Appendix (IV.), a short account of the Gewerb-Schule at Berlin, which, under the admirable superintendence of M. Beuth (whose services to his country are beyond all estimate and above all praise), has first gathered from every part of the kingdom the youths best fitted for scientific training; and, after a thorough course of education, has again dispersed them over the country. The gradual diffusion of a knowledge and a taste for art over the whole field of German industry, its happy influences upon all manufactures, exhibited in a thousand evidences of improvement, are obvious to every observer. Manual skill and experience, more and more intimately associated with scientific instruction, have been long preparing the most important results; and when the rising generation of intelligent artisans bring their information and taste into the wide region of manufacturing and commercial competition, there can be no doubt of their contributing largely to the general wealth and weal.

The Tariff of the Zoll Verein has no other prohibitions than those of salt and playing-cards, which are monopolies in Prussia; and the principle of the Tariff is to admit raw materials, and materials serving the ends of agriculture and manufactures, either on very low, or without any, duties. Thus, raw cotton, wool, coals, pig iron, ores, raw hides and skins, hare and rabbit skins, potashes, common pottery, turpentine, common furniture, chalk, rags, raw refuse of sundry manufactures, trees for planting, manure, earths, fish, grass and hay, garden produce, birds, blacklead, worn clothes, precious metals, wood, turf, fresh fruit, milk, seeds, &c., pay no duties at all.

The objections to the Tariff of the Zoll Verein are two-fold: they refer to the amount of duties levied, and to the manner in which they are levied.

The duties are far higher than the Prussian Government professed its intention to levy. They were intended to represent the tariffs of Prussia. Now, in the communication of Baron Maltzahn to Mr. Canning, dated December 25, 1825, and laid before Parliament, by order of her Majesty, in answer to the address of the House of Commons of 1st July, 1839, the words of the Prussian Minister are as follows:—

"No one of the duties on imports is sufficiently high to prevent the importation of foreign products, as is proved by their extensive sale in all parts of the monarchy. The duties levied on the products of foreign fabrics or manufactures are generally only 10 per cent. on their value: on some they amount to 15 per cent., but there are many which are more moderate."

But these representations are certainly not borne out by facts: for, not only do the duties levied on manufactures vary from 20 to 80 per cent. (instead of from 10 to 15 per cent.,) but there are great varieties of goods which are wholly excluded from the Prussian markets in consequence of the elevation of the Tariff.

The manner in which the duties are levied is such as to press most severely, with reference to their cost, on coarse, inferior and heavy articles; those least

able to bear a high rate of duty are most imposed, the same amount of duty being taken on all species of goods made of the same raw material—the finest qualities pay the least, and the lowest qualities the highest amount. The *ad valorem* principle, which is in its nature the fairest, because it distributes taxation by the measure of wealth and expenditure, is wholly lost sight of, and the goods employed by the poor are visited by a much heavier rate of taxation than those used by the opulent. The richest muslin and the coarsest calico, the cloth of Sedan and the serge of Devon pay the same amount per cwt. Hence articles of low quality—such as are used by the many, such as would have the largest sale, are wholly excluded from the markets of the league.

It cannot be disputed that the *ad valorem* system, as applied to manufactures, has many inconveniencies and difficulties. It is not easy always to ascertain even the approximative value; and with the number of custom-houses by which goods are allowed to be imported through a frontier, both of sea and land, so various and extensive as that of the Commercial League, it would be out of the question to seek for a sufficiency of custom-house functionaries, with knowledge and experience competent to the protection of the revenue against fraud. There is no system so simple as that of weight; it is intelligible to everybody: it is, too, a generally popular system, as it affords no latitude for the caprice of the officer, and opens no door to the frauds of the importer. It might probably be associated with some classification of articles, if not too detailed or complicated, into a few great divisions; but the desirableness of a thorough change in the system itself may well be doubted, and such a proposal is not likely to be entertained.

The Americans have strongly objected to the system of levying duties by weight, instead of on value. They have represented that the duty of 5½ dollars on their tobacco, being the same as that levied on the tobaccos of the Havana and the Spanish colonies, is in fact a discriminating duty on their produce, even to the extent of 200 to 300 dollars per cent. They complain that while the duties in the United States on the articles imported from Germany do not upon the whole amount pay more than an average of 5⅝ per cent., the imports from the United States into the Zoll Verein pay 46 per cent. duty. They represent that Prussia levies on American produce a gross revenue of 776,606 dollars; and while the United States receive only 159,663 dollars from imports of the Zoll Verein. Of about 4 millions of dollars exported from the Commercial League to the United States 3 millions (1½ millions of linens, 1 million of silk, and half a million merino and other similar articles) pay no duty at all. The remaining million is principally composed of glass, hardware, hosiery, &c., paying from 20 to 25 per cent.

The original intention of the Prussian tariff has certainly been much departed from, and the general principle which was put forward has not been carried out in its details. For not only did the Prussian government, in its official correspondence, declare that it was its purpose not to levy duties exceeding from 10 to 15 per cent., but the Commercial League itself professed to make the Prussian Tariff the basis of the legislation of the Union; and the maximum intended to be established by the Prussian tariff was an *ad valorem* 10 per cent. on manufactures: for that tariff provides that "The duty on consumption in foreign fabrics and manufactured goods shall not exceed 10 per cent.; and it shall be less, whenever a smaller duty can be imposed without injury to the national industry."† But the duties levied being, on cotton manufactures 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., on woollens 4*l.* 10*s.*, on hardwares 8*l.* 5*s.*, on common linens 33*s.*, on fine linens 3*l.* 6*s.*, and on silks 16*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., do, on the whole, greatly exceed the proposed 10 per cent. The system of imposing the duty by weight has the advantage of great simplicity, but it acts in complete hostility to the *ad valorem* principle, as the duty increases, instead of diminishing, with the lowness and coarseness of the article; so that the operation of the tariff is as complete an exclusion of every low-priced manufacture, as if it were absolutely prohibited. Under the influence of this state of things, the duty on cotton goods varies from 3½ to 120 per cent.

It has been remarked that this system fails in the very ends proposed,

* Communication from the Prussian Minister in London, and Minute of the Board of Trade relative to the Commercial Relations between Great Britain and Prussia, December 1825—January 1826.

† Allgemeine Zeitung, 2nd December, 1834.

namely, to distribute the amount of protection in proportion to the backwardness of the manufacture. On certain articles the amount of duty is so heavy as completely to exclude foreign competition, where the home production requires no such encouragement as that afforded by the tariff; and on others, where a protecting duty is required by the condition of the home production, the duty on the foreign article is small, and insufficient to check its introduction. But the general result of the tariff is to exclude the foreign articles of low quality and general consumption, and thus to keep the large demand exclusively for the home manufacturers. One baneful effect is, however, that the increased price is levied on those who are least able to pay, and levied on articles of the lowest value, for the piece-goods which are consumed by the opulent are precisely those upon which the smallest amount of duty is collected.

It has, indeed, been argued that the levying heavy duties upon manufactures of ordinary quality, so as to exclude them from the markets of the league, is in fact to create a demand for superior articles, and so confer a benefit upon the German consumer; but to the immense multitude of consumers *cost* is the all-important consideration; and to deny access to low-priced articles,—or by prohibitory duties on foreign fabrics, considerably to elevate the price of the home-made article, is in all cases to levy an unfair and unequal contribution on the poor, and in many cases wholly to exclude them from the enjoyment of what would otherwise be accessible to them. In fact, to exclude the ordinary manufactures of foreign countries is to give a special premium to the production of ordinary manufactures at home, is to create for the least advanced, the least intelligent industry, a field of peculiar favour; and it may be well doubted if the monopoly thus established for the manufacture of low articles is beneficial to them. That it is prejudicial to the consumers is obvious, but some of the ablest writers on the Zoll Verein have expressed their conviction that the uncontrolled power given to the German manufacturer of low articles in the German market is baneful as well to his own as to the public interest.*

The tendency of opinion in Germany is towards free trade. Almost every author of reputation represents the existing system as an instrument for obtaining changes in favour of commercial liberty. One of the most distinguished writers on the commercial league, in cautioning the capitalist from embarking his wealth in the protected branches of industry, says, "You are building ships which are not prepared for the storm. You are creating interests which cannot make their way through a crisis; you are erecting edifices upon sand."†

It should be borne in mind, however, that the tariffs of the Zoll Verein are far more liberal than the old tariffs of Prussia, which were intended wholly to exclude foreign manufactures. But diminished duties have not injured her own manufactures. No man is found to deny that they have made a much greater progress under a less protection than they made when the home market was, by a greater protection, closed against foreign competition.

The Prussian tariff of 1818 was a great improvement on preceding legislation, but it contained many incongruities, which were changed by the tariff of 1822. On many articles the duties varied between the eastern and western provinces. Common cloths, which paid 26 rix-d. 22½ gr., and fine cloths, paying 47 rix-d. 10⅝ gr. in the eastern provinces, paid only 22 rix-d. 18¾ gr. and 43 rix-d. 7½ gr. in the western; cotton twist paid 2 rix-d. 10 gr. in the eastern, and only half that amount in the western provinces; while dyed twist paid 6 rix-d. 17½ gr. in the former, and 5 rix-d. 17½ gr. in the latter. White and coloured woven cottons and cottons mixed with thread paid the same duties as fine woollens, viz., 47 rix-d. 10⅝ gr. and 43 rix-d. 7½ gr.; and printed and fine cottons 61 rix-d. 3⅓ gr. in eastern, and 57 rix.-d. in western districts; grey linens 2 rix-d. and 1 rix-d. 22½ gr., and bleached 12 rix-d. 6⅔ and 8 rix-d. 8⅓ gr.; silks 171 rix-d. 3⅓ gr. in the eastern, and 167 rix-d. in the western departments; half silks 79 rix-d. 13⅓ gr., and 75 rix-d. 10 gr. Common iron goods paid 6 rix-d. 17½ gr. in the east, and 5 rix-d. 2½ gr. in the west; fine iron goods 24 rix-d. 12½ gr., and 20 rix-d. 10 gr.; and cutlery and fine hardware 79 rix-d. 13⅓ gr. and 75 rix-d. 10 gr. The tariff of 1822 left the distinction only existing on cotton twist; introduced a uniform duty of 30 rix-d. on woollens, and 6 rix-d.

* See Osiander, "Betrachtungen über den Preussischen Zoll Tarif." Stutgart, 1837., pp. 89, 90.
† Ib. 97.

on dyed twist; 50 rix-d. on cottons generally, but reduced the duty on cottons mixed with thread to 10 rix-d., which it also levied on bleached linens; lowered the duty on silks to 100 rix-d., and on half silks to 50 rix-d.; on common iron goods levied 6 rix-d., on fine 10 rix-d., and on cutlery and hardware 50 rix-d.

Thus the tariff of 1822 was in every respect an improvement on that of 1818. In 1825 the duties on woollen warps were reduced from 30 rix-d. to 10 rix-d.; and those on carpets of wool and thread from 30 rix-d. to 20 rix-d.; those on fine linens and cottons mixed with flax were raised from 10 rix-d to 20 rix-d. In 1828 the duties on flannels, moltons, &c., were reduced from 30 rix-d. to 10 rix-d., and on woollen carpets from 30 to 20 rix-d.

Up to this period half the duty was payable in friederichs d'or, which was an augmentation of about 6 per cent. upon the tariff. In 1832 the duty on woollen yarn was lowered from 6 rix-d. to 15 silver gr.; on carpets in general it was lowered from 30 rix-d. to 22 rix-d.; on woollens it was raised from 30 rix-d. to 33 rix-d.; on cotton yarns 2 rix-d. were established as a general duty; 55 rix-d. on cottons and cutlery, instead of 50, which 50 continued to be levied on cotton and flax manufactures; and the duties on silk were raised from 100 rix-d. to 110 rix-d. The tariff of the Zoll Verein, in 1834, reduced the duty on carpets from 32 rix-d. to 20 rix-d., and on woollens generally from 33 rix-d. to 30 rix-d; on cottons from 55 rix-d. to 50 rix-d. The duty on linen thread was raised, in 1837, from 6 rix-d. to 8 rix-d.; and on twisted cotton to the same amount. The tariff of 1840 has lowered the duties on cutlery and hardware from 55 rix-d. to 50 rix-d.

The changes introduced by the Congress of 1839 into the tariffs of 1837-9, are not very considerable. The adoption of the unity of 50 kil. as the cwt. of the tariff, operates as an elevation of $2\frac{6}{7}$ per cent. in all cases when it applies to articles, the duty on which is charged by weight, as is the case with the major part of the goods mentioned in the tariff. The system of tarification has been simplified throughout by the cutting off all fractions of lbs. The most important change is the reduction of the sugar, rice, and hardware duties. The following statements exhibit the changes that are to be found in the tariffs of 1840-2, as contrasted with those of 1837-9. The standard of the florin is altered from 24 gold standard to $24\frac{1}{2}$ gold standard—so that under the new tariff the rix dollar is now represented by $1\frac{3}{4}$ fl., instead of $1\frac{2}{3}$ as in the former tariffs. Thus the general rate of import duty (when there is no special exception) was in 1837-9 one half Prussian dollar, or 15 silver gr., represented by 50 kreutzers.; but, at present, the general import duty of one half Prussian dollar is represented by $52\frac{1}{2}$ krs.

Comparison between the Tariffs of 1837-9 and 1840-2.

No. in Tariff.	Articles.	Tariffs 1837-9.		Tariffs 1840-2.		Less.		More.	
		Pr. D.	S. gr.	Pr. D.	S. gr.	Pr. D.	S. gr.	Pr. D.	S. gr.
5	Drugs and Apothecary Ware, per cwt.	3	20	3	10	0	10	..	
10	Mirrors, from 1400 to 1900 sq. in., ea.	22	0	20	0	2	0	..	
	„ above 1900 . . . each	33	0	30	0	2	0	..	
20	Small, Fancy, and Hardware, per cwt.	55	0	50	0	5	0	..	
25	Spices	6	20	6	15	0	5	..	
	Coffee	6	20	6	15	0	5	..	
	Cocoa	6	20	6	15	0	5	..	
	Rice	3	0	2	0	1	0	..	
	Molasses	5	0	4	0	1	0	..	
	Lump Sugar	11	0	10	0	1	0	..	
	Crushed Lumps for refining. . .	1	0	5	15	4	15	..	
	Raw Sugar remains at 5 as before.								
31	White Soap	3	20	3	10	0	10	..	
35	Fine Straw, and Bass Hats . . .	55	0	50	0	5	0	..	
36	Fine Porcelain	55	0	50	0	5	0	..	
40	Oil Cloths	5	15	5	0	0	15	..	
42	Tin and Zinc Wares	3	20	3	10	0	10	..	

Crushed lumps for refining paid the same duty as fine lumps by the Tariffs of 1837-9.

Attached to the Custom-house tariff will be found the various regulations under which the transit duties are levied in the states of the Prussian Union.

The legislature of Prussia has generally made the transit of goods through her provinces a source of revenue, and it has not been wholly unproductive, as a large portion of Poland and southern Russia import and export through the Prussian ports in the Baltic. The difficulties which Russian legislation has always thrown in the way of transit may perhaps have had some influence on the councils of Prussia; in fact the heavy transit duty imposed on goods imported through the ports of the Baltic could hardly be maintained were the Russian transit-system a wise and liberal one. The southern states of the union have, for the most part, endeavoured to secure through their territories a cheap transit for commodities intended for other countries. The general principles of the transit law are, that—

1. All articles admitted without duty shall transit without duty through the Zoll Verein.

2. All articles upon which the export and import duties, separate or together, do not amount to ½ dol. or 52½ kr. per cwt., are to pay the amount of the said duties.

3. All articles upon which the export and import duties exceed ½ dol., or 52½ kr. per cwt., shall pay, on transit, ½ dol. per cwt.

But there are many exceptions. The exceptional transit duties levied by the tariffs of the Zoll Verein are—On cotton and other goods, coming or going through Baltic ports 4 dol. (12*s.*) per cwt.; through other roads, 2 dol. (6*s.*) per cwt.; on cotton twist and dyed woollen yarn 2 dol.; on copper, coffee, &c., 1 dol. per cwt.; on raw sugar 20 s. gr. (2*s.*)

But goods going from the Oder mouth, on the left bank of the Oder, westward, towards the Rhine, and through the frontier between Neu-Benin, in Silesia, to Thorn, in Bavaria; or on the left bank of the Rhine, land inwards, without crossing the Oder; or, entering the right bank of the Rhine again, to traverse the Rhine for export, cottons, woollens, and many other articles, 1 dol. (3*s.*) per cwt.

Goods conveyed by the left bank, or on the Rhine, or on the Moselle, and over the southern frontier between Hamburg and Freilassing, or over the northern frontier between the Rhine and the Elbe, 10 sq. (1*s.*) per cwt.

Goods conveyed over the southern frontier, or from the Rhine to the Danube, 4½ sq. (5¼*d.*) per cwt.

Goods entering by the Rhine and leaving by the southern frontier line, between Neuburg and Freilassing, 2⅝ silv. gr. (4*d.*) per cwt.

The details will be found in the Appendix (III.) attached to the Tariff.

The transit system of the Zoll Verein is somewhat complicated, and inconsistent with the general and simple character of the legislation. The tables in the Appendix (V.) will exhibit the amount of goods passing through the various provinces of the league. One general transit duty, of low amount, would certainly be very favourable to the carrying trade of the union; nor are the reasons quite obvious why, in the recognition of a principle of equality, the conveyance of goods through certain states of the union should be loaded with much heavier fiscal charges than through others. It would seem more accordant with sound principles to encourage transit through the districts which geographically present the greatest facilities, rather than to give advantages, by lower duties, to districts less conveniently situated.

Perhaps the wisest course, in the common interest of the Zoll Verein would be completely to disassociate all fiscal considerations from the question of transit, and to levy no other duty than is necessary for paying the expenses of collection and control. The prohibitory tariffs of Russia, Poland, and Austria, certainly require no new charge or impediment to be added by a heavy transit duty to the cost of articles imported through the states of the league. And, even with the high rate of duty levied (or perhaps rather on account of the high rate of duty levied), the pecuniary interest to preserve the present system is small, far too small to counterbalance the disadvantages and detriments which the system creates.

Another obvious inconvenience and loss accrues to the Zoll Verein, from the motives which the lower transit dues of France, Holland, and Belgium create for transporting goods through the ports of those countries, instead of the ports of Germany; added to which, a habit of forwarding articles by a parti-

cular line creates new interests and motives, which make it difficult to revert to a former state of things. When business has been forced out of its natural channel into a novel course, it does not promptly resume its old direction, and the ground lost is often not again to be won.

The lowest transit duty levied in the Zoll Verein, with the exception of the road from Mayence to the southern frontier, is 4½ silver gr. (5½*d.*) per cwt.; but on the main roads of Austria transit is free from charge, while in France the charge is less than half the amount of the *minimum* Prussian duty. At the same time, the advantages which the railroads of Belgium offer, and the free navigation of the principal rivers of Germany, as established by the Vienna Congress, would all seem to co-operate in showing how much it is for the interest of the league to facilitate *transit* by every possible means.* The attention which has been of late years so successfully given in Germany to the improvement of the roads, and all other means of communication, cannot receive a greater recompense than by encouragement given to the transit trade by a low rate of duty levied. The profits deposited by the transport of merchandise are, from their diffusion, apt to escape attention; but perhaps there are none which give a greater activity to agricultural industry, nor which are more intimately connected with the public prosperity and the general progress of improvement and civilization.

There is considerable difficulty in estimating the amount of the imports from Great Britain into the states of the Zoll Verein, as they penetrate through so many channels; not only through German ports, but from the ports of Holland, and Belgium, and the Hans Towns. From Hamburg and the Elbe especially a large part of the wants of the Verein are supplied; there are also large importations through Rotterdam and the Rhine, as well as through Bremen and the Weser. But, by a comparison of the returns of our imports from and exports to the various circumjacent countries, which have been prepared, with his accustomed accuracy and diligence, by Mr. Irving, (Appendix VI. to IX.), with the very detailed statements given to me by the Prussian Government, all of which documents will be found in the Appendix† (XI. to XVII.), an approximative estimate of the general amount, and of the special details of our commercial intercourse, will be obtained.

Though the strong and irresistible tendency of an organization like that of the Commercial League is to blend the separate interests of its component parts into the common and paramount interests of the whole, and to give to the Union, as a body, an influence sufficiently powerful to predominate over the local and partial influences of the various elements of which that Union is composed, still much time and much judicious legislation will be required, in order that the Union may fairly represent the various interests which are comprehended in its action. Happily the greater interests are, and must long continue, intimately connected with the foreign trade of Germany—for though the manufacturing tendencies of a portion of the states of the Union, associated as such tendencies are, with a restless activity—a spirit of association, a unity of purpose, a combined action, which give them more than their fair and full importance in the struggle for what is called "protective legislation," yet it cannot be denied that there is in Germany such a general diffusion of intelligence as will check the sinister interests in their demand for prohibitory duties on foreign manufacture. And at the present moment the agricultural interests, taking in the whole of the confederated states, represent a vastly greater amount of capital and labour than the manufacturing. The agricultural interest exists everywhere, and in many extensive provinces of the Union without any counterbalancing manufacturing interest, while the manufacturing interest is to a great extent of modern growth, and confined to a limited portion of the field of production. And even that manufacturing interest can only safely rest upon a system of moderate duties; for as soon as it is able to supply the markets of Germany, it must, for its surplus produce, be thrown into competition with the manufacturers of other lands, and can only compete successfully by *cheap* production, to which a protective and prohibitory system is in its very nature opposed; for its object and its essence are to promise and to secure high prices to the home manufacturer. And if the

* Osiander, pp. 115—117.

† The statements of imports, exports, and transit from 1832 to 1836 are taken from Dieterici.

interest of Prussia, for example, be considered, Prussia, whose population comprises two-thirds of the whole population of the Commercial Union, it is certain that not only are her true interests hostile to any system which prohibits the introduction of foreign manufactures, her capital engaged in manufactures being inconsiderable; but the general conviction of the heads of departments in Prussia is opposed to a protecting legislation.

The financial necessities of Prussia have been frequently put forward as the reason for the high rate of duties established by the tariff of the Zoll Verein;* but it is clear that many of the rates are far too high to be productive—some of them are wholly prohibitory—and the revenue would certainly be benefitted by a considerable reduction. The Zoll Verein, however, has never been regarded by the contracting states with a view solely to the financial question; its social and political consequences would reconcile many of its members even to considerable pecuniary sacrifices.

In a country like Prussia, receiving and expediting the larger portion of her imports and exports through ports not her own, and in which, as in the Hanse Towns, the system of free trade prevents any accurate check upon the official returns, it is not easy to estimate exactly the amount of foreign trade. In 1820 the official papers stated the imports to be 23,007,263 rix-d., and the exports 25,316,136 rix-d. In 1830 the exports and imports were estimated at about the same amount, namely 35,000,000 rix-d. Of cotton yarn the amount imported was 108,000 cwt., and of raw cotton 44,500 cwt. The export of wool was 57,970 cwt., and of woollen goods 30,980 cwt.†

I proceed to exhibit in some detail the progress of manufacturing industry in the states of the Commercial Union.

The importation of raw cotton in the states of the leagues was for

Years.	Cwt.	
1832	117,911	
1833	92,212	Average . . 129,147 cwt.
1834	175,317	
1835	121,013	
1836	187,858	Average . . cwt.
1837		

Increase 40 per cent.

The average imports of cotton wool into Hamburg were as follows:—

Years.		Cwt.
1817 to 1821		Average 16,180
1822	1826	„ 19,818
1827	1831	„ 27,698
1832	1836	„ 40,246
1837		„ 55,067

being an increase from 1817—21 to 1832—6, of nearly 150 per cent. The average weight, per bale, is about 300 lbs.

In the Prussian States the import of cotton wool in

1828 was 38,566 cwt.
1837 „ 240,315 „

Being an increase of more than 600 per cent.

In Hamburg the increase from 1828, when the import was 29,089, to 1837, when the import was 55,067 bales, is about 90 per cent. The cotton wool imported into Prussia, therefore, exceeded the importations into Hamburg by more than 8¾ million lbs.

The imports of cotton yarn into the States of the League are as follow:—

Years.	Cwt.	
1832 . .	172,110	
1833 . .	144,702	Average 189,317 cwt.
1834 . .	251,148	
1835 . .	244,867	
1836 . .	307,867	Average 221,558 cwt.
1837 . .	321,940	

ncrease 54 per cent.

* Osiander, p. 8, 7.

† Dieterici, p. 35.

The exports of cotton yarn—

Years.	Cwt.	
1832	37,168	
1833	18,283	Average 32,052 cwt.
1834	40,695	
1835	28,918	
1836	27,942	Average 28,341 cwt.
1837	28,162	

Decrease nearly 12 per cent.

The transit of cotton yarn—

Years.	Cwt.	
1832	169,067	
1833	147,008	Average 131,340 cwt.
1834	57,156	
1835	70,446	
1836	57,349	Average 62,340 cwt.
1837	59,224	

Diminution 53 per cent.

Of twisted cotton yarn the importation is—

Years.	Cwt.	
1832	5,764	
1833	5,578	Average 5,747 cwt.
1834	6,598	
1835	6,473	
1836	9,196	Average 7,492 cwt.
1837	6,808	

Increase 31 per cent.

Export—

Years.	Cwt.	
1832	23,559	
1833	21,419	Average 19,315 cwt.
1834	12,977	
1835	11,454	
1836	11,855	Average 13,370 cwt.
1837	16,802	

Diminution 31 per cent.

Transit—

Years.	Cwt.	
1832	4,455	
1833	4,656	Average 4,000 cwt.
1834	2,918	
1835	3,882	
1836	2,083	Average 2,719 cwt.
1837	2,192	

Diminution 32 per cent.

The increased importation of cotton yarn into Prussia is very remarkable. It was in—

Years.	Cwt.
1823	51,087
1828	93,511
1832-3	113,858
1837	229,745

Of cotton yarn of all sorts imported into the States of the Union in 1835, the following was the distribution:—

	Cwt.	lbs.
Prussia Proper	80	54
West Prussia	309	58
Brandenburg	46,627	75
Pomerania	84	18
Silesia	18,838	16
Saxony	26,290	5
Westphalia	664	79
Rhenish Provinces	77,396	10
1. Kingdom of Prussia	170,290	95
2. „ Bavaria	15,172	78
3. „ Saxony	47,822	60
4. „ Wurtemberg	4,294	19
5. Electorate of Hesse	1,659	50
6. Great Duchy of Hesse	4,551	39
7. Thuringia	7,548	49
	Cwt. 251,339	60lbs.

(Dieterici, p. 317).

Thus two-thirds of the whole consumption is in the Prussian States; and of the Prussian States, the provinces of the Rhine consume 45 per cent. of the amount imported, though their population is only 17 per cent. of the gross population. The kingdom of Saxony has a population equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ of the whole Union, or $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., while her import of cotton yarn is 19 per cent. of the whole.

The annual consumption of cotton goods in Prussia is estimated at 4·35 lbs. per family of five persons, which is about half the amount supposed to be used in England.* The progress of the cotton manufacture in the States of the League is most striking; for the whole of the League imported a smaller quantity of foreign manufactured cotton in 1836 than Prussia alone imported in 1832. In 1829-31 the excess of cotton manufactures exported, over the amount imported, was only 6272 cwt.; while in 1836 the excess had increased more than eleven fold, being 70,766 cwt. It will be seen by the following table, that while, notwithstanding the increase of population, the imports of foreign manufactured cottons has been stationary; the exports have gone on increasing in rapid progression.

	Import.	Export.	Greater Export.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Average 1829-31 .	12,150	18,422	6,272
1832	14,159	25,884	11,725
1833	12,953	23,324	16,371
1834	13,540	74,955	61,415
1835	13,808	81,245	67,437
1836	13,507	84,273	70,766
1837	13,190	75,193	62,003

The districts in which the greatest progress has been made are Brandenburg, which, in 1832, exported 1297 cwt.; in 1836, exported 10,459 cwt.; Prussian Saxony, in the same period, rose from 3001 cwt. to 25,213 cwt.: the Rhine provinces, from 5574 to 8818 cwt.

In 1825 there were 22,139 cotton looms at work in Prussia; in 1834 there were 31,759. The increase of population during that period was 110 to 100; the increase of looms as 143 to 100. The following exhibits the local increase:—

	1825.	1834.
Prussia (Proper) . .	15	12
Posen	6	12
Brandenburg . . .	4,968	5,199
Pomerania	..	8
Silesia	5,884	12,425
Saxony	747	2,893
Westphalia	1,696	2,118
Rhine Provinces . .	7,823	9,092
	22,139	31,759*

The importation of sheep's-wool into the Prussian states consists principally of the coarse wools of Poland, which are employed in the provinces of Posen and Silesia, and was estimated in 1831 to amount to 12 per cent. on the home production. The average importation into Prussia from 1829 to 1831 was 42008 cwt. The importations into the States of the Union have been:—

Years.	Cwt.	
1832 . .	99,411	
1833 . .	87,634	Average 91,595 cwt.
1834 . .	87,741	
1835 . .	112,184	
1836 . .	112,787	Average 139,870 cwt.
1837 . .	194,640	
		Increase 53 per cent.

In 1834 and 1835 the importation of foreign wools into the various States was—

* Dieterici, p. 394.

	1834.		1835.	
	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.
Prussia Proper	3,461	66	2,307	6 2
West Prussia	1,738	0	9,659	55
Posen	13,308	36	19,617	3
Brandenburg	1,109	1	968	52
Pomerania	82	9	332	37
Silesia	19,901	71	31,487	22
Saxony	9,316	101	10,888	49
Westphalia	1,981	104	4,277	69
Rhenish Provinces	4,942	108	4,907	95
1 Kindom of Prussia	55,842	56	84,464	32
2 ,, Bavaria	7,027	31	8,303	61
3 ,, Saxony	13,097	65	14,302	3
4 ,, Wurtemberg	1,514	44	1,724	30
5 Electoral States	756	40	375	48
6 Grand Ducal do.	9,047	100	3,014	53
7 Thuringia	454	80		
	87,740	86	112,184	7

Notwithstanding this large and increasing importation of foreign wool, the export of domestic wool has augmented in about an equal ratio. In 1831 the export was 70,452 cwt., which was about 17 per cent. of the whole production, then estimated at 28½ million pounds. The export amounted in—

Years.		Cwt.	
1826	to	62,137	
1827	,,	133,159	Average 105,737 cwt.
1828	,,	121,923	
1829	,,	90,207	
1830	,,	129,376	Average 96,685 cwt.
1831	,,	70,472	
			Decrease 9·10 per cent.
1832	,,	99,637	
1833	,,	135,240	Average 121,212 cwt.
1834	,,	128,758	
1835	,,	150,428	
1836	,,	178,171	Average 150,224 cwt.
1837	,,	122,072	
			Increase 24 per cent.

The following table gives the exports from the different States in—

	1834.		1835.	
	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.
Prussia Proper	2,060	106	1,493	98
West Prussia				
Posen	453	103	1,456	86
Brandenburg	41,465	82	58,429	3
Pomerania	7,364	78	11,296	44
Silesia	18,196	25	113	71
Saxony	29,956	36	33,079	14
Westphalia	1,314	3	1,547	21
Rhenish Provinces	2,931	47	8,094	109
1 Kingdom of Prussia	103,743	40	115,511	6
2 ,, Bavaria	1,300	36	1,417	94
3 ,, Saxony	12,949	27	20,772	4
4 ,, Wurtemberg	3,711	8	4,270	26
5 Electoral States	604	45	233	26
6 Grand Ducal do.	3,448	101	6,867	68
7 Thuringia	3,000	41	1,295	96
	128,757	78	150,427	60

The quantities of wool sold in the wool-market at Berlin, from 1832 to 1837, with the prices, were—

	Brought for Sale.	Sold.		Unsold.	Prices per Cwt.		
		For home.	For export.		Fine.	Middling.	Ordinary.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	D.		
1832	22,966	9,854	11,528	1,584	85 to 125	67½ to 80	45 to 67½
1833	22,210	9,621	10,361	2,228	70 „ 110	65 „ 70	40 „ 66
1834	37,202	16,940	16,004	4,258	105 „ 140	85 „ 95	42½ „ 72½
1835	45,339	18,558	22,928	3,853	100 „ 125	82 „ 96	40 „ 75
1836	48,357	17,972	22,270	8,115	105 „ 120	80 „ 100	36 „ 75
1837	68,169	41,705	8,083	18,381	5 „ 11 5	60 „ 70	33 „ 60
1838	72,000	57,000					

At the Breslau fairs for the same years the following were the sales and prices:—

Brought for sale.			Prices.					
			One shearing.			Two shearings.		
		Cwt.	Fine.	Middling.	Ordinary.	Fine.	Middling.	Ordinary.
1832	Spring	36,938	95 to 125	75 to 80	60 to 68	62 to 65	58 to 60	52 to 55
	Autumn	8,631	90	. .	. .	65 „ 72	62 „ 66	58 „ 63
1833	Spring	39,040	110 „ 150	80 „ 100	70 „ 75	75 „ 85	70 „ 72	65 „ 68
	Autumn	7,839	86 „ 100	78 „ 83	68 „ 80	65 „ 70	. .	. .
1834	Spring	44,337	100 „ 106	85 „ 95	75 „ 80	85 „ 95	75 „ 80	65 „ 70
	Autumn	7,809	90 „ 95	85 „ 90	50 „ 55	80 „ 86	65 „ 70	. .
1835	Spring	51,103	95 „ 160	85 „ 90	78 „ 80	73 „ 84	65 „ 68	58 „ 60
	Autumn	9,900	85 „ 98	75 „ 85	60 „ 65	80 „ 85	65 „ 70	. .
1836	Spring	48,928	95 „ 155	86 „ 92	65 „ 76	82 „ 92	75 „ 80	70 „ 72
	Autumn	3,443	80 „ 110	70 „ 80	60 „ 69	. .	. .	. .
1837	Spring	50,708	75 „ 125	70 „ 75	60 „ 70	55 „ 65	50 „ 55	42 „ 50

The comparative prices of wools in the Saxon markets in 1838 and 1839 were: —

	1838. Dollars.	1839. Dollars.
Super electoral per centum . .	125	120 to 122½
Electoral	100 to 115	97 „ 110
Fine	90 „ 108	85 „ 100
Middling fine	75 „ 90	70 „ 80
Middling	55 „ 75	52½ „ 67½
Ordinary	38 „ 50	40 „ 47½

The following is an approximate estimate of wool consumption in the Prussian States for the year 1834:—

	lbs.
Production of the native flocks	27,825,400
Importation of foreign wool	6,142,676
	33,968,076
Export to foreign countries	11,411,770
lbs.	22,556,306

which, in a population of 13,500,000 souls, gives a yearly consumption of 1lb. 6·70 per head.*

The imports of woollen yarn into the states of the League were as follows:—

Years.	Cwt.	
1832 . .	2,236	Making an average of 2,561 cwt.
1833 . .	3,067	
1834 . .	2,381	
1835 . .	2,540	„ „ 3,346 cwt.
1836 . .	3,799	
1837 . .	3,702	

The increase being 30 per cent.

* The consumption of wool in Great Britain was estimated in 1830 at 70 million lbs. native; 30 million lbs. foreign; being a yearly consumption of 4 lbs. per individual.—M'Culloch.

But the export of woollen yarn was in—

Years.	Cwt.	
1832	717	
1833	2,262	Average 1,483 cwt.
1834	1,471	
1835	2,528	
1836	2,404	Average 2,281 cwt.
1837	1,929	

Being an increase of 54 per cent.

The imports of woollen and worsted goods of all sorts were in—

Years.	Cwt.	
1832	14,796	
1833	12,224	Average 12,975 cwt.
1834	11,803	
1835	13,726	
1836	12,287	Average 14,527 cwt.
1837	17,577	

Exhibiting an increase of 12 per cent.

While the exports of woollen goods, showing a progressive increase from 1833 to 1837, were in—

Years.	Cwt.	
1832	48,773	
1833	46,395	Average 48,780 cwt.
1834	51,173	
1835	60,251	
1836	67,235	Average 65,451 cwt.
1837	68,767	

Or an augmentation of 34 per cent.

The proportion of woollens exported to woollens imported being more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

It has been calculated by Dieterici that the consumption of woollen cloth in Prussia is yearly 2·17 ells per individual, which is considerably less than the quantity supposed to be used in Great Britain, which has been estimated at $5\frac{3}{4}$ ells per head. The following table exhibits the state of the imports and exports of woollen yarns, and of woollen goods, from 1832 to 1836:—

Years.		White three or more twisted Woollen and Camel Yarn.	Woollen Stuffs, Hosiery, &c.	Carpets of Wool, or other Hair.	Totals.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1832	Imports	2,236	14,796	409	17,441
	Exports	717	48,773	564	50,054
1833	Imports	3,067	12,224	231	15,522
	Exports	2,262	46,395	439	49,066
1834	Imports	2,381	11,803	166	14,350
	Exports	1,471	51,173	481	53,125
1835	Imports	2,540	13,726	172	16,438
	Exports	2,528	60,251	571	63,350
1836	Imports	3,798	12,287	213	16,298
	Exports	2,404	67,335	615	70,354
1837	Imports	3,702	17,577	179	21,458
	Exports	1,299	68,767	729	71,425

It will be remarked by these statements that, while the imports of woollens and woollen yarns have continued without any considerable fluctuation, but with rather a tendency to diminish, notwithstanding the increased population, the amount of exported woollens and yarns has been augmented in the proportion of 7 to 5, or 40 per cent. In 1832 the difference between imported and exported woollens amounted to 32,613 cwt, while, in 1836, the difference was 54,056 cwt., and in 1837 it was 49,967 cwt.

The following table exhibits the exporting countries, and the quantities exported from each in the years 1834 and 1835:—

	1834.				1835.			
	Woollen and Camel Yarns.	Woollen Cloths and Stuffs.	Carpets.	Totals.	Woollen and Camel Yarns.	Woollen Cloths and Stuffs.	Carpets.	Totals.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia Proper . . .	7	588	1	596	24	490	5	519
West Prussia . . .	..	24	..	24	..	26	..	26
Posen	..	80	2	82	26	77	2	105
Brandenburg . . .	25	6,157	18	6,200	309	6,933	17	7,269
Pomerania	5	206	6	217	43	220	4	267
Silesia	14	1,340	26	1,380	36	1,602	18	1,656
Saxony	169	13,775	96	14,040	766	15,520	234	16,520
Westphalia	55	4,869	2	4,926	28	5,386	4	5,418
Rhine Provinces . .	39	7,380	213	7,632	75	7,120	132	7,327
1 Kingdom of Prussia .	314	34,419	364	35,097	1,317	37,374	416	39,107
2 ,, Bavaria . .	304	3,436	34	3,774	768	9,228	113	10,109
3 ,, Saxony . .	508	1,359	..	1,867	141	1,636	4	1,781
4 ,, Wurtemberg	240	6,037	11	6,288	230	5,794	16	6,040
5 Electoral Hesse . .	64	1,005	32	1,101	42	2,081	14	2,137
6 Grand Ducal Hesse .	40	4,917	40	4,997	30	4,138	8	4,176
	1,470	51,173	481	53,124	2,528	60,251	571	63,350

The almost total exclusion of Prussian woollens from the Russian markets has led to a diminished production in the western provinces of Prussia, which has been nevertheless compensated by the increased activity of other parts of the country.

The returns of the import of raw silk into the states of the Commercial Union previous to 1832 do not appear to have been very accurately kept. The quantity yearly imported into the Prussian states was from 5700 to 5900 cwt. There is a small production of native silk, but it is not supposed to exceed 2000 lbs. per annum. The returns of the Zoll Verein do not furnish statements of the quantities of raw silk imported, as it belongs to the unenumerated articles of the tariff. The state of the imports and exports of silk manufactures from 1829 to 1836 was —

	Coloured & Bleached Silk, Floret, and Twisted Silk.		Silk Goods.		Goods half Silk.		Totals.	
Years.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
Average 1829-31	654	126	1,024	4,231	270	2,148	1,948	6,505
1832	932	253	1,335	4,724	959	3,524	3,224	8,501
1833	1,003	379	1,242	5,556	819	3,564	3,064	9,499
1834	1,422	399	2,160	4,736	906	2,713	4,488	7,848
1835	1,531	834	1,711	6,455	903	3,151	4,145	10,440
1836	1,661	646	1,911	7,181	1,027	3,426	4,599	11,254
1837	1,596	1,135	2,464	4,512	1,405	2,907	5,465	8,554

It will be seen that, though there has been a considerable increase in the quantities of silk goods imported, yet the increased exportation is somewhat greater. The average imports from 1829-33 being 2745 cwt., and 1834-6 4374 cwt., making an increase of 1629 cwt.; while the average exports from 1829-31 average 8168 cwt., and from 1834-6, 9847 cwt., being an increase of 1679 cwt.; but the increased activity of the two last years represents a much greater proportional augmentation of the amount of exported silk goods. Two-thirds of the whole amount exported go from the provinces of the Rhine, and about one-fourth from the provinces of Westphalia. Saxony, Brandenburg (Berlin), Bavaria, and Hesse, import considerably more than they export. In 1837 there was a considerable increase in imports, and a decline in exports —the exports exceeding the imports by 3089 cwt.

The extension of the manufactures of silk in the Union is obvious from the increase of silk-looms, of which, in the Prussian states, there were, in 1831,

8956 in all, and 12,044 in 1834. The great increase is in the Dusseldorf district from 6742 to 9031. In the city of Berlin the increase has been from 1254 to 1715. The protecting duty upon foreign manufactured silks is 3*s.* per lb., on half silk goods 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., which is in practice an *ad valorem* duty of from 5 to 10 per cent., averaging about 6½ per cent. In many articles, therefore, France, from its great superiority in taste, and Switzerland, from its cheap production, retain a strong hold upon the German market.

The exports and imports of flax, hemp, oakum, &c., do not very materially vary from one another, so that the linen-manufacturer is principally supplied with the raw material from the native soil. The amounts in cwts. are—

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
1831 . .	140,285		116,817	
1832 . .	261,076	Average 210,429 cwt.	165,004	Average 159,691 cwt.
1833 . .	229,925		197,261	
1834 . .	168,441		126,627	
1835 . .	142,370	Average 154,760 cwt.	100,811	Average 139,093 cwt.
1836 . .	154,168		179,840	
	Being a diminution of 36 per cent.		Being a diminution of 13 per cent.	

Of the whole quantities imported in 1834 and 1835, about five-sixths were for consumption in the Prussian states; viz., 131,404 cwt. and 124,894 cwt. In 1837 the amounts were—imports, 131,596 cwt., and the exports, 70,427 cwt., exhibiting a considerable decline in both as compared with any year from 1831 downwards. But, as there is no reason to suppose that the production of linens in the interior has diminished, at least to any considerable extent, home flax, whose exportation has also diminished with a diminished demand for foreign flax, has, of course, supplied the manufacturers.

The manufacture of linens is of great antiquity in Germany. It has been associated with agricultural industry from immemorial time. In Silesia alone it is estimated that the annual produce of linen cloths exceeds 8 millions of dollars in value.

Though the habit of weaving linen cloth for domestic purposes is very common throughout the agricultural districts, yet the great linen-manufacture of Prussia is mainly seated in three principal localities—Ormeland, in West Prussia, in which coarse yarn for common goods is spun principally from flax produced in the district; Silesia, where machinery is gradually introducing itself, for the manufacture of linen goods, principally destined for the American demand through Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin; and Westphalia and the Rhine provinces, which produce, both for home and foreign consumption, the finest linens. It is estimated that the yearly consumption of linen per individual in Prussia is from 9 to 10 ells, requiring somewhat more than 2 lbs. of flax for its manufacture. In 1831 the consumption of flax was supposed to be, for domestic use alone, 237,072 cwt. In Bavaria the manufacture of linen is extensive, but principally for home consumption. In Wurtemberg it is still more widely spread, reaching even the elevated parts of the Alps. Switzerland receives large supplies from this district. The principal articles are of the middling and coarser qualities, such as sailcloths, drillings, and twillings; and some damasks are also made. Thuringia produces linen for her own consumption. In Saxony the progress of the cotton-manufacture has diverted many of the looms and labourers from the linen-trade, though fine linens are still extensively produced. Both the Hesses manufacture linen largely. But the linen-manufacture of Germany has had to struggle against the heavy duties levied in England, France, Italy, North America, and Russia, and against the growing demand for cheaper cotton goods: still it has, on the whole, progressed. In Prussia there were in

1831 .	35,668	constantly occupied linen looms; and
	216,780	auxiliary to agricultural labour:
	252,548	in all. And
In 1834 .	36,879	constantly engaged; and
	220,343	auxiliary looms.
	257,222.	Showing an increase of 4674 looms.

The following table exhibits many fluctuations, both of imports and exports, but shows upon the whole a large increase of the foreign linen-trade in the States of the League:—

Articles.	Years.	Imports.	Average of Imports.	Increase or Decrease, per cent.	Exports.	Average of Exports.	Increase or Decrease, per cent.
		Cwt.	Cwt.		Cwt.	Cwt.	
Raw Linen Yarn .	1832	30,046			45,679		
	1833	29,693	31,282		64,960	45,356	
	1834	34,108		Inc. 80	25,429		Dec. 40
	1835	86,378			24,448		
	1836	44,969	55,515		26,614	26,583	
	1837	35,198			28,688		
Bleached, dyed, and twisted Yarn . .	1832	4,622			15,947		
	1833	4,024	5,541		17,273	13,189	
	1834	7,976		Inc. 70	6,348		Dec. 38
	1835	8,021			5,005		
	1836	10,917	9,684		5,734	8,060	
	1837	10,115			13,441		
Grey Packing Cloth and Sailcloth . .	1832	14,547			16,804		
	1833	11,073	10,628		20,300	23,027	
	1834	6,265		Dec. 17	31,978		Inc. 79
	1835	6,157			30,749		
	1836	8,215	8,782		50,943	41,236	
	1837	11,975			41,098		
Raw Linen Twillings and Drillings . .	1832	19,508			10,154		
	1833	18,679	14,602		8,290	11,168	
	1834	5,619		Dec. 43	15,059		Inc. 115
	1835	1,930			20,597		
	1836	19,290	8,342		28,418	24,045	
	1837	1,805			23,121		
Bleached, coloured, and printed Linens, Twillings, and Drillings	1832	4,005			71,638		
	1833	3,229	2,685		75,539	82,966	
	1834	821		Dec. 59	101,720		Inc. 11
	1835	844			106,341		
	1836	1,280	1,089		109,697	92,289	
	1837	1,144			60,830		
Linen Tape, Cambrics, Lace	1832	541			6,684		
	1833	314	316		6,619	6,550	
	1834	92		Dec. 64	6,347		Inc. 21
	1835	132			6,691		
	1836	104	113		9,352	7,900	
	1837	102			7,058		
Linen Lace . . .	1832	34			12		
	1833	820	293		1	21	
	1834	24		Dec. 93	51		Inc. 200
	1835	21			48		
	1936	19	21		56	64	
	1837	23			68		

These statements present some remarkable results; the large amount, and the fluctuating character of both imports and exports, show that a large extent of trade may exist both in imports and exports of the same article when the duty is very low. The importation of bleached yarns exhibits a tendency towards progressive increase, and of exports to progressive diminution. Of coarse packing cloths the imports have greatly declined since 1832, while the exports have trebled. Of raw linens the fluctuations have been remarkable, as the imports in 1835 were only one-fourth of their amount in 1832, while in 1836 they were raised to their former elevation. In exports the amount in 1836 is nearly treble that of the average of 1832—3; but in the finer qualities of linens, where the duty is 66*s.* per cwt., the imports are very trifling indeed, while the exports of 1386 exceed by 50 per cent. or 30,000 cwt. those of 1832.

Silesia is the principal exporter of linen yarn; that district despatched in 1832, 33,903 cwt.; and in 1833, 38,378 cwt. The principal portion of this went to Bohemia, where being woven, it returns in the state of unbleached linens to the Silesian bleachers, by whom the goods are forwarded for exportation. In East Prussia the export of yarns rose from 2,777 cwt., in 1832, to 10,445 cwt. in the following year. In Prussian Saxony the importation of yarn rose from

5,780 cwt. in 1834 to 52,122 cwt. in the following year. The effect of the Union of the Prusso-Hessian with the Bavaro-Saxon League, in 1833, is striking. The exportation of yarns, which had been nearly 65,000 cwt. in 1833, fell to 25,429 cwt., caused no doubt by the increased demand for home consumption; while in the year 1834 the export increased from 29,683 cwt., which it had been in the preceding year, to 34,108 cwt., and in the following rose to 86,370 cwt.

The export of bleached, coloured, and printed linens exceeds 100,000 cwt. per annum; the average estimated value is 100 dol. per cwt.; making 10,000,000 dol. The value of this article alone is calculated by Dieterici to cover the amount of the coffee imported and consumed in the states of the League.

The article of oil or wax cloth has of late years grown into considerable importance in the states of the League. The following tables will show how the domestic has superseded the foreign article in Germany, and what a rapid extension has been given to the demand for exportation:—

Years.	Coarse black unprinted oil-cloth.		Other sorts of Oil and Wax cloth.		Fine embossed Oil cloth.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Cwt.						
1832	127	311	426	138	28	9
1833	63	235	407	95	116	10
1834	37	230	236	1,927	5	16
1835	24	208	208	1,511	8	10
1836	17	848	76	2,925	8	14
1837	20	908	112	3,076	14	23

The average Imports for the years 1832-4 were in all . . 482 cwt.
„ Exports „ „ „ . . . 990
Showing an excess of Exports of 508 cwt.

While the Imports for 1835-7 were . . . . . 162 cwt.
„ Exports „ 3,164
Showing an excess of Exports of 3,002 cwt.

The growing importation of indigo is one of the most striking proofs of the progress of manufacturing industry. The amounts were in—

Years.	Cwt.	
1831	11,536	14,086 cwt.
1832	17,915	
1833	12,806	
1834	16,622	22,232 cwt.
1835	23,439	
1836	26,636	
1837	24,095	

Being an increase on the first triennial period of 58 per cent.

In 1831 there were 96 glass manufactories in the Prussian States; in 1834 the number was 107. The most remarkable fluctuations in the foreign trade of this article are that of green hollow glass, of which the imports were 4463 cwt., in 1832; they were reduced by gradual yearly diminution to 705 in 1836; the exports, which were 22,703 cwt. in 1832, and 26,963 cwt. in 1833, were in 1834 25,332 cwt., in 1835 19,892 cwt., and 1836 22,113 cwt. Of white hollow glass the imports were 13,510 cwt. in 1832, but declined every year, down to 1835-6, when the average was 9941 cwt.; the exports having been augmented from 11,035 cwt. in 1832, to 14,058 cwt. in 1836. The article on which the next notable difference is to be remarked is glass united with common metals, of which the export in 1832 was 316 cwt., and in 1836 the export 12,171 cwt., while the import in 1832 was 2146 cwt., and in 1836 134 cwt. In 1837 the imports of green hollow glass were 550 cwt., and of white hollow glass 9359 cwt.; of other glass 7132 cwt.; while the exports of green hollow glass were 22,317 cwt.; of white hollow glass 13,796 cwt.; of other glass 1657 cwt.; and of glass united with common metals 6687 cwt.

Of common earthenware the imports and exports are as follow:—

Years.	Imports. Cwt.	Exports. Cwt.
1832	30,503	50,887
1833	27,807	56,767
1834	28,010	55,212
1835	30,905	59,600
1836	22,088	108,885

Exhibiting a diminished import of about 37 per cent., and an increased export exceeding 100 per cent. since 1832. In 1837 the imports were 18,687 cwt., and the exports 111,082 cwt. Of white and single coloured ware, the imports have declined during the same period nearly 50 per cent., while the exports have increased threefold. The accounts are as follow :—

Years.	Imports. Cwt.	Exports. Cwt.
1832	4,517	3,965
1833	5,518	8,451
1834	2,458	5,696
1835	2,608	5,228
1836	2,343	12,008

In 1837 the imports had declined to 1,916 cwt., and the exports amounted to 18,026 cwt.

In porcelain, both white and coloured, the increased export and diminished import are equally remarkable :—

	Years.	Imports. Cwt.	Exports. Cwt.		Imports. Cwt.	Exports. Cwt.
White porcelain	1832	1,460	585	Coloured porcelain	1,398	171
„	1833	1,602	510	„	1,868	305
„	1834	456	1,172	„	586	2,049
„	1835	568	2,824	„	573	2,069
„	1836	655	3,083	„	644	1,914
„	1837	582	2,346	„	574	2,065

The production of coal in the Prussian states in 1836 was somewhat more than 1,800,000 tons, or about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the estimated annual produce of England. In 1837 it had reached 2,000,000 tons. The imports in 1836 were 67,738 tons, the exports 271,822 tons. As the population of England is nearly the same as that of the Prussian states, it would appear that its consumption of coals per individual is tenfold greater than the consumption of Prussia. There has been a gradual increase in the production of coal from 1832, when the amount was 1,300,000 tons. Of the quantity produced in 1836—

	Tons.
Silesia furnished	560,000
Thuringia	1,300
Westphalia	745,000
Rhenish Provinces	500,000
	1,806,300

The estimated value of the produce of the mines in Prussia for 1835 was—

	Rix-dols.
In Metals	4,832,469
Combustibles	3,130,096
Salt	1,233,801

Rix-dols. 9,196,366=to 1,380,000*l.* sterling.

A Return in the Appendix (XVIII.) furnished by Baron Humboldt, represents the quantity of coals dug in 1837 at 10,393,479 Prussian tons, which represent 2,080,000 tons English, whose production employs 16,218 workmen, and whose value is estimated at $3\frac{3}{4}$,000,000 of dollars, or about 560,000*l.* sterling. According to the Baron's statement, the whole number of workmen engaged in the mineral production in Prussia amounts to 53,787 men, and the value of all the produce is about $3\frac{1}{2}$,000,000 sterling.

In 1837 there was imported into the commercial Union 1,575,460 cwt. of coals, and the quantity exported was 7,392,539 cwt., showing a greatly increased activity in this branch of trade.

The imports and exports of iron and iron ware were as follow :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1832	294,093	272,978
1833	258,614	291,710
1834	499,779	205,353
1835	602,440	222,368
1836	413,506	273,854

The detailed imports and exports of the last year were:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Raw and pig iron	95,876	44,548
Hammered iron and steel	173,742	45,312
Iron-plates, wire, anchors, and chains	20,779	7,842
Coarse cart iron ware	30,152	23,287
Coarse hammered iron ware	15,202	106,330
Fine iron ware	2,097	19,496
Iron ore	75,658	27,039
	413,506	273,854

The produce of iron of all qualities in Prussia was in 1837, 3,512,410 cwt., there being 829 furnaces in employment.

The imports and exports of 1837 were:—

	Imported.	Exported.
Iron ore, iron, and iron ware of all sorts	386,101	292,305

The heavy duties on iron in the earlier stages of its manufacture (it pays 1 dol. in bars, 3 dol. in plates, 4 dol. tin plates) are scarcely consistent with the avowed intention of the Zol Verein, to facilitate the introduction of such raw materials as are important to manufacturing industry; and attempts have been made by several of the states to obtain a lowering of the duties; but the iron masters have hitherto opposed any reduction of duty, and even urged the necessity of a greater protection,—so that the duties still continue as at first arranged,—with the exception that on manufactured hardware or fancy ware they were lowered from 55 dol. per cwt., to 50 per cent., at the meeting of the Congress in the present year.

The preceding statements mainly refer to the whole of the states comprised in the Commercial Union, but in order to furnish more accurate details as to the state of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial industry, I propose to go into further particulars respecting Prussia, as the largest state of the League, and Saxony, whose manufacturing activity is entitled to particular attention. And I am the more strongly induced to this, as the statistics of Prussia are admirably kept, and the returns do great honor to the functionaries who have prepared them.

The population of Prussia has increased three millions and three-quarters from 1813 to 1837.* At the former period it consisted of 10,349,031 inhabitants; at the latter of 14,098,125. This population is distributed—

In 1 city,	with more than 100,000 inhabitants (Berlin),	266,394
5 „	between 50 and 100,000 „	329,721
11 „	20 and 50,000 „	305,424
1 „	Munster	19,763
26 towns	between 10 and 20,000 inhabitants	326,859
59 „	„ 6 and 10,000 „	447,338
126 „	„ 3,500 and 6,000 „	569,541
177 „	„ 2,500 and 3,500 „	519,308
298 „	„ 1,500 and 2,500 „	577,185
		3,360,533
239 „	„ 600 to 1,500 „	268,044
24 „	„ net 600 „	10,069
		3,639,446

So that about three-fourths of the population of Prussia are inhabitants of rural districts, and may be considered as connected with agricultural interests.

In an epoch of 21 years, from 1816 to 1837, the increase of population in the different provinces has been per cent. as follows:—Posen, 48·5; Magdeburg, 48·; Berlin, 45·8; Stettin, 44·4; Cologne, 34·3; Breslau, 29·; Aix-la-Chapelle, 21·4; Danzig, 18·; Königsberg, 13·5.

An estimate, grounded on the consumption of 124 towns of the League,

* These population statistics are taken from Hoffmann's Bevölkerung des Preussischen Staats. Berlin, 1839.

gives, as the yearly consumption per head, 65⅓ lbs. of wheat, and 240¾ lbs. of rye, making in the whole 306 lbs. There is an enormous disproportion in the consumption of different places; as, for example, Rogasen in Posen consumes on a yearly average, per individual, 93 lbs.; Oels, in Silesia, 192¼ lbs.; Berlin, 268¾ lbs.; Spandau, 472⅔ lbs.; while Ehrenbreitstein (a fortress) consumes 1128¾ lbs. Of the provinces, East Prussia is the smallest average consumer, viz., 238⅝ lbs. per individual; and Saxony, the largest, viz., 343 lbs. per head; but, throughout the States the consumption of rye to wheat is in the proportion of from 3 and 4 to 1. The estimated produce of corn, of all sorts, in the States of the League, is about 65 millions of scheffels, or less than 13 millions of quarters; and the average home consumption is $\frac{14}{15}$ of the whole quantity produced.

The estimate of yearly consumption of butchers' meat, per annum, in 1837, in Prussia, was—

Beef . . .	220	million lbs.
Veal . . .	81	„
Mutton . .	80	„
Pork . . .	104	„
Total .	485	„

giving to each individual 34½ lbs., and to each family of five persons 172 lbs. per annum. This allows each family only 3⅓ lbs. per week. In the larger towns the consumption is about 100 lbs. yearly per individual. How confined, then, must the use of butchers' meat be in the rural districts! Its unfrequency serves to explain how savings can be laid aside out of wages so low as prevail in the manufacturing districts of Prussia.

In Great Britain the consumption of sugar is estimated at 17·1 lbs. annually per head; in France 4·3 per head; in the States of the League 3·9 lbs.; and in the rest of Europe 2·5 lbs. per head. In 1836 there were 66 beet-root sugar manufacturers in the States of the League, whose produce was estimated at 1500 tons. There were 86 sugar refineries; of which, 74 in Prussia, and 12 in the other States of the Union; and it will be seen by the Tables in the Appendix (XI.), that the consumption of raw sugar has more than doubled from 1832 (when it was 451,652 cwts.) to 1836, when it amounted to 986,809 cwts. In the Rhine provinces the consumption has nearly trebled; viz., from 70,350 cwt. in 1832, to 203,161 cwt. in 1836.

Of butter, while the yearly consumption in England is not more 1 lb. per head, and throughout Europe 1·15 lbs., it is 2·2 in the States of the League. In 1823 the consumption was 1·4 per head. The average imports for the years 1830-1 were 252,800 cwt. The import for 1836 was 487,398 cwt.

The amount of pepper imported in 1832 was 7313 cwt.; in 1836, 16,463 cwt., so that the annual consumption, per head, in the States of the League, has increased from 0.52 oz. to 1·14 oz.

Of tea, while the consumption in Great Britain is more than a pound yearly per head, in the States of the League it is not a quarter of an ounce. The whole imports of 1836 were 3250 cwt.

The consumption of tobacco is estimated at about 45 millions of lbs., making more than 3 lbs. per head; while in Great Britain it is less than 1 lb. The importation into the States of the League in 1836 was 167,970 cwt., the duty on tobacco in Great Britain being 3*s.* per lb., and in the States of the League 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Of salt, the annual consumption in the Prussian States is about 220 millions of lbs., being an average of 16·34 per individual, which is nearly 6 lbs. less than the average British consumption.*

The following details exhibit the quantity and increase of live stock in Prussia:—

In 1816 there were	1,243,261	horses
1837 „	1,472,901	„
Consisting of colts under 3 years	277,455	
„ from 3 to 10 „	648,121	
„ above 10 „	547,325	

the increase in 22 years being 18½ per cent.

The proportion through the Prussian states is 1 horse to 9 men; but this is so unequally distributed, that while in one of the districts, such as Dusseldorf,

* In France the annual consumption of salt is 219 millions of killogrammes, which gives between 13 an 14 lbs. per individual.

Elbersfeld, &c., there is only 1 horse to 40 men, in others there is 1 horse to 3 men. The maximum number of horses per square German mile is 704; the minimum 30.

The number of horned cattle in 1837 was—

Bulls	66,405
Oxen	742,558
Cows	2,719,619
Calves	1,310,040
	4,838,622

According to the statistical estimates of Prussia, a cow is calculated to give a yearly average of 4200 lbs. of milk (which is four times her own living weight). Eight-ninths of the whole number are supposed to be productive, and at an estimate of 4 pfennings per quart (⅔ of a penny), 3024 millions of quarts give 33,600,000 dols. (5,000,000*l.* sterling). The increase of horned cattle in 22 years has been about 21 per cent. The number in 1816 having been—

Bulls	54,618
Oxen	727,561
Cows	2,144,645
Calves	1,077,088
	4,003,912

But the most marked increase, and the increase affording the most striking evidence of agricultural improvement, is to be seen in the official return of the flocks in Prussia. There were—

	In 1816.	In 1828.	In 1837.
Merinos, pure breed	719,200	2,378,717	3,617,469
Half-bred	2,368,010	5,187,249	7,165,088
Common Sheep	5,174,186	5,045,971	4,228,895
	8,261,396	12,611,937	15,011,452

exhibiting, upon the whole amount, an increase of 82·4 per cent., while the number of merino has been quintrupled, that of half-bred tripled, and that of ordinary sheep diminished in the proportion of 4 to 5 in 22 years. The yearly produce of the Prussian flocks is calculated at 30,000,000 lbs.; which, at the low average of half-a-dollar per lb., gives an annual revenue of above 2,000,000*l.* sterling, independently of the sales of flesh, skin, tallow, &c.

The number of pigs in Prussia, in 1838, was 1,936,304, being an increase of 441,575 since 1816.

The quantity of morgens (acres) applied to vine cultivation in the Prussian states was 61,129 in 1832, and 63,448 in 1835, and the average annual produce 681,741 eimers of wine; this amounts to only about one hundredth part of the produce of France. In the exports of wine from the Rhenish provinces there has been a large increase. From 1825 to 1828 it amounted to an average of 6,293 cwt.; in 1834 and 1835 it averaged 96,501 cwt.; and in 1836 was 139,424 cwt.; the importation of foreign wines, from 1832 to 1836, averaging about 190,000 cwt.

The cultivation of tobacco employed in 1837 39,141 morgens of land; it fell to 26,867 morgens in 1829, but has now risen to about the same quantity employed as in 1827; but this estimate does not take in the small plots of land in which tobacco is cultivated for domestic use, and which are supposed to exceed 10,000 morgens in all.

The manufacture of spirits has been vastly increased since the severity of the excise laws was abated in 1810—11. In the Prussian states, in 1831, there were 13,819 establishments for burning spirits (brennereien), which consumed.

	Scheffels.
Corn	4,357,503
Potatoes	13,220,467
Total	17,577,970

giving a revenue of 5,475,138 dol.=1,825,046*l.*, the import levied being 1 silver-gr. 6 pl. for every 20 quarts contents of the still, that being calculated to render 1 quart of spirit. The annual consumption of spirits in the Prussian states is estimated to average $8\frac{1}{10}$ quarts per head.* In Westphalia the average

* $3\frac{3}{10}$ quarts=1 gallon imperial. In Great Britain the consumption of spirits is in the proportion of 5 to 8 as compared with that of Prussia.

consumption is only $3\frac{7}{10}$ quarts, while in Brandenburg, including Berlin, it is 14 quarts. The estimated produce of spirits in 1834 was 128,584,128 quarts.

The consumption of raw cotton, in Prussia, in 1828, was 38,566 cwt., as I before mentioned, and of cotton yarn 93,511 cwt.

In 1837 the importation of cotton wool into Prussia was 204,221 cwt., that of cotton yarn 229,745 cwt.

In the year 1837 there were in Prussia 152 cotton-spinning establishments, working 125,972 spindles. There were 401,210 spindles engaged in spinning woollen yarn, and 7 establishments for flax-spinning, working 10,444 spindles.

Engaged in the manufacture of linen it is estimated there are (1838) in Prussia 35,877 looms constantly engaged, and 246,294 looms subordinate to agricultural labour, or rather possessed by those who connect the manufacturing with the pastoral life; but it is estimated that the average number which are constantly at work for the manufacture of the whole of the linen produced is 56,401 looms. Of the whole number of looms 256,772 are in villages or in the country, and the remainder in towns; which again shows to what a great extent manufactures and agriculture are associated: of this number of looms only 24,290 are constantly employed in weaving, and of the remaining 232,492 one twelfth are supposed to be habitually at work.

Thus five-sixths of the linen made in Prussia is produced in the country districts, and two-thirds of the weavers who live solely by their looms, inhabit the country.*

Since 1822 the increase of linen looms has been considerable. They were then—

33,169 constant,
186,611 occasional.

219,780

Since 1828 there has been a small diminution: in that year there were—

38,867 constant,
246,736 occasional.

285,603 †

The average quantity of wool manufactured in Prussia from 1826 to 1828 was 177,531 cwt.; from 1829 to 1831, 177,062 cwt. In 1837 the importation of foreign wool into Prussia was 84,891 cwt.

In the manufactures of woollen goods there are (1838) 21,022 looms, of which 16,937 are habitually in activity, and 4085 associated with other (principally agricultural) pursuits. It is principally in Prussia Proper that woollen weaving is subordinate to other engagements, as there are 2185 looms irregularly employed, and only 557 which are the sole source of income to the weaver; while in the province of Brandenburg there are 4621 looms giving constant employment to the weaver, and only 148 which are used in connexion with other engagements.

The number of looms employed in cotton-weaving in 1837 was 45,013. Of these 5,689 were only occasionally at work, and 39,324 the source of subsistence to the weavers. 20,320 looms are in Silesia, 11,389 in the Rhine provinces, and 4555 in Prussian Saxony. Unlike the linen-weaving, the weaving of cotton is for the most part concentrated in particular localities: nine-tenths of the whole amount is confined to a few populous places. This is also the case with the spinning establishments, more than half of the whole number of spindles being in the district of Dusseldorf alone.

In Dusseldorf, too, of the 14,111 silk-looms which exist in Prussia, 11,137 are found, being $\frac{9}{10}$ of the whole number. Elberfeld has 5,982, Krefelt 2,428 looms. Independently of these there are 4,340 riband-looms, and 2,118 silk-stocking-looms; but these last are in a state of gradual diminution.

In 1819 the imports of raw silk into Prussia were				4,794 cwts.
1827	„	„	„	6,714 „
1828	„	„	„	5,215 „
1831	„	„	„	6,142 „

* Hoffman, p. 158. † Voigtel's Statistick, p. 89. See Report, p. 24.

The shipping of Prussia engaged in sea navigation presents a considerable falling off. There were

In 1832	665	vessels, containing	78,399	lasts of 4000 lbs.
1833	646	„ „	76,354	„
1834	616	„ „	72,151	„
1835	617	„ „	72,433	„
1836	591	„ „	70,973	“

They belong to the following ports :—

Königsberg	Königsberg and Bransberg	18	ships	2,705	lasts
	Pillau „ „	5	„	521	„
	Memel „ „	45	„	8,297	„
Danzig	Elbing „ „	8	„	1,387	„
	Danzig „ „	59	„	12,913	„
Stettin	„ „	226	„	23,877	„
Köslin	„ „	45	„	3,533	„
Stralsund	Stralsund „ „	65	„	6,413	„
	Griefswald „ „	52	„	4,904	„
	Wolgast „ „	25	„	2,034	„
	Barth „ „	44	„	4,369	„
	Total	591		70,973	lasts.

It is not through the Prussian ports that the states of the League are principally supplied with foreign goods. Hence, under the head of Prussia, our Custom-house returns give no idea whatever of the extent of the trade. Hamburg, Bremen, and Rotterdam, are the main channels of importation, as the Sound dues operate to the almost complete exclusion of import trade in the Baltic ports.

It will be seen that all the consular returns (Appendix XIX. to XXIV.) dwell upon the importance of the corn and timber trade, which is indeed, the almost only spring of commercial activity in export commerce.

The direct influence of the Commercial League upon the ports of Prussia has not been very perceptible, from the simple fact that our manufactures are seldom shipped to these ports, the greater or less activity of their commercial intercourse with England being dependent almost wholly upon their export trade.

In Danzig, in the three years before the League (1830-2), the average (Appendix XIX.) of arrivals of shipping of all nations was—

	Vessels.	Tons.
	789	113,953
Of which British	133	19,156
Arrivals, shipping of all nations—average of years 1834, 1835, 1838 since the League	867	131,928
Of which British	111	18,315

The number of departures corresponds very nearly to that of arrivals.

The trade of Königsberg (Appendix XX.) gives valuable *data*, both as to the import and export trade. With the exception of the demand for corn in the year 1838, the exports to Great Britain have fluctuated for many years between 100,000*l.* and 150,000*l.* in yearly amount, while the average imports have been about 50,000*l.* per annum till 1838, when they rose to about double that amount, in consequence of the demand for corn in Great Britain. The annual average number of vessels of all nations arriving in Königsberg in the six years (1827-32) previous to the existence of the Commercial League was 730, and the average tonnage 71,306. Since the formation of the League the yearly average number of arrivals (1833-8) was 555 vessels, 50,284 tonnage. The average of British vessels arrived 1827-32 was 89, and from 1833-8 it was only 49.

Though the export trade of Stettin is so considerable, there is no English establishment in the place. Its position is, however, favourable for commerce. It is somewhat less than 70 miles from the capital, and is united by rivers and canals with Silesia, Prussian Poland, the North and Eastern Prussia. Its soil is productive, and whenever the ports of Great Britain are open to the corn of Pomerania, a great impulse is given to its agriculture. A railroad is projected between Stettin and Berlin, which will greatly facilitate communication. The principal of depression upon the trade of Stettin, as of the other ports of the Baltic, is the Sound dues, which are felt as a very serious draw-

back upon the prosperity of the town and neighbouring districts. Stettin is, however, of all the ports of Prussia, the port whose commerce seems to exhibit the greatest tendency towards improvement. The imports, which averaged 777,500*l.* in 1834-5, had increased, from 1836 to 1838 to an average of 936,000*l.*; those from Great Britain averaged, in the first period, 22,445*l.*, and in the latter, 232,900*l.*, while her exports, which amounted in 1834 to 374,800*l.*, of which, those from Great Britain were only 56,200*l.*, had reached in 1838 to 482,000*l.*, of which, 210,000*l.* were to Great Britain. The British shipping employed in 1838 was larger than in any preceding year, as it amounted to 90 vessels, loading 19,316 tons, while the greatest number in any previous year was in 1834, 50 vessels loading 7269 tons. (Appendix XXII.)

The trade of Memel with Great Britain exhibits a considerable decline. The average number of British ships which entered that port from 1828 to 1833, was 346, containing 42,394 lasts; the average number entered from 1834 to 1838, was 140, containing 19025 lasts. Of Prussian vessels, the average during the same two periods were, 267 vessels, containing 36,415 lasts—and 375 vessels with 51,514 lasts; and of foreign vessels 158, containing 10,794 lasts; and 168 vessels containing 10,778 lasts. Memel is principally dependent for its prosperity upon the timber trade, which exhibits a gradual diminution from 1828 to 1835. The average of the three last years show a slight improvement, but the number of cargoes shipped in 1828 and 1829 considerably exceeded those of any preceding year (see Appendix XXIV).

The extensive commercial relations of Saxony owe their groundwork and their growth to the enlightened policy of Frederick Augustus (then Elector, afterwards king of Saxony), who, at a time when protecting and prohibiting tariffs surrounded his states, adopted a system of wise political economy, and converted Saxony, and especially Leipzig, into one of the most important stations for the transit trade of Europe and Asia. The fairs at Leipzig were the great sources whence Russia, even to the borders of China, Poland, the provinces of the Danube, and many of the Turkish dominions, were supplied with manufactures. The manufactures of Saxony, with the exception of her linen production, which owed its development principally to the Herrnhüters, and their extensive correspondence with their brethren throughout the world, —had not made much progress till the Berlin decree of November 21 1806, created demands for which there was no sufficient supply, and several towns in Saxony, Khemnitz especially, introduced the cotton and the woollen manufacture on a larger scale. Possessing to a considerable extent the monopoly of the home market, they naturally strengthened themselves. The result of the battle of Leipzig was an enormous demand for manufactures, and consequent impulse to production; but that demand was checked by the large importation of British goods which immediately followed the general peace.

Another cause of temporary decline was the illiberal tariffs which most of the continental states adopted for the so-called protection of native industry. But the manufactures of Saxony, though excluded from many of the European markets, soon found their way to remoter regions, particularly through the commercial activity of the Hanse-towns; and from the beginning of 1834, the establishment of the Zoll Verein opened a large portion of the German market to the Saxon producers. In many articles Saxony has no doubt suffered by the cheaper fabrics of Prussia,—but on the whole she has been a great gainer. Many of the argricultural products of other parts of the League, in consequence of lower rents, have no doubt affected the Saxon growers. Before the Zoll Verein was established, there were in Saxony 5578 distilleries; in 1836 there were only 1684; the beer breweries have increased from 782 in 1834, to 831 in 1836. Many products of the mines are furnished more cheaply from Silesia and Southern Prussia. The linens, woollen-cloths, and cotton prints of Prussia, are produced on lower terms; but a great variety of cotton fabrics, hosiery, &c., are manufactured more economically in Saxony; so that on the whole, the official report declares Saxony has been a considerable gainer. *

In fact, Saxony had scarcely any course to take but to join the Union. She had lost many of her richest provinces by the peace; she was hemmed in by unfriendly tariffs; her manufacturing population found insufficient outlets

* Bericht, 1839, p. 6.

for their productions. In 1819 evidences of the disposition to union among the German provinces had appeared, and a "Trade and Manufacturing Association," which had its seat at Nurenberg, petitioned the Diet to take measures for removing the impediments to internal traffic in Germany, and to adopt reprisals against foreign nations who were unwilling to receive German commodities. But in Saxony several manufacturing articles had already, from their cheapness and superiority, found their way to foreign countries, especially lace, hosiery, linens, nankeens, and merinos; and in the year 1827 buyers appeared in the Leipzig fair from Tiflis and the East, who had been previously accustomed to supply themselves at Nishnei Novogorod, in Russia. Meanwhile the disposition of the German states towards a general commercial union was ripening on all sides. Prussia and Saxony were becoming two central points of separate alliances, which were blended into one by the adoption of the Prussian tariff as the basis of the general law of the Zoll Verein, in 1833.

The disposition of the Saxons was certainly not to introduce a system of elevated or protecting duties. For they made it a ground of complaint, that while the Prussian tariff professes to levy only 10 per cent. on cotton goods, it did, in effect, levy between 60 and 70 per cent.* And there can be no doubt that Saxony has herself suffered from the misapplication of her manufacturing capital, to the production of many articles in which she cannot now, nor is likely hereafter, to carry on a successful competition with foreign rivals.

The Saxon government has published, on occasion of triennial exhibitions at Dresden,† of specimens of manufactures their official Reports on the state of the manufacturing industry of that country. They already exist for the years 1831, 1834, and 1837.‡ It is not practicable here to follow out the subject in all its details, and I shall therefore confine myself principally to the question of the linen, woollen, and cotton trade, with a few general particulars.

It has been long an object of the Saxon government so to encourage the cultivation of flax, and the production of yarn, as to make the country independent of foreign supply; but this has not been accomplished. The import of the raw material, and particularly of British flax, thread, and yarn, has been considerable and is increasing. In 1831 it was estimated there were from 15,000 to 20,000 looms engaged in linen manufactures, and the number since that period has been greatly augmented; but, as they are employed indifferently for cottons or linens, it is not easy to fix the approximative number. As an exporting country, Saxony stood thus in 1836:—

	Amount Rix-d.
Silesia exported, in linens	3,268,327
Hanover „	1,714,838
Saxony „	1,339,904
Prussian Westphalia „	827,565

A very large portion of the German linen trade was formerly carried on through Spain, for the use of the Hispano-American colonies. During the Spanish colonial war that trade became stagnant, but it is now again revived by direct communication with America.

The demand for linen yarn has been principally directed to that from Great Britain, whose superiority is universally acknowledged. The machinery in Saxony is far in arrear of that existing in our northern provinces; but the official Report states that one of the most modern and complete specimens of English flax and spinning machines had been introduced by the machine-making company at Uebigau, near Dresden, and patents had been granted for its re-production. The jacquard-machine is gradually being introduced for the manufacture of damasks. Connected with the manufactures of Saxony are sundry schools. In the school of art at Dresden are 270 scholars; in the schools of manufactures at Khemnitz, Plauen, and Zittau, are 112 scholars; and in sundry Sunday schools 4,633.

The most important branch of manufacturing industry in Saxony is the cotton manufacture. Its extension has been attributed to the almost contempo-

* Thieriot's "Prize Essay on the Influence of the Commercial Union on Saxon Industry." Leipzig, 1838, p. 13.

† The number of specimens exhibited in 1831 was 439; in 1834, 952; in 1837, 855.

‡ Bericht über die Ausstellung sachsischer Gewerb-Erzeugnisse im Jahr, 1831, 1834, 1837. Dresden and Leipzig, 1832, 1836, 1839.

raneous introduction of the potato, which German writers have called "the manna of the mountains," and which certainly has enabled the German weavers to obtain a sufficiency of food on exceedingly low wages. The purchase of the raw material (yarn) requires a small capital, and credit is easily obtained by the industrious weaver. In 1830 there were in Saxony 86 spinning establishments, having 361,202 spindles, and employing 5,380 adults and 2,443 children: of these establishments only three were moved by steam. In 1834 there were 91 establishments, with 375, 730 spindles, being an increase of 4⅛ per cent. In 1837 there were 124 spinning establishments with 490,325 spindles, being an increase of 35¾ on 1831, and of 30½ per cent. on 1834. The Saxons possess great advantages in abundance of water-power (the cheapest of all movers), and a low average rate of wages,* though the rate of wages has risen, in consequence of the increased demand for labour, from 15 to 20 per cent., and on certain articles to the extent of 30 per cent.† This tendency in wages to advance, and to remove from Saxony the principal superiority which they possess in the competion with England, is put forward prominently by the Saxon manufacturers; "For we have not," say they, "like our British rivals, a commercial sovereignty, the mastery of the sea, ports of our own, fellow-subjects amounting to more than 120 millions, ships, colonies, enormous capitals, long-existing trading relations with the remotest lands." And no doubt these advantages possessed by England would give to her manufacturing industry immense facilities, did her fiscal and commercial system allow to them full exercise and development. Though the restrictive policy has forced into premature existence large manufacturing interests in Germany, I am far from considering the creation of these interests, to the extent and in the direction in which they now exist, as a benefit or a blessing. The line is easily traced where advantage ends and mischief begins. Wherever German industry can produce manufactures able to compete with rival manufactures in a foreign market, or wherever there is a fair prospect of their being enabled to do so, her manufacturing capital and labour may be judiciously employed; but where her manufactures exist by the protection of enormous or prohibitory duties alone, and there is no prospect that, on the removal of that protection, they would stand self-supported, such manufacture must ultimately be a source of embarrassment and loss. Of such tendencies the loud complaints of the Saxon spinners are a striking example. The official Report states that the capital invested in spinning factories has not returned common interest to the proprietors,‡ and the largest spinning factory in Saxony is that of Becker and Schraps, of Khemnitz, with 18,600 spindles; the second that of Brothers Fiedler, and Lechla, of Scharfenstein, with 10,000. The importation of British cotton twist (paying duty) into Saxony in 1836 was 57,588 cwt.; in the following year it was 48,271 cwt.

The number of stocking-frames in Saxony was about 9,000 in 1815; it was estimated at 14,000 in 1831; at 18,000 in 1834; and at 20,000 in 1836. The number of master-workmen in 1831 was 7,165; of hired workmen 3,444; of apprentices 2,852; in all 13,461 persons. The number of frames in work was 13,481, and the average weekly gain per frame was 1 dol. 4 gr. = 3*s*. 4*d*. sterling.

In 1834 the official report states that a considerable rise in wages had taken place, which the increased demand for stockings seemed to justify.§ There is no branch of industry which seems more appropriate to Saxony than this. It requires only a small outlay of capital for the stocking-maker; his wooden frame is not expensive, the cost of his stock of cotton twist is small; he can associate the agricultural and manufacturing life, find the principal necessaries of existence in his own field and garden, and, out of his apparently inconsiderable gains can by habitual economy, lay aside a fair proportion. It may be said, in general,

* In the official report of 1831 the following Table is given, contrasting the state of the cotton manufactures in Saxony and France:—

	Saxony.	France.	Comparison as to Population.	Comparison as to Manufactures.	Hence Saxony has the advantage of
Spinning factories . .	84	220	1 to 21,333	1 to 2,619	8,147 to 1
Looms.	22,000	70,000		1 to 3,181	6,392 to 1
Stocking Frames . .	14,000	10,000		1.4 to 1	29,866 to 1

† Bericht, 1836, p. 17. ‡ Bericht, 1839, p. 44.

§ A complaint is alleged against the English custom-house that Saxon cotton stockings are compelled to pay 20 per cent. duty on the plea of their being needle-work, though the custom-house tariffs only allow a duty of 10 per cent. on cotton manufactures, to which cotton stockings obviously belong.

that the stocking-weavers of Saxony are in a state of progressively-increasing prosperity, and their condition is one of social felicity. Most of them are independent labourers, buying for themselves the raw materials and selling their manufactured stockings to a number of small collectors, who furnish the Khemnitz or the Leipzig markets. The improvement in the quality of Saxon hosiery is very remarkable, particularly in the shape of the stocking. The inferiority to the English consists mainly in the want of elasticity. The cheapness at which the lower qualities of stockings are produced is incredible. I saw some intended for the American markets, at 3*s*. 4*d*. per dozen.

The number of sheep in Saxony was estimated, in 1831, at between 600,000 and 700,000. An official return in 1834 gives the number 625,991, since which period there has been a considerable mortality in the flocks, and the whole amount is believed to be much diminished.

In 1831 there were in Saxony 58 establishments, with 44,886 spindles, employing 1715 adults and 407 children for the spinning of woollen yarn. Of these only two were worked by steam. In 1834 the number of woollen yarn spinning establishments was 103, with 58,646 spindles, employed in making thread yarn, and 14 establishments, with 19,044 spindles, making combed yarn; in all 77,690 spindles, being an increase in 3 years of $73\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In 1837 the number of woollen yarn spinning establishments was 126, with 71,086 spindles, and of combed yarn 18 establishments, with 30,765 spindles, making together 101,851 spindles, being an increase of $31\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. since 1834, and of 127 per cent. since 1831. The progress of the Saxon cloth manufactures in the 3 years from 1834 to 1837 is stated in the official report to be greater than in the 30 years preceding.* "A new spirit," it says, "seems infused into the woollen manufacturers, and the most active competition is created through the country." Great improvements have been introduced, not only in the fabric, but in the finish of woollen goods, particularly by the introduction from the Netherlands of a new steam-brushing machine.† The largest woollen yarn factory in Saxony is that of the Plattendorf Company with 8600 spindles.

The manufactories of Saxony in the year 1836 were—

229 Spinning factories (116 woollen, 113 cotton.)
38 Bleaching establishments.
30 Dying ditto.
1559 Manufacturing establishments.
- 216 wool:— 42 cloths, 14 cassimeres, 23 flannels, 29 merinos, 108 establishments for coarser goods.
- 477 linen:—33 large, 438 small.
- 870 cotton:—30 fine white cotton, 26 coarse white cotton, 35 coloured cotton, 779 small establishments.
- 2 silk manufactures.

278 Hosiery establishments.
125 Ribbon and lace ditto.
45 Printing ditto.
322 Lace, blond, &c.
2 Carpets.
10 Wax cloths.
6 Leather wares.
14 Wood wares.
8 Straw wares.
19 Tobacco and snuff.
7 Sugar (5 beet-root sugar 2 colonial sugar refineries.)
48 Iron works.
9 Works of other metals.
5 Earthenware and porcelain.
25 Chemical works.
18 Machine-making establishments.
17 Musical instrument.
66 Paper-makers.
19 Sundry manufactures.

2899 in all.

Much attention has been paid of late to the manufacture of machinery in Saxony, and several joint-stock companies have been established for the purpose. The Haubold establishment of Khemnitz preceded the establishment

* Bericht, 1839, p. 31. † Ib., p. 38.

of the Zoll Verein, but its operations were not successful, and it was compelled to apply to the government for pecuniary aid, which was granted. It became afterwards the property of a company with a capital of a million of dollars, under the name of the "Sächsischen Maschinenbau Compagnie," (Saxon Machine-making Company), and is said to be in a prosperous state. Other similar establishments have been founded, machines and models have been imported both from England and other countries, and English artisans have been engaged to give instruction to the Germans, and to undertake the superintendence of their works.

On the whole Saxony is the portion of Germany which has profited most by its connection with the Commercial League, for in Saxony manufacturing industry was most developed, and in the competition with other states of the League Saxony had the vantage ground. To her especially it has opened a market of 26,000,000 of consumers, and closed the gates to a great extent against foreign rivals. Saxony being far more advanced in manufacturing aptitude than most of the other states, was enabled at once to take up a predominant manufacturing position. A considerable rise in the cost of the necessaries of life followed the greater demand for labour, and of course pressed heavily on all that species of labour, for which the Zoll Verein created no demand. Much capital was suddenly disturbed and made less productive; much was misdirected to objects for which there was an artificial, but not a durable demand, or in which competition with other parts of the Zoll Verein, or with foreign countries, could not be profitably maintained.

One of the consequences of the spread of manufacturing industry within the Zoll Verein, will be to diminish the importance of the great German fairs, which have been for so many ages the periodical gathering-place of buyers and sellers, from the remotest regions. For the German producer being now in more immediate contact with the buyer and consumer than his foreign rival, and adopting more and more the habit of sending his travelling agents over all Germany, and even to foreign countries, will more readily and more regularly supply the wants of the population than they would be supplied from those marts which are only available at distant epochs; and in this way, too, German manufacturers, being on the spot, will more easily accommodate themselves to German tastes and fashions, and even create those tastes and fashions, than can be effected by the manufacturers of countries far removed; added to which, the increased facilities of intercommunication, lead to a more frequent arrangement of the necessities of supply and demand than were provided for by the periodical fairs.

The Table which follows shows, in a very emphatic manner, the gradual intrusion of German upon foreign manufactures; for while in the Frankfort fairs of 1832, foreign manufactures formed one-third of the whole amount, in 1836 they did not form one-sixth portion; and in the Naumberg fair, where the proportion was more than one-third, they have not been one-hundredth in the fairs of 1835-6.

FRANKFORT ON THE ORDER.

Years.	Fairs.	Weight of Goods.			Total Yearly Quantities.			Proportions.	
		Foreign.	National.	Totals.	Foreign.	National.	Totals.	Foreign.	National.
1832	Reminiscere	19,529	40,996	60,525	63,876	129,449	193,325	33·0	67·0
	Margaret	24,630	47,793	72,423					
	Martini	19,717	40,660	60,377					
1833	Reminiscere	18,900	40,377	59,277	58,514	131,353	189,867	30·8	69·2
	Margaret	22,745	48,174	70,919					
	Martini	16,869	42,802	59,671					
1834	Reminiscere	9,601	44,351	53,952	34,662	143,362	178,024	19·5	80·5
	Margaret	13,540	52,501	66,041					
	Martini	11,521	46,510	58,011					
1835	Reminiscere	11,561	44,718	56,279	33,513	143,260	176,773	19·0	81·2
	Margaret	12,592	53,682	66,274					
	Martini	9,360	44,860	54,220					
1836	Reminiscere	9,686	44,844	54,530	30,386	149,162	179,548	16·9	83·1
	Margaret	11,646	57,988	69,634					
	Martini	9,054	46,330	55,384					
				Naumberg					
1832	Spring	7,852	9,616	17,468	9,959	17,721	27,680	36·0	64·0
	Autumn	2,107	8,105	10,212					
1833	Spring	1,862	7,737	9,599	3,097	14,680	17,777	17·4	82·6
	Autumn	1,235	6,943	8,179					
1834	Peter Paul's Fair	710	10,724	11,434	710	10,724	11,434	6·2	93·8
1835	Ditto	20	6,927	6,747	20	6,727	6,747	·3	99·7
1836	Ditto	62	6,558	6,620	62	6,558	6,620	·9	99·1

The business done in the Leipzig fairs is immense. In Poelitz's Report to the Finance Department of Saxony, he estimates that goods to the amount of from 56 to 60 millions of dollars have changed hands during a single Easter fair. The trade in books alone is calculated at six millions of dollars.*

In Appendix (XXV.) I have given a Report on the Leipzig Michaelmas Fair of 1839, with which I have been favoured from Her Britannic Majesty's late Vice Consul, Dr. Beke.

The legislature of Germany has always given considerable facilities to the transaction of business at the different fairs, either by providing for the free transit of goods, or by levying smaller duties than are charged in ordinary importations.

All foreign goods, for example, which are imported into Leipzig for sale at the fairs, only pay duty when taken out for home consumption—they are allowed free circulation in the town for the purposes of sale—the different importers being debited for the amount of goods imported and credited as they are despatched to foreign countries, or the duty claimed when entered for home consumption. But while the demand for British manufactures, intended for exportation, has continued, that for consumption in Germany has greatly diminished. In cotton stuffs it is almost annihilated, and, as the reporter on the Leipzig fair states,—

"The exclusion of foreign manufactures, by the duties levied on them for home consumption, completely disturbed the ordinary channels of trade. Houses, which had been large importers of British goods, were compelled to give a new direction to their correspondence; those who continued to import, found it necessary to look out for foreign demand; and those who wished to maintain their old inland connexions had to substitute home-made for foreign manufactures in their warehouses."†

Though this state of things applies more particularly to the cotton trade, it is to a certain extent also true with reference to woollens, on the lower qualities of which the duty of 30 dols.=90*s.* per cwt., is really prohibitory.

In the Appendix (XXVI.) I have given the official amount of goods which have been allowed to be imported, duty free, from foreign fairs in the year 1837. They principally consist of woollen goods, of which 2606 cwt. were returned, 1519 cwt. going to Prussia, and 847 cwt to Saxony. Of 755 cwt. of cotton goods so returned, 364 belong to Saxony, and 203 cwt. to Prussia. Of 156½ cwt. silk goods, 108 cwt. were Prussian and 27 Saxon; and of 120 cwt. all silk, 64 cwt were Saxon and 55 Prussian.

The commercial interests of Frankfort-on-Maine have probably suffered more from the existence of the Commercial League than those of any portion of the confederated states; yet, situated as it is,—surrounded on all sides by states of the Union,—it could not preserve itself in absolute isolation, and was compelled, on the comparison of menaced and inevitable evils, to prefer those which were on the whole the least oppressive. At the period when the establishment of the Commercial Union was first discussed, the resistance of Frankfort-on-Maine was naturally strong; and the elements of discontent and hesitation were so widely spread among the smaller states of Germany, that it might not have been a very difficult task to have prevented the Zoll Verein from organizing itself at all, or certainly to have given to its tariff a more liberal tone. Frankfort has always depended much upon its fairs, and has suffered not only from the operation of circumstances which in Germany—as, indeed, in every part of the civilized world—has diminished the relative importance of fairs at stated periods, by the facilities created for daily and habitual intercourse,—but the trade of Frankfort especially—the trade of an entrepôt—a trade in manufactures carried on in a district not manufacturing—could not but seriously suffer, as, by the improved intercourse of our times, the seller is brought more immediately in contact with the producer. The whole tendency of commercial improvement—of free intercourse—of growing knowledge—is to bring about direct relations between the sources of supply and the exigencies of demand; and the Zoll Verein has, no doubt, greatly operated in removing many of the intervening instruments of communication, and placing the primary seller in more intimate connexion with the ultimate buyer.

* In an official Report it is stated that the average number of new books published is about 150 per week. They have amounted to 234. The number of persons engaged in the literary profession in Germany is reported to be about 18,000, independently of 4,000 translators from foreign languages.

† Thieriot, p. 41.

From some valuable reports made by our minister at Frankfort, Mr. Abercromby, it appears that at the Easter fair of 1839, the sale of English cotton goods had diminished about one-third as compared with the sales effected at the corresponding fair of 1838. He attributes this to the progress made by the German manufacturers, especially by large establishments created by shares, which are held by the most influential and opulent classes of the nobility, and who are consequently enabled to exercise a predominant influence over the legislation of the country. It may be doubted, however, whether such establishments—whose machinery of direction is costly, and necessarily imperfect, and in which the interests of the managers are but imperfectly associated with those of the shareholders—are at all favourable to cheap and successful production. In fact, great complaints are made of the pressure of small manufacturers, whose greater diligence, knowledge, and economy, generally enable them to distance large establishments, whose capital and machinery do not easily accommodate themselves to the uncertainties and changes of shifting demand.

Cotton manufactures of superior qualities have been hitherto enabled to maintain their ground at the Frankfort fair, and the demand for cotton yarns must be considered as increasing. But, in superior cotton prints, the French, always far in advance in the beauty and variety of their patterns, have of late so lowered their prices, as nearly to have excluded the competing British fabrics. In worsted goods the sales continue considerable, with a tendency to increase. Of cutlery, some of the superior British articles hold their ground; but of ordinary ware the demand is wholly supplied by German articles; and the same may be stated generally of articles of hardware. The Frankfort fair is that which peculiarly tests the state of German home demand. It is not visited, as that of Leipzig, by remote buyers from oriental and northern countries, but depends on domestic consumption for its prosperity. "The diminished attendance of the merchants at the Frankfort fairs has already been sensibly felt, as has been proved by the number of booths and shops that have remained untenanted. In the Braunfels, a building set apart exclusively for the accommodation of merchants attending at the fairs, and arranged for that purpose, a large portion of the stalls were unoccupied at the last fair; and those who attended hardly sold goods sufficient to cover the expense incurred."*

The Commercial League has anticipated, from its very origin, the union of other German states, the following stipulation being part of the Treaty:—

"In the case that other German states should convey a wish to form a part of the Zoll Verein, as created by the present treaty, the high contracting parties agree to give effect to that wish, in as far as it is consistent with the general interests of the league."

The writers in favour of the league have been anxious to point out to the excluded states the benefits of the union, particularly to Hanover, whose geographical position makes her adhesion to the union greatly desirable; and, were the tariff of the Zoll Verein lowered to the standard of the tariff of Hanover, the financial and commercial objections to her joining would lose much of their weight, and her junction would bring Brunswick with it, as these countries are already associated in a custom-house union.

None of the maritime kingdoms and states of Germany, with the exception of Prussia, form, nor are they likely to form for the present, part of the Commercial Union. Their duties are lower than those of the league; they have no manufactures to protect; they have no interest to create, equal to that which they would sacrifice (the interest of almost free trade) by joining the union, unless, indeed, by a wise and liberal policy, the tariffs of the league were made lower than those of the neighbouring states. Such a result would create a popular interest in its favour, would predispose the resisting districts to desire a union, would dispose foreign powers to look on the extension of the union with a friendly and encouraging eye, and would, of necessity, increase the power and influence of the whole confederation.

In fact, the lowering of the tariff of the Zoll Verein to a very moderate rate of duties could not fail to draw into the union, several of the states which have a present interest in remaining independent. Mecklenburg, for example—an agricultural country—could obtain from the Zoll Verein, as now organised, no compensation for the sacrifice which she would have to make in the purchase

* Mr. Abercromby's Report to Lord Palmerston.

of the dearer fabrics of Prussia and Saxony, instead of the cheaper fabrics which she imports from foreign countries. The league could give her no advantage of sale in the articles she produces sufficient to counterbalance the loss to which she would be subjected in the purchase of the articles she consumes. And this state of things exists in the provinces of Holstein and Schleswig, with the additional circumstance that, being part of a monarchy which is not German, political considerations would be added to financial and commercial in order to prevent their union with the Prussian League. A small portion of Hanover, in which manufactures have made progress, might be benefited by the accession of that country to the league; but the great interests of Hanover are agricultural, and her connexion with England, to which a large portion of her agricultural produce is exported, and whence she receives her principal supplies of manufactures for consumption, are circumstances likely to keep Hanover independent of the union. Brunswick and Oldenburg are allied with Hanover in a commercial league of their own, whose tariffs are less onerous to commerce than those of Prussia. The advantages which the Zoll Verein offers of a better fiscal organization, a more regular system of collection, the uniformity of money, weights, and measures, and the participation of that nationality which has so much recommended the league to the Germans in general, would not counterbalance the disadvantages of a heavier taxation, nor the surrender of the coast to a system more restrictive and illiberal than the present.

The adhesion of the Hanse Towns to the Commercial League, if accompanied by the sacrifice of the free trade policy, to which they are indebted for the great development of their commerce, would probably be injurious to the League itself.* The adjacency and accessibleness of such large markets as those of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck to the states of the Union—markets which the facilities of export and import have caused to be such great deposits of produce, especially raw and colonial—is to Germany itself an advantage not easily to be estimated; for it cannot be doubted that the supply of produce, and the general activity of commercial affairs would be very much repressed if under any custom-house system of taxation and control. Any diminution of the trade of the Hanse Towns—which are the natural outlets of German industry, and the natural inlets of German importations—would be reflected back on Germany itself, and the decline of that vast foreign commerce which is carried on by the Hanse Towns would be but poorly recompensed by a small advantage offered to the manufacturers of the Hanse Towns within the limits of the Zoll Verein. With free ports for the cheap and abundant supply of raw materials for German industry, allowing at the same time the economical exports of German produce, and with a low tariff giving effect to the original intention of levying a maximum duty of 10 per cent. on foreign manufacture, the transactions between the Zoll Verein and the Hanse Towns would become immense, and the system of each would be a benefit to the other.

In examining into the present position of the commercial League, and anticipating its future influences, the situation of the Hanse Towns is indeed entitled to special attention, especially as the question is now eagerly debated, whether it is or not for their interest to join the Union; and such a junction would have, no doubt, a great influence on the relations of the Zoll Verein with the whole commercial world.

The Hanse Towns cannot but be regarded with great interest and sympathy by all who desire to see commerce unfettered by restrictions,—unprotected by legislation. They have made and persisted in a bold experiment, and have had the recompense of a great, growing, and deserved prosperity.

The highest duty levied on imports in Hamburg is $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., *ad valorem* (wheat, wool, linen, twist, and many other articles, being wholly free). In Bremen it is $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; in Lübeck, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On exports at Hamburg the duty is $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.; in Bremen, $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; in Lübeck, nothing. The transit duty in Lübeck is from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in Bremen, 4 grotes=2*d.* per cwt. gross (but less on many articles), and in Hamburg there is none.†

Though so large a portion of the German coast, comprising Mecklenburg, Holstein, Hanover, and Oldenburg (the most western port of Prussia being

* Osiander, p. 151.

† For a condensed and very interesting account of the commercial policy of the Hanse Towns see Dr. Wurm's "Handels Politik der Hansestädte." Hamburg, 1839. Originally published in Brockhaus' "Conversations Lexicon der Gegenwart." Leipzig.

Stralsund,) is excluded from the League, the Hanse Towns alone present convenient outlets and inlets to the United States of the Union. But the Hanse Towns are not likely to form a part of the League, unless the whole of the coast were at the same time united; for it is obvious that any port which should be excluded would at once become the great free trade depôt for Germany. If Denmark refused to join the League, Altona would immediately enter upon the inheritance of Hamburg.* But so long as the Sound dues are levied, the interests of Denmark must be opposed to any measures which should facilitate the communication between the interior of Germany and the provinces, to the south of the Baltic. It is difficult to show in what manner the additional facilities obtainable by Hamburg within the regions of the Zoll Verein would counterbalance the sacrifices which the abandonment of her principles of free intercourse would entail on her relations with all the world besides. The Hanse Towns have no motive for change, from any financial consideration; they do not want the revenues which might be their portion in the appropriation of the whole receipts, and their portion would in no measure represent their contributions. Being most adjacent to the great exporting countries, they consume a far greater average amount of foreign commodities than do the remoter districts, whose revenues would be benefited by a consumption not their own. Paying more in proportion than any other members of the Union, they would be receiving less. But this, after all, is a secondary consideration: the first and the most interesting inquiry is—could the Hanse Towns preserve the present amount of their foreign trade—the sources of their strength and their opulence, if that trade were subject to the conditions of the Zoll Verein? All experience shows that they could not. The extent of benefit would be small—the amount of sacrifice large. With powers of independent legislation, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, must be in a better condition to treat with the Zoll Verein on matters of common interest, than if they formed parts of the League, in which their influence must be subordinate to stronger influences.

It has been often argued, that the Union of the Hanse Towns with the Zoll Verein—in other words the association of a strong political power with a great maritime interest, would give to Germany such a means of action by menaces and *reprisals*, as would force on other countries the adoption of a more liberal commercial legislation.† But it has been satisfactorily answered, that of all influences, that of hostile reprisals is the most perilous—the most uncertain—the most opposed to the peaceful tendencies of the times. A wise government is the first to abandon, and the last to adopt a system of *retortion*—for retortion is never entered on without perturbation and self-sacrifice—it brings into action the worst passions, and, in the pursuit of a temporary and doubtful good, often inflicts lasting and incurable evils.

Whatever facilities the Hanse Towns might obtain from the Zoll Verein, they can never be in a situation more favourable than that they now enjoy from direct intercourse with foreign countries. There is an immense difference between a bonding system and a system of perfect freedom, as to imports and exports. The mere formalities—with their expenses, and delays, and exactions—which must attach even to registration in an entrepôt, would, in the very active competition which exists in modern days, be sufficient to turn the tide of commerce to the ports where no such formalities exist.‡ Let the progress of the direct trade of Hamburg or Bremen in colonial produce be compared with that of towns having only a bonding system to recommend them. Even as compared with the growth of British trade—notwithstanding the double advantage which our manufactures offer of outward freight—it will be seen that the commerce of the Hanse Towns has spread more rapidly than our own; but if the trade in the bonding ports of Holland, France, or Italy be contrasted with that of the Hanse ports, the difference will be very obvious in favour of the latter.

* Dr. Wurm mentions that in 1828, on account of the raising the export duty to 1¼ per cent., goods to the amount of 7 millions Marks Banco which would have been shipped at Hamburg were forwarded through Altona.

† Für die Ausbreitung des deutschen Zoll Vereins bis an die Seegränze. 1838.

‡ This is strongly put by Osiander in his "Betrachtungen über den Preussischen Zoll Tariff." Stuttgart, 1837, p. 143, 146.

There is not much weight in the argument that Hamburg* would obtain a notable benefit in adhering to the League, by opening its markets to the numerous manufactures which are produced in Hamburg and its neighbouring district; it may well be doubted whether any of these manufactures would continue in a flourishing state, if the Zoll Verein duties were levied on the raw materials—the existing manufactures are the healthy growth of a system of free trade, and would probably languish and decay under protecting or tax-imposing tariffs.

It cannot be withal denied, that opinions in favour of joining the Union are spreading, particularly among the merchants and wealthier classes of Hamburg; but not among the citizens or *Bürgerschafft*, who have their property mostly invested in warehouses, whose value would be greatly lowered by an adherence to the Union, as it is probable no goods would be warehoused under the Union, except in government bonding stores. The *Bürgerschafft* is divided into five colleges, without a majority of which, any act of the senate fails to become law; and it is believed the colleges would put an immediate *veto* on any proposal that Hamburg should become an integral part of the Zoll Verein. Independently of the question of direct interest, Hamburg would not willingly surrender those principles of free trade,—import and export without duty,—which have so much contributed to her reputation and prosperity.†

The progressive increase of the Hamburg trade may be seen in the official returns of the weights of articles passing up the upper Elbe. The quantity in 1815 was 77,500,000 lbs.; in 1820, 119,500,000 lbs.; in 1830, 191,000,000 lbs.; and in 1838, 271,000,000 lbs. The whole weight of the transit trade on the Elbe at Hamburg, upwards and downwards in 1836-7, was 438,000,000 lbs. The number of sea-arriving vessels at Hamburg was, in—

Years.	Ships.
1765	771
1797	1820
1817	1200
1828	2125
1833	2206
1835	2204
1837	2209
1838	2382

The average import of raw-sugar, from 1829 to 1838, is above 91,000,000 lbs.; of coffee, 47,7500,000 lbs.; of cotton, 39,200 bales; of rice, 8,000,000 lbs.

In relation to the Zoll Verein, the interests of Bremen correspond with those of Hamburg.

Bremen imports tobacco very largely, especially from the United States. The quantity from 1829 to 1838 averages annually above 24,000,000 lbs.; of coffee in the same period, the average is 12,5000,000 lbs.; of sugar, 18,000,000 lbs.; train oil, 34,000 tons; rice, 3,750,000 lbs.; hides, 1,000,000; iron, nearly 5,000,000 lbs.; linseed, 13,000 tons. The average value of imports from 1829, in which the amount was 9,000,000 rix-dol., to 1838, when they reached nearly to 16,000,000, is 12,180,506 rix-dollars.

* Nebenius, p. 270.

† Since this Report was written, a Convention has been concluded between Hamburg and the Prussian Commercial League, giving the following facilities to trade:—

The advantages granted to the Netherlands by the Treaty of 21st January, 1839, on the introduction of lumps for refinings of refined sugars and of rice, and also the advantages on wines imported by the 6th Article of the Dutch Treaty, are conceded to the free city of Hamburg, which in return consents—1st. To allow, without duty, the export and import of (*a.*) linens, coloured linens mixed with cotton, linen and woollen rags, old and new linen clothes, yarn and twist of flax, hemp, and cotton; raw lamb and sheep wool. (*b.*) Wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, and rape seed. (*c.*) Unwrought copper and brass, old copper and brass for melting, copper and brass plates, raw zinc, iron and tin plates. (*d.*) Bullion and coins, unworked gold and silver, and gold and silver waste. (*e.*) Printed books, music and maps. (*f.*) Oil cakes, bark and bones, from and to the States of the Commercial Union, also free transit. 2nd. To allow, without import duty, the following goods, either to or from the States of the Union, from the 1st January, 1840—millet, pease, beans, linseed, vetches, spelt, annis, cummin, meal, madder, seed oil, arsenic, blue dyes, emery, gypsum, granite, mineral earths, mortar, millstones, red stones, smalts, potter's earth, trap, and quartz, rotten stone, fuller's earth, sulphur, zinc, lead, and coals. 3rd. That from the 1st January, 1840, the duty called "schilfszoll," levied on the Upper Elbe, shall not exceed two marks courant for vessels above 20 lasts of 6000 lbs., and one mark courant on vessels under 20 lasts. 4th. For these concessions the Prussian Commercial Union admits Hamburg to the benefit of the Dutch Treaty. 5th. Prussia engages to grant to the Hamburg wine trade every advantage given, or to be given, to the wine trade of Holland. The Convention is dated December 31, 1839.

The value of goods exported, which in 1827 was 6,630,000 rix-d., was 11,500,000 in 1837, of which nearly 3,500,000 was in linens. The sea-arrivals at Bremen were, in—

Years.	Ships.
1786	478
1796	1521
1817	1342
1827	894
1830	1334
1835	1085
1837	1755
1838	1765

The quantity of goods passing yearly the Upper Weser averages about 90,000,000 lbs.

In 1831 the governments of Hanover and Brunswick entered into a commercial convention, and in 1834 the tariffs were completed, which were to become common law. In 1836-7 the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Principality of Schaumberg Lippe joined the Hanover-Brunswick League, and a general system was established of the same export, import, and transit duties, abolishing all internal custom-houses, and allowing free circulation to all articles except salt, playing-cards, almanacks, and Oldenburg beer; the receipts to be divided according to the population.

The custom-house revenues of Hanover, which in 1820-1 were 373,962 rix-d. had reached 1,353,276 rix-d. in 1837-8; the whole amount of indirect taxes was at the former period 994,136 rix-d., and in the latter, 2,185,676 rix-d. The progress of the custom-house revenues has been—

Years.	Rix-Dollars.
1831-2	591,968
1832-3	594,824
1833-4	603,328
1834-5	696,448
1835-6	1,083,300
1836-7	1,198,437
1837-8	1,353,278

The estimated average value of the principal exports from Hanover, from 1826 to 1833, is from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 rix-d. Of these, linen is calculated at 1,800,000; raw wool at 500,000; wheat at the same amount; lead 60,000 cwt.; butter, 20,600 cwt.; rapeseed, 161,787 himten; hemp and flax, 14,000 cwt.; these are the leading articles. Of imports during the same period, the principal were, iron, 50,000 cwt.; corn, the same amount; coffee, 37,000 cwt.; molasses, 36,000 cwt.; train oil, 35,000 cwt.; raw sugar, 24,000 cwt.; refined sugar, 23,000 cwt.. In 1838 the leading imports were, iron, 82,688 cwt.; wine, 70,161 cwt.; tobacco, 49,445 cwt.; coffee, 48,290 cwt.; sugar, 40,360 cwt.; raw sugar, 18,353 cwt. In 1835-6 the importation of cotton twist was 1772 cwt.; it was 2572 in the following year. Of cotton manufactures, 2861 cwt., in 1835-6, and 3400 cwt. in 1836-7; of woollen, 3780 cwt. in 1835-6, 3808 cwt. in 1836-7, and 3707 in 1837-8. The weight of all articles imported in 1835-6 was 1,994,715 cwt.; in 1836-7, 1,819,433 cwt.

Hanover possesses 422 ships, containing about 15,000 lasts, or 27,000 tons; about one-half is engaged in foreign trade, and the other in domestic navigation.

The arrivals and departures in the Aurich district, comprising the following ports, Halte, Weener, Leer, Ditzum, Emswachtschiff and Hatzum, Oldersum, Petkum, Emden, Larrelt, Greetsyhl, Norden, Norddeich, Nessmersyhl, Westerakkumersyhl, Bensersyhl, Neuharrlingersyhl and Karolinensyhl were as follows:—

* The following are the countries of their manufacture:—

Silesia	936,000	
Hanover	1,059,000	
Saxony	587,000	3,445,000 rix-d.
Prussia and Westphalia	471,000	
Hesse	254,000	
Lipsia	138,000	

Years.	Arrivals.				Departures With Domestic Produce.	
	Hanoverian.	Foreign.	Total.	Above 50 Lasts.	Hanoverian.	Foreign.
1826	2594	575	3169	74	1062	307
1827	2713	475	3188	173	1117	234
1828	2708	475	3203	137	1106	228
1829	2513	443	2956	98	1058	204
1830	2522	459	2981	119	1008	224
1831	2501	41	2912	146	963	181
1832	2682	354	3036	125	1139	174
1833	2801	810	3611	168	1097	393
1834	2812	507	3319	95	1046	237
1835	2669	579	3248		1153	345
1836	2769	631	3488	Not reported.	1241	381
1837	3082	568	3656		1293	324
1838	3013	511	3524		1307	293

The following returns shows the nationality of the vessels :—

Years.	Hanoverian.	Dutch.	Oldenburg.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Danish.	Prussian.	Swedish.	British.	Total.
1826—7	2713	245	71	..	5	100	..	4	50	3188
1827—8	2708	209	61	6	10	148	2	6	53	3203
1828—9	2513	149	82	..	13	86	..	4	109	2956
1829—30	2519	193	70	..	4	94	17	3	78	2978
1830—1	2504	168	70	..	13	67	9	1	83	2915
1833—4	2812	290	77	..	2	47	4	6	43	3281
1835	2669	327	160	..	2	48	..	..	42	3248
1836	2679	344	177	..	4	38	..	3	44	3289
1837	3082	277	109	..	..	41	..	4	77	3610
1838	3058	243	144	1	2	23	..	2	68	3541

The arrivals and departures from Emden are as follow :—

	Arrivals.							Departures.			
Years.	Total.	Hanoverian.	Foreign.	From 2 to 20 lasts.	From 20 to 50 lasts.	From 50 to 100 lasts.	Above 100 lasts.	Laden.	Hanoverian.	Foreign.	Total.
1750	738	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	..	..	382
1784	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	482	..	..	568
1815	689	..	..	..	..	..	..	341	..	..	348
1816	797	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	..	..	407
1817	790	..	..	..	..	..	..	418	..	..	372
1827	808	579	229	286	398	94	30	387	280	141	421
1828	829	614	215	331	413	61	24	419	303	107	410
1829	694	554	140	263	365	43	23	326	292	76	368
1830	700	534	166	257	354	70	19	323	278	99	377
1831	695	543	152	198	393	74	10	345	259	91	350
1834	787	657	130	418	315	38	16	410	313	69	377
1835	744	627	117	In all 15,245 lasts.				344	333	67	409
1836	751	662	89	,, 19,150 ,,				357	352	42	394
1837	776	653	123	,, 18,399 ,,				386	329	61	390
1838	653	562	91	,, 16,186 ,,				30	297	56	353

While the shipping importance of Emden has thus diminished, that of Leer has increased. The arrivals and departures were—

Arriaals.								Departures.			
Years.	Total.	Hanoverian.	Foreign.	From 2 to 20 lasts.	From 20 to 50 lasts.	From 50 to 100 lasts.	Above 100 lasts.	Laden.	Hanoverian.	Foreign.	Total.
1817	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	..	..	..
1821	326	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..
1827	858	797	61	562	289	7	..	424	406	28	434
1828	780	677	103	525	240	15	..	356	375	49	234
1829	764	642	122	549	212	2	1	351	350	63	413
1830	808	697	111	539	244	25	..	401	346	61	407
1831	828	687	141	554	258	11	5	401	353	74	497
1834	918	746	172	661	254	3	..	457	375	86	461
1835	890	631	259	In all 14,435 lasts.				399	325	166	491
1836	1,064	765	299	,, 17,202 ,,				468	398	198	596
1837	1,160	913	247	,, 18,675 ,,				533	485	142	627
1838	1,113	880	233	,, 18,759 ,,				515	464	133	597

At the port of Norden there entered and departed—

1828	187	148	39	87	92	8		89	84	14	98
1838	239	210	29	In all 4,435 lasts.				108	112	19	131

At Halte—

1828	352	288	64	229	99	24		156	150	46	196
1838	266	200	66	In all 5,063 lasts.				113	101	52	153

At Weener—

1828	83	79	4	41	38	4		48	54	1	55
1838	99	96	3	In all 2,067 lasts.				48	49	2	51

The Hanoverian Tariff is dated 21st April, 1835, and is generally of a liberal character. The duties are for the most part established per cwt., and on the principal articles of British production are as follow:—

	Dol.	Gr.	Sterling. s.	d.	
Cotton Yarn, unbleached	2	2	= 3	1½	per cwt.
,, bleached, untwisted	2	2	6	3	
,, thread dyed	6	6	18	9	
Cotton manufactures of all sorts	12	12	37	6	
Woollen yarn, undyed	3	3	9	5	
,, dyed and twisted	4	4	12	6	
Woollen manufactures, coarse	6	6	18	9	
,, fine	12	12	37	6	
Linen goods, coarse, unbleached	1	1	3	1½	
,, coarse, bleached printed, or prepared	8	8	25	0	
,, other sorts	12	12	37	6	
Silk manufactures	12	12	37	6	
Coarse iron wares	2	2	6	3	
Fine ditto	6	6	18	9	
Iron bars, bolts, &c.	1	1	3	1¼	
Copper, sheets, &c.	1	12	4	6	
Lead	1	1	3	1½	
Coffee	3	3	9	5	
Raw sugar	1	8	4	0	
Sugar, refined, and all other, and all other sorts	3	3	9	5	
Beer, all sorts	0	16	2	0	
Wheat and other grain	1⅓ g. gr. pr himten				
Glass manufacture, common	2	2	6	3	per cwt.
,, fine	6	6	18	9	
Machinery, coarse, cast	0	18	0	2	
,, forged	2	2	6	3	
,, fine ditto	6	6	18	9	
Earthen wares, common { white	1	1	3	1½	
Earthen wares, common { coloured	4	4	12	6	
,, porcelain	16	16	50	0	
Tobacco, raw	1	1	3	1½	
,, manufactured	6	6	18	9	

In 1795, according to Dr, Reden,* Hanover possessed 1,061,205 sheep, and each sheep was estimated to produce 2lbs. of wool yearly. In 1838 the number of sheep was calculated at 1,611,284 of which about one-eighth part were

* Das Königsreich Hanover statistisch beschrieben. Hanover, 1839. An excellent work, from which I have largely drawn.

merinos. The prices paid for wool in the Hanover markets in 1836 were, merinos per 100 lbs.=103·111 lbs. English, 80 to 93 rix-d.; second quality 60 to 78 rix-d.; marsh sheep's wool 34 to 53 rix-d.; ordinary 20 rix-d. Most of the common wools are consumed in the country.

Of raw iron the production has increased about 50 per cent., since 1826, when the whole amount was 61,562 cwt.; in 1838 it was 97,916 cwt.; though, in 1837, it amounted to 117,908 cwt.

Notwithstanding the almost total absence of a protecting duty on cotton manufactures (the import levied is only from 1 dol. 1 gr. to 2 dol. 2 gr.= 3*s.* 2*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.), Hanover has, within the last six years, made considerable progress in this important branch of industry. The low price of labour is the ground-work of its success, as in many of the districts of Hanover from 3 to 4½ g. gr.=4½*d.* to 6*d.*, is the value of daily labour, and in others it is as low as 2½ g. gr.=3¾*d.* Power looms have been introduced into Hanover in the course of the present year. There are about 600 hand-looms at work.

There are 1,150 looms engaged in woollen weaving, the wool being wholly furnished by the country. The tariff of 1835 established two duties for foreign woollens, one of 6 dol. 6gr. on common quality, and of 12 dol. 12 gr. on all finer qualities; but the law of 19th April, 1838 raised the duty to 12 dol. 12 gr. on all woollens, except those undyed or unfinished, or in which wool is mixed with other materials, and which now pay 9 dol. 9 gr.

In the Kingdom of Hanover there are 4,946 looms employed in the weaving of linens, of which 3,842 are in the open country, 758 in villages, and only 346 in towns. In 1826 the value of the linen produced was 968,700 rix-dol.; in 1838 it was 1,856,238 rix-d. The quantity is not reported previous to 1830, when it was 11,229,154 ells. In 1831 it was 19,935,898 ells. It should not be forgotten that the duty on foreign linens in Hanover, on the common qualities, is only 8 dol. 8 gr.=24*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., and, on the finest, 12 dol. 12 gr.=37*s.*; while the duties under the Commercial Union are 11 dol.=33*s.* and 22 dol.= 66*s.* per cwt.

I cannot avoid remarking here, for it redounds greatly to the honour of the Hanoverians, that, in reference to this most important branch of industry, whose present production is estimated by their best authorities at two-and-a-half millions of dollars, a protective system has not been suggested for its encouragement. Wishes have been expressed for the improvement of flax cultivation and flax dressing, for the establishment of spinning schools, the extension of mechanical improvements, the introduction of changes in the manufacture of linen threads and stuffs, the teaching of a better system of weaving, the introduction of other raw materials to be mingled with flax, the improvement of bleaching by chemical instruction, of printing and dyeing, of finishing machinery, the removal of all impediments to the circulation and trade in flax, hemp, and linens, security for honesty in the artizan, impediments to the export of oakum, friendly treaties with other nations, but the exclusion of foreign linens by heavy duties is not demanded.*

There is a general misunderstanding abroad as to the necessary conditions for forming a part of the commercial confederation; and countries have been spoken of—such as Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and even France—as being disposed to form a part of this great league, and being engaged in negociation for this purpose. But, by its fundamental organization, no states but those of Germany can be admitted into the league. The 39th article of the treaty stipulates only for the admission of *German* states; and it is as a German power, recognised and voting at the German Diet, as Sovereign of Luxemburg, that the King of Holland has applied for its aggregation to the union.

The conditions of its accession are not yet arranged, as the subject presents no small difficulty, from the geographical situation of Luxemburg, and from its forming an integral part of the Dutch dominions. The extension of the custom-houses of the Zoll Verein to the Luxemburg frontier, would impede the commercial communication between different portions of the Dutch kingdom; while, on the other hand, if Dutch custom-houses are established on the Luxemburg territory, their establishment is inconsistent with its adhesion to the Zoll Verein. Luxemburg obviously cannot belong to both under the existing tariff.

The duties of the Duchy of Mecklenburg are levied in the tariff published in Rostock, 1748, under the title of *Accise Rolle*, being the result of a con-

* Reden i., 365, 366.

vention between the duchy and the city of Rostock; they average, including town dues, contribution, and bridge charges, about 3 per cent. The general rate of calculation is 9 pfennings per rix-d., *i. e.* about 5-8*d.* on 3*s.* Some articles are charged differently. Lead pays 9 schillings, equal to about 6¾*d.* per schiffpfund of 2½ cwt. Iron, 5 schillings, equal to 3¾*d.* per ditto. Brandy, 1 r. 24 sch. equal to 4*s.* 6*d.* per ditto. Corn, inwards, 24 sch. equal to 1*s.* 6*d.*; outwards, 36 sch. equal to 2*s.* 3*d.* per last. Manufactures generally, 9 pfennings per rix-d., being somewhat less than 2 per cent. British salt, 3 sch., equal to 2½*d.* per ton. Foreign Tobacco, 12 sch., equal to 9*d.* per cwt. French Wine, R. 1, 36 per hogshead, equal to 5*s.* 3*d.*, the 13th hogshead free. Goods coming for sale wholesale to the fairs, pay 9 pfennings, equal to ⅝*d.* per rix-d. Goods for retail, 1 sch., or ¾*d.* per rix-d. Linen goods brought by strangers from the Tyrol, &c., 2 sch., or 1½*d.* per rix-d: the same on glass brought by travellers. Jews are admitted to sell at the Easter fairs only, on payment of 2 schillings per rix-d.; on no other occasion is a Jew to be admitted except as a buyer of goods. The convention provides that these duties shall never be elevated; they are payable on national ships whether for home or foreign account; half is to be added for shipments on foreign ships for foreign account, except on butter, cheese, and bacon. Goods exported on foreign ships for home account, shall pay 16 schillings, equal to 1*s.* per last; but goods so imported pay the ordinary rate. The town of Rostock guarantees to the Duke of Mecklenburg a sum of 16,000 rix-d. yearly, as the minimum produce of the tariff. Our consul writes that to these duties must be added,—

1. Town dues, amounting to one halfpenny in the dollar (one in ninety-six). On corn, and a few other articles, the town dues are equal to the half of the custom-house duties.

2. Contribution, half per cent. (sometimes three-sevenths and sometimes four-sevenths per cent., according to the wants of the Receptur Casse); on corn, 6 sch. and 8 sch. per last.

3. Bridge money (wharfage), 4 sch. per last, equal to 2 tons.

The town dues are 50 per cent. higher on goods imported in non-privileged ships.

In Wismar a different tariff exists, and in the county towns the duty on all articles (with the exception of spirituous liquors) is 1¼ in the dollar, and contribution the same as in Rostock.

Upon the whole, the duties in Mecklenburg, on an average, amount to about 3 per cent.

Holland is the first, and hitherto the only, country which has entered into a commercial treaty with the Zoll Verein. The treaty will be found at length in the Appendix (XXVII). Its principal stipulations are to admit into Holland from any of the states of the Zoll Verein—

Wine at 10 Dutch cents per hectolitre, instead of 20 from other states.
Grain at a reduction of 10 per cent. on existing duties.
Stones at 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of 6 from other states.
Timber at 25 cents (Netherlands) per ton, instead of 50 from other states.
Stuffs, silks, and ribbons, at 2 florins per kilo., instead of 4 florins from other states.
Hosiery, lace, &c., at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, „ 10 ditto
Cutlery and small wares, at 3 per cent. „ „ 6 per cent.

While the Prussian League allows—

Butter, Cheese, Oxen and bulls, Cows and heifers } at half the existing duties, or duties to be hereafter established.
Lump sugar at half the present tariff per cwt.
Refined „ at 10 rix-d. per cwt.; and
Rice at 2 „ „

But the reduction of duties on sugar and rice has been made general by the tariff of 1840-2; reserving, however, to the Prussian government the right of stipulating for concessions from the governments whose sugar and rice are admitted at the reduced duty.

It would not be for the interest of the Zoll Verein to divert into Dutch ports the imports of nearly a hundred millions of lbs. of sugar which are annu-

ally imported into Hamburg,* and paid for, for the most part, in the productions of Germany. The importations of Holland will primarily and principally be from her own colonies; to which, under the encouragement of her differential duties, the payment will be made, as far as may be, in Dutch exports. Any diminution of the imports of sugar into Hamburg must infallibly lessen the exports of German manufactures from Hamburg, and would therefore operate unfavourably to the substantial interests of the Zoll Verein.

The demand for foreign produce is the great quickener of national industry; and there can be no doubt that the commercial activity of the Hanse Towns has been one of the most effective elements of German prosperity.†

One of the objects proposed to herself by Holland in the Dutch Treaty is the increased importation of raw sugar, for the purpose of refining in Holland. The treaty establishes a differential duty of 1 florin per cwt. on refined sugar, and of 5½ florins on lump. The colonial trade has become in Holland an object of great interest and attention, and, through the operation of its Handels Maatschappij, Holland has already become the principal importer of coffee,‡ and is making a great struggle to occupy a similar position in the import of sugar. But as Hamburg has been hitherto the principal sugar-market on the European continent, the treaty with Holland has been regarded by the Hamburgers with a very unfavourable eye. It is, however, understood that the reduction of duty on sugar within the Zoll Verein will be general to all nations. The financial question, and the necessity for fiscal reasons of checking the extension of home-made beet-root sugar, are considerable motives for diminishing the amount of duty.

Still the sugar exporters of Holland possess, in consequence of her legislation, an advantage over the sugar exporters of other countries, inasmuch as Holland allows, in the shape of bounty on refined sugars, a considerably greater amount than she receives on the import of the raw sugar.

The following statement shows the state of the custom-house laws in Holland:—

Excise duty on raw sugar in the Netherlands:—		
Per 100 kils. . . .		f.13 50
25 per cent. additional . . } Together 38 per cent. .		5 13
13 „ „ syndicate . . }		
		f.18 63
Stamp duty, 10 per cent.		1 87
		f.20 50
Ditto on refined sugar-candy and melis:—		
Per 100 kils. . . .		f.22 0
38 per cent. as above .		8 36
		f.30 36
10 per cent. do. .		3 4
		f.33 40
Ditto on lumps:—		
Per 100 kils. . . .		f.21 0
38 per cent. as above .		7 98
		f.28 98
10 per cent. do. .		2 90
		f.31 88

The refiner is debited for the excise on the raw material, and allowed a term of seven months' credit, to balance the account by exporting it in the refined state, at the rate of 62 kilogrammes refined for 100 ditto raw.

The least quantity allowed to be imported or exported on these conditions is as follows:—

* The importation of sugar into Holland in 1836 was 112,000,000 lbs. of which more than 60,000,000 were imported from Batavia.

† A curious fact is remarked on by Dr. Kirchenpauer, "Der Handels Tractat von 21 Januar, 1839," (Hamburg), that while the exports from Java have mounted progressively from 16,000,000 of florins in 1828, to 40,000,000 in 1836, the imports into Java have continued stationary at about 18,000,000 of florins, of which about half is European produce or manufactures.

‡ The importations of coffee into Holland were—

		Bales.	Chests.
From Dutch colonies, in	1836	457,403	693
„ „	1837	601,584	789
From other ports, in	1836	56,424	352
„ „	1837	32,189	306

Raw sugar, on exportation,	200 kils.	Importation,	500 kils.
Melis and lumps	„ 200	„	
Candy	" " 100	„	

The tares allowed by the customs are:—

On chests from the Havana	13 per cent.
„ „ Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, and the East Indies	18 „
„ „ Other places	15 „
On casks	14 „
„ baskets	10 „
„ mats, sacks, and bags	5 „

Calculation:—Excise on

100 lbs. raw	f.20 50.	62 lbs. refined melis	f.20 70
		80 „ „ „	26 72

Thus the excise on sugar in Holland amounts, with the additional cents, to f.20 50 for 100 kilogrammes of *raw* sugar of all kinds.

The indemnification, on exportation to foreign countries, is fixed as follows; for refined:—

100 kils. melis or candy	f.33 40
100 „ lumps	31 80

If from 100 kilogrammes of raw sugar the refiner makes 85 kilogrammes of refined, he has a premium on 20 kilogrammes, which in Holland amounts to f.6 17.

One important reason why Holland is able to export refined sugar on more advantageous terms than England, principally arises from the fact, that whilst in Holland all raw sugar may be refined at the same rate of duty, without distinction of quality or origin, the English refiner is confined to that of the British colonies, as foreign sugar pays a much higher duty: the Dutch refined sugar is, on that account, much cheaper; so that considerable shipments of it are made to the Mediterranean, for English account.

Holland has, moreover, a home vent for her molasses, which is a great advantage for the use of brown sugar in the refineries. This is also a reason why the Germans cannot refine from raw sugar, and are therefore obliged to give the preference to the use of lumps.

In Belgium the excise and bounty on sugar are nearly the same as in Holland; but, possessing no sugar mart, she cannot compete with Holland. Hamburg and Bremen, though in the possession of one, cannot vie with Holland in that respect, owing to the want of a bounty on exportation.

The proportion of raw to refined sugar in Holland is as follows:—

The refiner is debited for excise on every 100 lbs. Netherlands (or kils.) of raw sugar with . . . . . f.13 50 Ns.

This quantity produces, of candy or loaf-sugar,	70 lbs. at f.22	0=	f.15 40
And of bastards	20 „	13 50=	2 70
Thus he receives back			f.18 10
And has been debited for			13 50
Leaving therefore an advance of			f.4 60

in favour of the refiner. This calculation is made without the additional cents, which only come under consideration when any payment is made.

It would appear, in fine, that while the British allowance on lumps for waste is 22 per cent.,—inasmuch as our calculation estimates that 100 lbs. of raw sugar shall give 78 per cent. of lumps for drawback,—the Dutch allow 35 per cent., grounding their estimate on a return of 65 per cent. for lumps. Of best refined sugar the English estimate is under 69 per cent., and that of Holland 59 per cent., both representing a large benefit in favour of the Dutch sugar refiner.

The motives of Holland for entering into the treaty of commerce with the Commercial League, and into the Reciprocity Navigation Treaty with Prussia, both of which are given in Appendix (XXVIII.), are so well explained in her Majesty's Consul at Rotterdam, Sir A. Ferrier's Remarks (see Appendix XXIX.), that they require no further elucidation. There will also be found, presented by the same intelligent authority, a statement of the imports and exports to and from Germany, at Rotterdam, for the year 1838.

Belgium is less dependent on foreign trade than Holland, as both its manufactures and agriculture are in a better condition to provide for the wants of the people. Belgium, therefore, has less to receive and to offer to neighbouring countries in the way of interchange. But, pressed as she has been by the prohibitory tariffs of France, there has been a growing disposition on the part of the Belgians to come to some understanding with Prussia; and it is very probable mutual modifications of the tariffs for the promotion of the trade between the two countries will be ultimately brought about. Even now the comparison between the duties imposed by the tariffs of the Zoll Verein and those of France are in almost every particular in favour of the former; and the very great facilities created by the extensive lines of railways in Belgium, and which now extend to the Prussian frontier, will greatly tend to increase personal and commercial intercourse. Antwerp will no doubt become an important depot for providing a large portion of Germany with ultra-European articles; but the extent of its transactions must depend on the facilities, greater or less, which Belgian legislation may give to commerce.

The hostile tariffs of France were not without their influence upon those of the Zoll Verein; for not only does French legislation absolutely prohibit the introduction of most foreign manufactured articles, but it even charges heavy duties on many of the raw materials which the Prussian provinces on the Rhine might supply for manufacture in France. A long line of adjacent frontier where heavy duties are levied on one or on both sides, creates a vast field for fraudulent commerce, which can only be partially checked by the greatest cautions or the severest penalties, to say nothing of the unfriendly feelings which are always generated by a repulsion of those benefits which intercommunication brings with it.

France, by her prohibitory system, has legislated against the extension of her foreign trade, and has denied to herself a large portion of the advantages which her soil, her industry, her wealth, and her inventive genius would have obtained for her by a wider intercourse with foreign countries. Nowhere has capital been more violently wrested from its natural tendencies—nowhere is so much production upon sandy foundation—nowhere has there been so great a waste of national resources—nowhere have the consuming many been called upon to make such sacrifices to the manufacturing few—and nowhere, in spite of all legislation, have the attempts of monopoly been crowned with less success. For one prohibition has been the necessary cause of another—one protective duty has generated another—until a great portion of the productive powers of the country, instead of depending on themselves—instead of being supported by any innate vitality—look to tariffs and legislation for their security, and to a continuity of a system which shall continue to diminish the natural wealth or to prevent its full development—to circumscribe foreign commerce, and levy grievous indirect burdens on the whole mass of the people. For the tariffs of France, professing for their justification the legislation of England, have outdone their teachers, and seem to have adopted, almost without modification, the anti-commercial policy of providing at home whatever can be provided, careless of comparative cost. And this system has descended even to the importation of raw materials, to coals and iron, and to many of the most important elements of manufacturing production. All branches of manufacture have in turn been forced into a false position. The cutler has demanded prohibition because foreign steel is excluded—the maker of steel on account of the prohibitory duties on foreign iron—the iron-master on account of the heavy imposts on coal—and each, in turn, has assisted the other in fitting and rivetting the fetters which enchain the whole. Meanwhile, the sinister interest is strengthened, property is involved, and labour is entangled in a circle of vicious action; and while the dangers accumulate, so do the difficulties.

The relations of France with the Zoll Verein might be very much extended by a mutual lowering of the tariffs; and there seems, happily, on both sides a disposition to accomplish a purpose so desirable. The demand from France would principally affect the agricultural produce of Germany, such as corn, cattle, wool, &c., while France would supply many manufactures, particularly those connected with the fashions, wines, &c. It would seem incredible that, with the adjacency of frontiers between France and the countries of the League, the intercourse should be so circumscribed.

One of the principal articles consumed in Germany, of the produce of France, is wine (of which 16,000 hogsheads were imported in 1839 in the port of Stettin alone), the annual importation being estimated at about 32,000 hogsheads, of the value of 1,600,000 dollars. The duty on wine is 8 dollars per cwt., and its amount is much complained of by the wine-growers of France: the same duty is levied on all qualities. The whole amount of imports from France into the Zoll Verein is calculated at about six millions of dollars, while the legitimate exports into France are represented not to exceed two millions of dollars, through Hamburg and Stettin, and about a similar amount by the land frontier. As it is very difficult to trace the origin of the articles imported by land into France, all estimates must be approximations only. There is, however, throughout the southern German states a desire to extend commercial relations with France, and to induce the French government to liberate its tariffs.

The intercourse between the states of the Prussian League and those which compose the Austrian empire is, of course, greatly restricted by the hostility of their tariffs, and an undefined commercial and political rivalry, originating perhaps in their geographical position,—their social habits and institutions,—their varieties of race and language, all creating many opposed interests and purposes. It is well known, however, that some of the states which now form a part of the Prussian League were willing to have confederated with Austria, had Austria shown a readiness to modify her system to a more general German interest. How so valuable an opportunity of associating her commercial policy and strengthening her political influence with neighbouring states was allowed to pass by unheeded, has never yet been fully explained. But Prussia profited by the hesitation of Austria, leaving to Austria, however, one only instrument of greater commercial influence,—namely, that of reducing her tariffs to rates lower than those of the Zoll Verein. Such a step, dictated by true policy, would at once place Austria in a situation of superiority, and draw to her ports and markets a large increase of foreign trade. In some few respects her tariffs are lower than those of the Prussian League, as for example, on wheat, which pays only $22\frac{1}{2}$ kr. per cwt., which is equal to about 2*s.* per English quarter, while in the Prussian states the average duty is 12 dols. per scheffel, equal to about 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. But the general character of the Austrian tariffs is far less favourable to commercial relations. The late changes in the Austrian tariff, though they have not so lowered the rates as to allow any considerable importation of foreign manufactures, have removed one great abuse, by destroying those privileges and monopolies as to importations, which admitted goods only under special authority at the regulated duties,—so that a party even willing to pay the tax imposed, was not allowed to import an article without a particular license to do so, and then not for sale. That Austria is in a condition to lower her tariffs on many articles, even had she in view the interests of her manufacturers alone, is obvious from the fact, that large quantities of Bohemian and Moravian wares are exported to foreign countries. In others the exhorbitancy of the duties leads to numberless frauds, and the activity of the contraband trade on the frontier is the best evidence of a vicious and pernicious system. It is sorely to be regretted that the liberality of the transit-system of Austria is not transferred to her tariffs. By a great reduction in these she would advance the substantial interests of Germany, and a large portion of German imports would flow through Austrian channels.

There would be a large importation through the Russian ports of the Baltic, for the supplying of the adjacent Russian and Polish provinces, were not the Russian tariff so unfriendly to importation. The prohibitory policy has obtained such an ascendancy in the custom-house system of Russia, and so many restrictions and difficulties are connected with the importation of goods through the Prussian frontier, that commercial relations, instead of extending themselves in that direction, are dwindling away. Great complaints are daily made of the annoyances and vexations to which commerce is exposed.

As, however, no small portion of Russian produce finds its outlet through Prussian ports, it would soon be the obvious interests of Russia to cultivate friendly relations with the Zoll Verein. Reprisals against Russia could not but be seriously detrimental to her trading interests, and it is said they

have more than once been seriously discussed. But it may be hoped that under better influences than those of ill-will, some changes may be introduced into the fiscal legislation of Russia,—and that its widely extended markets may be made more accessible to the foreign trader. A country less adapted than Russia for the creation of a forced and premature manufacturing interest can hardly be conceived. Possessing a boundless extent of uncultivated land—a scanty population—but addicted to agricultural pursuits, the markets of the world for its raw produce,—no means could more retard its general prosperity than that of drawing the capital of the country into unnatural engagements. A sound political economy applied to the great capacities of Russia would give wide diffusion to her productive elements, but to cramp and confine them by erroneous legislation is to deny to Russia the benefits obtainable from other countries, and to reduce to their lowest level the aptitudes she herself possesses. Nothing can more strikingly exhibit the errors of her commercial policy than the fact that, with a territory almost unlimited, her people should on more than one occasion have been visited by famine, so that lands, formerly capable of supplying other countries from their excessive production, have become insufficient to feed their own inhabitants.

It has been strongly urged in Prussia* that a modification of the Corn Laws in England, which should admit wheat from the ports of the Zoll Verein, would infallibly compel Russia to liberalize her tariffs, for that the possessors of land in Russia and Poland would never allow the government to deny to them the privileges possessed by their Prussian neighbours,—and would insist on the admission of British manufactures as a fair return for the export of corn and timber. That the transit of goods to Asiatic lands might open new and extensive fields to Russian commerce is also a subject well worthy of attention. Denying this transit is only to offer advantages to the furthest parts of the Mediterranean,—but it is not to create a demand for the manufactures of Russia. It has been urged upon Russia† that her resistance to the transit of foreign commodities through her territories is to exclude herself from that natural, political influence which accompanies extended commercial transactions,—an influence which is at the same time mighty and beneficent—but to estimate which would presume the existence of a generous and an enlightened policy. Well may it, however, be doubted if the manufactures of the Zoll Verein would be greatly benefited by facilities of transport over the Russian territory, unless these manufactures be such as recommend themselves by their cheapness—and cheapness of production is incompatible with a protective system. The increased exports to Turkey and Syria for the consumption of inner Asia are striking evidence of the impolicy of Russian legislation.

The liberal commercial policy of Switzerland has not been without its influence on the Zoll Verein, and led to a treaty with Bavaria and Wurtemberg, which terminated in January 1835, stipulating for the introduction of a certain quantity of manufactures at a low duty. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, have by government orders given sundry facilities to Swiss trade. On the 30th November 1835, Wurtemberg admitted the export and import of wheat, timber, raw dye-woods, honey, roots, dry fruit, and unbleached wax, duty free. Wine, the production of the Lake of Constance, at a diminution of 50 kr. per cwt., and the import of Swiss cheeses at half the ordinary rate of duty. The permission to import a given amount of manufactures generally is withdrawn, but Neufchatel is allowed to import 1,272 cwt. of printed cottons, and 40,000 bottles of Swiss champagne at $\frac{2}{5}$ of the tariff duty. There have been in some of the German Cantons of Switzerland, wishes expressed to join the Commercial Union,—but the general feeling of Switzerland is so strongly in favour of commercial liberty,—and the results of that commercial liberty have been so strikingly beneficial that it may be hoped her happy experience will preserve her from the bad effects of a protective system, and serve as an encouragement for the modification of the protective policy of other lands.

I have pointed out, in more than one part of this Report, that the operation of the tariff of the Zoll Verein is really prohibitory on a great number of articles, and, among them, the most important articles of British manufacture. The avowal of the Prussian government, that it was their intention only to levy

* Osiander, p. 246. † Nebenius, p. 323.

a moderate duty of from 10 to 15 per cent., is by no means carried into effect by the rate of duties levied. It will be seen by my correspondence with your Lordship (Appendix XXXIII.), that I did not fail to represent to the Prussian authorities that the *legislation* of the tariff was by no means accordant with the expressed purposes of the superordinate authorities. I have given (Appendix XXX.) returns furnished me from the first sources of information, which show the per centage duty, which is, in fact, levied on the principal manufactures of cotton and woollen. This state of things is a substantial grievance; as it will be seen that, on cotton goods, the duties vary from 30 to 120 per cent, and on woollens from 20 to 50 per cent. I have explained that those duties which press so heavily, or rather prohibitorily, on so many articles, have this effect in consequence of the fixation of a certain amount of duty on the *weight* of the articles, without any reference to quality or fluctuations of prices. And as the standard of value was taken at an inordinately high estimate, the *ad valorem* becomes enormous; and has, of course, considerably increased by the fall of manufactured goods: for the duty remains stationary, however low may be the cost of the article. Domestics, for example, an article which would become, on moderate duties, of considerable consumption, of which 1 cwt. costs (including charge to Germany) 6*l.* 5*s.* sterling, has now to pay 7*l.* 8*s.* on importation; or, on another estimate, a piece weighing 12 lbs., and costing 5 Prussian dol. 5 g. g. in the English market, would be charged with 5 Prussian dol. 12 g. g. in the states of the Union. $\frac{7}{8}$ prints, of which 33 pieces make the cwt., and of the value of 8*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, would be chargeable with 7*l.* 8*s.* duty; or costing per piece 2 Prussian dol. in the British market, would be charged with 1 Prussian dol. 9 g. g. in Prussia.

The immediate and necessary operation of this system is the total exclusion from the markets of the League of all the coarser and commoner manufactures; for which a complete monopoly has been created in favour of the home producer. The protecting duty is so high as to prevent importation, and make the import wholly unproductive to the revenue. It has removed from German manufacturers a large portion of that competition whose impetus is so favourable to improvement; and it has gradually supplanted many of the coarse fabrics of Great Britain by the manufactures of Germany, even in cases where the difference of price and quality is considerably in favour of British goods. The shifting of demand from the foreign to the native fabrics is every where obvious.

Much of the trade which was formerly carried on in direct importation from Manchester has ceased. One example will serve instead of many. There was a district in Berlin frequently called Petty Manchester, in the Spandauer street and neighbourhood, in which were many large warehouses of British cotton goods. They have almost wholly disappeared. The owners have retired from a losing trade, either on their savings, or have engaged in other adventures—some even in manufactures competing with England—so that all their influence, which was once on the side of free trade, is now flung into the protecting and prohibitory scale. And the evils of this state of things are increasing, and must increase. Up to the present moment the importation of articles in the early stages of manufacture, to which more labour is to be applied, in Germany, is important and increasing, and serves, to a large extent, to fill up the vacuum arising from the diminished importation of wholly-manufactured articles. The various materials, the produce of our superior machinery—such as cotton, woollen, linen, silk, and other thread—metals in the earlier progress of manipulation—in a word, articles which stand almost in the situation of *raw materials* to be worked in the later stages of manufacturing industry—form a very large portion of the imports of the Zoll Verein. They have been hitherto and are still imported at low rates of duty; but the protective system will as infallibly reach these in the progress of time as it has reached the articles of more complete manufacture, unless the field of intercourse be considerably extended by mutual modifications of the tariffs of Great Britain and Prussia. There will be a growing demand for higher duties on half-manufactured articles—a stronger desire to depend for their supply less upon the foreign and more on the home producer. Not that this state of things is at all likely to promote the future well-being and permanent interests of Germany, but it is quite certain, unless the tendencies of her legislation are towards the extension of her foreign trade, they must and will move in the direction of securing

more and more of the home market to her manufacturers, in every stage of manufacture. It is against all experience that the reasonings of a sound and enlarged philosophy, whose results, however splendid, require some time for their development, should be able to counteract and control the pressing claims of interests demanding present support, and which have been called into existence by the predominant legislation. And the influences of the Zoll Verein upon foreign nations, and especially upon Great Britain, are yet in their bud. In another stage of its progress, unless mutual concessions and friendly arrangements take place of the present hostile system, it will be in England that the action of the Zoll Verein will be principally felt, and will continue to be increasingly felt, by its progressive intrusions on manufacturing labour. It must invade more and more the regions where the raw materials receive the smallest quantity of added value. Thus the goods on which the manufacturing process is complete have been the first to experience the effects of the Prussian tariff; for it cannot be too often repeated that many of the articles wholly manufactured, for which there was formerly a large demand, have ceased to find their way to the markets of the Commercial Union. No woven goods of low quality can any longer be sold, and the tendency of the tariffs is at the same time to intrude more and more upon the higher qualities which still are enabled to hold their place (but not very firmly) in the markets of Prussia.

There is, in fact, only one course to be adopted, unless it is intended that a trade of many millions sterling per annum shall be finally sacrificed. The tariffs of Great Britain must be modified, *pari passu*, with the tariffs of the Commercial League. Such modifications are so obviously, so essentially, so permanently in the interest of the 50 millions of Britons and Germans whom such modifications would bring more closely and unite more firmly together, that I cannot but persuade myself the Parliament and Government—looking on the one side to the dangers with which we are menaced by an enormous diminution of our trade, and on the other to the blessings which we may communicate by its large extension—I cannot but persuade myself that important changes will be cheerfully welcomed on both sides. The sinister interests opposed to a more enlarged intercourse do indeed wax stronger and stronger; for though, on the whole, the reception of a British commissioner at Berlin was most kind and cordial, and every evidence was given of the best disposition on the part of the Prussian and other authorities, yet there was also an outbreak of feelings naturally generated in the minds of those who profit by monopoly, whose object it was to throw distrust on all my proceedings, to awaken jealousies, to irritate the worst elements of rivalry and nationality. The purposes of Parliament and the powers of Government to give to our commercial policy a character of greater liberality were doubted and denied. It was diligently represented by the public papers that the object of the British Government was not to offer any terms of reciprocity—not to propose any change beneficial to Germany in return for benefits to be conferred on England—but to consign the manufactures of the Zoll Verein to uncompensated ruin. It was urged in every shape that England neither could nor would offer any advantages to the Commercial League as the return for lowering the tariffs on English productions. I found, indeed, that the strongest arguments which were alleged against any alteration of the prohibitive policy of Germany were gathered from English legislation. Our own restrictions, our own high duties, our own prohibitions, were constantly thrown into my path, and were undoubtedly the greatest difficulty with which I had to grapple in the progress of discussion. But in the *tendencies* of things in Great Britain towards more liberal, more enlightened policy, in the succession of changes which, since 1825, have given a more commercial and less prohibitory character to our tariffs—in the spread of more intelligent views among our merchants and manufacturers—I was enabled in some respects to modify the unfriendly impressions which our Custom-house laws convey to foreign nations.

These considerations will certainly be strengthened by a closer examination of the question with a particular reference to the principal articles of which our exports to Germany are composed. Cotton twist, for example; which, in the aggregate trade of British exports to the countries through whose ports the Union is supplied, and which amounted (Appendix VI.) to 9,761,562*l.* declared, and to 15,907,386*l.* official value, forms the leading element, is

an article for which the demand must be extended under a liberal policy, or checked and destroyed by the progress of the protective system.

It is true that the capital and labour now engaged in the spinning of cotton twist, and which may be considered as interested in raising the duty on English twist, are small compared with the capital and labour to which the importation of foreign twist gives employment. It has been asserted—and I am not aware that the statement has been contradicted—that there are more *human beings* employed in the manufactures dependent on imported twist, than there are *spindles* in the whole of the Zoll Verein. It is for the permanent interest of Germany that the application of capital to the spinning of cotton yarn has been checked at so early a period: had it not been so, the increased price of the article of yarn,—which is to so large an extent, a raw material,—would have had a most baneful influence upon their cotton manufactures in general.

The duty on cotton twist is now 2 dollars, or 6 shillings per cwt. But this rate has been objected to, as too low, by many of the states. Important as is the article for the manufactures of Germany, yet it has been urged that Germany ought not to be dependent on foreign countries for a production so indispensable to her internal industry; and it is avowed that France and Austria have, by the force of prohibitions, obtained an ample national supply. No doubt the spinning establishments of the Zoll Verein are as yet wholly unable to supply the demand for twist, and must continue so for a long period; while the elevation of the prices of manufactured cottons, which would be the consequence of raising the prices of twist and yarns, could not but diminish the demand for the manufactured stuffs themselves.

It cannot be denied that the spinning establishments of Switzerland—without protection—without any impediments to the introduction of foreign twist, have made more progress than the protected fabrics of France and Austria. Hitherto the majority of opinions have opposed the elevation of the duty on twist; but the demands for protection have been strengthened from year to year; and though nothing would seem so obvious, on a comparison of the arguments for and against an elevation of the duty on cotton twist, than that such an elevation would be eminently pernicious to the manufacturing and commercial interests of Germany, I see every reason to anticipate that the interest which demands the exclusion of the foreign article may ultimately succeed, unless a better direction be given to commercial legislation generally, so as to induce labour and capital to look to free communication and enlarged intercourse with other nations—and not to a protected home market alone—as the best field of encouragement.

Nor can we in England, by any restrictive legislation of our own, preserve to ourselves a monopoly of cheap production. Our prohibitions and high duties, injurious as they are to our export trade, by no means prevent the transfer of those advantages to other nations, of which we have too long supposed ourselves the sole possessors.

Our legislation prohibiting the export of machinery has wholly failed in its object. It has not prevented the exportation of machines from England, for such machines are to be found in every continental establishment; but it has led to the introduction of many machine-making establishments on the Continent, and to the emigration of large numbers of our most intelligent artisans. I have often heard the observation made in Germany, "You may try to stop the exportation of your machines, but how can you stop the exportation of the heads and hands that make them?" In fact, our prohibitions have only had the effect of transferring to the Continent the trade in the manufacture of machinery, of which we might long have kept the monopoly; so that the prohibitions have injured nobody but ourselves.

In some respects Germany may boast of superiority to Great Britain in her means for manufactures. The arts of design, and their application to various fabrics, are better understood; metals are more successfully wrought and worked; chemical knowledge, in its various branches, is farther advanced than with us. Steam-engines are found on all sides, and mechanical improvements have made rapid strides, and have served to open a wide field for the characteristic development of German intelligence; which, if not specially distinguished for invention and discovery, seems particularly fitted for laborious and thoughtful application, and for the unwearied pursuit of any object which strongly interests its attention.

Nor must it be forgotten that the manufactures of the Zoll Verein have received a great impulse from the liberty of internal communication which the Zoll Verein itself has established. As respects the various states of the Union, a perfectly free trade now exists. Whatever, therefore, of capital, industry, intelligence, or aptitude, is found in any of the countries composing the League, has for its field of action and influence the whole extent of the confederation. A market of twenty-six millions of consumers is opened, without transit duty, without fiscal impediment, to every individual of those six-and-twenty millions. This internal commercial liberty has naturally called invention as well as imitation into activity, and has been a prominent cause of many improvements in machinery and manufactures. The *Gewerb Schulen*, to which I have before alluded, whose object is the application of art and science to the purposes of manufactures, have greatly assisted the progress of improvement.

In a report, with which I have been furnished by a very intelligent practical manufacturer, as to the comparative position of the British and the Prussian woollen manufacture, he states, after a detailed examination of woollen cloths imported, that the price of the Prussian cloth was decidedly lower; that some of the colours are inferior to those of our best dyes, while others could not be excelled, being perfect; that the spinning, weaving, and earlier processes of manufacture are quite equal to the British; that in the finishing there is a marked inferiority, there being much less of adaptation to taste and to demand; but that, generally, the deficiencies are such as experience would vanquish.

One of the advantages possessed by Germany, to which I have before made reference, is the union of agricultural with manufacturing labour. This does not apply to any productions where large capital and expensive machinery, or the congregation of many hands in the same locality, are necessary for cheap production; but in every case where a single machine, directed by a single individual, and which can be worked in that individual's dwelling, represents the greatest advance of the mechanical arts, the English labourer can by no means compete with his German rival.

In the case, for example, of the stocking trade. The manufactures of Chemnitz are mostly in the hands of individual workmen who make their stockings in their own houses, and cultivate in their gardens the potatoes and other vegetables which are their usual food, and by which they are enabled to feed the animals which provide them with as much meat as they consume. They are sometimes supplied with the yarn by manufacturers, and are then paid a price per dozen for their work; but they are getting more into the habit of buying yarn for themselves, and of manufacturing on the prospect of sale; the goods, when there is a demand, being collected by Vorkäufers who purchase the stockings ready made from the parties. The frames are almost all of wood, and generally the property of the workman. There is no collection of workmen in factories. They are frugal in their food and drink, living, except on great occasions, on potatoes and coffee. A great proportion of them are owners of the houses in which they dwell, having been enabled, out of their earnings, to possess themselves of the fee simple. When the demand for manufactures is slack they can employ their time in field and garden cultivation; when it is active they devote themselves principally to their frames and looms. It must be borne in mind that the state provides gratuitous instruction for all, and that this instruction has the happiest effect both on their industry and their frugality.

The observations which have been made as to the article of cotton twist apply equally to other materials.

It is a natural consequence of the protecting system that the interests least able to stand the pressure of competition and which are really the least entitled to support, are precisely those which make the loudest appeals for help to the legislator. But if there be any class of articles which should be relieved from the burthen of high duties on importation they are those raw materials which aliment the labour of a nation. Many of the iron works in Germany are in this condition, and have petitioned for additional duties on the introduction of foreign iron. They have not, however, succeeded; and it would seem by the returns which will be found in the Appendix (XVIII.) that in Prussia alone nearly 700,000 tons of iron stone are raised, and 175,000 tons of iron

are manufactured, employing more than 20,000 workmen without the protection of elevated duties, and that in fact the produce of the Prussian mines exceeds three and a half millions sterling, without their having been forced by any prohibitory legislation.

It had been originally supposed by many that the establishment of the Zoll Verein would bring with it, to the different States of the Union, rather an increase than a decrease of the custom-house receipts, in consequence of the economy which would be introduced into the mode of collection,—the ability to dispense with a great number of custom-house officers, and the simpler machinery of a regular and uniform system. And as regards the smaller States this has in many instances been the result—for to them the expenses of their fiscal establishments absorbed a large portion of their revenues, which under the conditions of the Union they bear only their proportion of charges grounded on the amount of their population. And as the system is brought into more popular operation the proportion of expenses to receipts has been diminished from year to year.

The following is a statement of gross and net revenues for the years 1834, 1835, and 1836 :—

Years.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Produce.	Cost of Collection.
	Rix-d.	Rix-d.	Rix-d.	
1834	14,919,729	2,336,964	12,178,761	16 per cent.
1835	16,980,180	2,391,024	14,229,156	14 „
1836	18,192,000	2,281,000	19,911,000	12½ „

By which it appears that a revenue exceeding eighteen millions of dollars in 1836 was collected at a less cost than the revenue of fourteen and a half millions in 1834.

In the first years of the operation of the Zoll Verein the loss of revenue to some of the States, and particularly to Prussia, was considerable. In fact, it appeared at one period necessary that Prussia, a large portion of whose revenues are raised by indirect taxation, should have recourse to some direct means of increasing her financial resources. A system of economy was, however, the consequence of the diminution of the receipts, and the credit of the state was by no means affected by the defalcation. The generally increasing prosperity of the country, and the growing consumption of tax-paying articles, have tended gradually to raise the custom-house revenues from 18·8 silver-gros. per head on the whole population, which was its amount in 1834, to 23·4 silver-gros. per head in 1838.

A very natural ground of complaint in many of the States is, that the repartition of the receipts of the Zoll Verein is made, not according to the consumption of foreign articles in a particular district or country, but according to the numerical amount of its population. Thus it happens that provinces which use no imported goods may have all the fiscal benefits of the introduction of commodities with whose consumption they have had nothing to do. The money paid as import duties by the inhabitants of one part of Germany instead of being applied to their own state purposes may go to those of another country. The least opulent and the least taxed provinces are recipients of the custom-house duties in the same proportion as the richest and the heaviest-taxed districts. But the difficulty of establishing any other basis than that of population has hitherto prevented any change.

Prussia, especially, has been desirous of establishing a separation of the receipts of the Zoll Verein, in which the principle of the amount of consumption should be considered, as well as that of the population of each state. The revenues which Prussia derives from the League are certainly less than she would have received had her independent tariff been continued. But a small pecuniary sacrifice is much more than counterbalanced by the political and social advantages of the Union, and the simplicity and unity of the existing system is in itself a recommendation outweighing many disadvantages. The universal assimilation of the tariff—one accountancy—the same species of control—a similar distribution of authority—a detailed arrangement, ac-

cordant in all its parts—a centralization, in itself an economy and a security: while within the circle of the League the facility of communication has greatly assisted the general object.

I was furnished by the Prussian government with the following statement of the gross receipts of the Customs, from the year 1834 to 1838. They shew a marked improvement in the revenues, far exceeding the growth of the population, but they confirm the views I have put forward as to the exorbitance of the duty on transit, for while the import and export duties have increased from 14,185,908 rix-d., to 19,787,360 rix-d., or in the ratio of 39 per cent., the transit duties have continued almost stationary.

Receipts of imports, exports, and transit duties, from the establishment of the Zoll Verein.

Years.	Population.	Receipts.				Per Individual in Silver Groschen.
		Import Receipts.	Export Receipts.	Transit Receipts.	Amount.	
		Rix-Dollars.	Rix-Dollars.	Rix-Dollars.	Rix-Dollars.	
1834	23,478,120	13,763,458	422,450	529,534	14,715,442	18 8
1835	23,752,354	15,731,182	502,494	526,158	16,759,834	21 2
1836	25,719,582	17,332,770	521,375	487,321	18,341,466	21 4
1837	26,013,717	16,866,187	408,549	592,310	17,867,046	20 6
1838	26,048,970	19,235,823	551,537	534,987	20,322,347	23 4

So that the increase of population from 1834 to 1838 is about 11 per cent., the increase of duty on imports 40 per cent., the increase of duty on exports 30½ per cent., the average of duty on transit is only 1 per cent., and the increase on the gross receipts 38 per cent.

The subjects of primary interest in the German States as connected with their English commercial relations are its corn and timber duties. Their existence is the great impediment to a change in the commercial policy of the Prussian and German States, and their removal or modification will, I am assured, bring about a considerable reduction in the tariffs of the Zoll Verein which press most heavily on British produce. As the question whether any change favourable to the importation of foreign grain and timber, and as to the extent of such changes must depend on the will of parliament, I am only able to state to your Lordship generally that I have obtained repeated official assurances, and they will be confirmed by the reports of her Majesty's ministers at the court of Berlin, that the Prussian government not only consents, but desires to enter upon formal negotiations, the object of which shall be the mutual and progressive lowering of the tariffs of both countries, with a view to more extended and beneficial commercial intercourse. In the existing state of our relations a gradual diminution of the rates of duty on articles the produce of the two countries would probably be the most desirable course, in order to prevent any sudden shocks to interests which have been created by the existing system of protection. The friendly disposition of the Prussian authorities I have every reason to believe most cordial and sincere, and that our moving forward in an earnest response to meet such amicable purposes would be earnestly hailed by the most intelligent functionaries, and by the great body of the German people. It would be idle to shut ones eyes to the difficulties of the subject whether on this or the other side of the water, for we cannot negotiate unless we can assure the sanction and support of the legislature to any alterations which may appear desirable; nor can the Prussian government lose sight of the many and various interests which would be affected by a change in her commercial policy. But with mutual disposition to accede such points as are now attainable, and to prepare the way for others at some future period,—by taking any steps in a direction towards more enlarged intercourse, the foundation will be laid for more extensive benefits hereafter.

I shall refrain, on the present occasion, from any general discussion of the subject of the corn-laws, and confine myself to such facts as are more imme-

diately connected with our existing corn-law legislation in its bearing on our relations with Germany.

The present English corn-laws are eminently prejudicial both to the agricultural and commercial interests of the States comprising the League. Instead of assisting in the establishment of regular prices by a regular demand, they communicate to the German markets all the fluctuations of our own, and make the pursuits of agriculture a perilous lottery. Indeed, they produce even greater vicissitudes of price abroad than they create at home, for when, on the one hand, there is no buyer in the markets to take off the surplus produce, the prices fall far beneath those of which we have any experience;—which, on the other, when the English grower is unable to supply the consumer, it is to the foreign agriculturist that the maximum price of our markets is paid. The consequence is, that the small continental cultivator, who cannot wait for the elevated prices of the fluctuating British market, but must speedily realize the amount of his crops to provide for his necessities, obtains, in general, only the ordinary low prices of his own market, while inordinate profits are frequently the lot of the wealthy proprietor,—or speculative merchant, whose purpose is answered by hanging on in expectation of the inordinate profits which are exacted by sudden but uncertain demand. In this way the benefit of British importation is minimised to the German farmer, and whenever we are compelled to import, the prices are enormously raised to the consumer, as our purchases are necessarily made from a comparatively small number of dealers in corn, or opulent land proprietors.* But the effect on the labouring population of Germany is calamitous, interfering not only with their enjoyments, but their means of existence.

Nor do *our* corn-laws affect injuriously the farmer and the labourer alone; they disturb the whole commercial interests of Europe. Wherever England is a large importer of corn, the exchanges are disjointed, so as to bring uncertainty and risk into all trading combinations. In the hostile state of the tariffs of different nations there is no provision whatever for such an interchange of exports and imports as would regulate a balance of debt and credit without serious shocks. On the contrary, the hostile and absurd legislation which has obtained in most of the commercial countries of Europe so dams up and confines the natural tendencies of commerce to level and arrange its own transactions, that, whenever a sudden and large demand for any article occurs, it is accompanied by a pecuniary crisis, often perilous in the highest degree, and this crisis injures, not merely the importing country, but spreads its baneful influence over every other with which that country is in communication. All prices are affected,—credit is shaken,—the value of money is subjected to sudden changes, and no prudence can foresee or provide against the consequences.

Now, though an absolutely free trade in corn would be, naturally, most for the interest of the German producer, a moderate fixed duty which would, on ordinary, and not alone on extraordinary occasions, make our markets accessible to him, would be far preferable to the present fluctuating scale, though that appears to offer him the *maximum* price, and to admit at a *minimum* duty the great bulk of the corn he ships to Great Britain.

I am bound to confess that it is not expected by the advocates of the Zoll Verein that Great Britain should admit foreign corn duty free. A moderate tariff on importation, with a tendency towards commercial emancipation, would satisfy the most intelligent and influential of those who desire the extension of trading relations with Great Britain. My own opinion remains unchanged, that the free importation of corn is the true and the permanent interest of the British agriculturist; that its free importation would give the greatest development to commerce, whose profits are largely distributed among the possessors and cultivators of the land; and would, on the whole, leave much more substantial benefits than grow out of the present system of perpetual fluctuations, uncertainties, and risks. That England must be an occasional importer of foreign grain is certain, and it appears to me *as* certain, that an importation, regulated by average supply and demand, would be more to the advantage of the British agriculturalist, as it would undoubtedly be to the British public, than these sudden and violent inbreaks, which create prices

* Nebenius.

inordinately high, affect all questions of exchanges and of merit, and bring with them perils and perturbations into all the regions of commercial intercourse.

"It is not to be expected," says Osiander,* "that England, in her advances towards a more liberal commercial system, should, by the import of corn, leave agriculture unprotected. The most earnest advocates of commercial liberty would hardly expect to accomplish this; for independently of regard for the agricultural interest, the statesman would naturally desire that the import of corn should be made to assist the public revenues. The most enlightened political economists are of opinion that a duty of 6*s*. to 8*s*. per quarter would be an ample security to the British grower,—an opinion in which we cordially concur." Osiander estimates the average charges on wheat from the ports of the Zoll Verein, in freight, insurance, loading and unshipping, commission, brokerage, &c., at 10*s*. per quarter. He states that in the present state of the corn-law question, many and strong interests exist in the Zoll Verein opposed to the export of food in any shape. Capital has flowed, and is flowing in increasing streams towards manufacturing industry, so that the manufacturing interest, which is opposed to the shipment of corn, begins to counterbalance the agricultural interest, which would maintain high prices by foreign demand. If this state of things continue, it is certain, not only that England will obtain no modification of the Prussian tariffs in favour of her manufactures, as a condition for her reforming the corn laws; but, that on the contrary, the interest of the Zoll Verein will desire the maintenance of the corn laws as the best boon granted to her manufacturing development. For such has been hitherto their operation, checking, on the one hand, the import of British goods,—raising on the other, a rival manufacturing interest under the conditions most favourable to its growth,—an increasing home market, with cheap food, affording comfort and recompense for cheap labour. At the present moment, however, the balance of German interests is in favour of the export of corn; but I am persuaded the period is not far distant in which the scale will be turned.

The Appendix (XX.) gives a very interesting statement of the average price of wheat and other grain in Königsberg, for the last 138 years. These prices will serve to show how little the cost of production has to do with the market value—for the cost of production cannot have varied much, while the prices vary, even within the last fifteen years, from 16*s*. 9*d*. to 54*s*. 11*d*. per quarter. Nothing can be more obvious than that it is the state of foreign demand which regulates the prices of the exporting markets, and that such price is always decided by the prices of the importing markets.

The abolition of the corn laws within the circle of the Zoll Verein has been one of the great instruments of German prosperity. Even as respects corn imported from foreign countries, the duty which is fixed at 12 dollars per last, =about 3*s*. 4*d*. per quarter, is not a heavy impost. Of about 2,000,000 of scheffels† of foreign wheat which entered the Zoll Verein in 1837, less than 180,000 were admitted to home consumption, while the whole exports to foreign countries exceeded 4,000,000 scheffels. But even the moderate duty established is by no means popular, and in many of the states is not levied when there is a demand for corn.‡ It not unfrequently happens that there is an interest in importing in certain states of the Zoll Verein, and in exporting from others. A perfectly free trade in corn would greatly increase the number of such beneficial interchanges.

The corn-laws of Holland are grounded on the same fluctuating scale as those of England, though the rates of duty are considerably lower. When the averages are over—

Florins.		*s*.	*d*.		Fl.	Cents.	*s*.	*d*.	
9	Per malter	42	3						Per Qr.
		Hectolitre duty				25	= 1	2	
9 to 8	„	37	7	„		50	2	4¼	
8 „ 7	„	32	10	„	1	0	4	8½	
7 „ 6	„	28	2	„	1	50	7	1	
6 „ 5½	„	26	6	„	2	0	9	5½	
5½ „ 5	„	23	6	„	2	50	11	9½	
5 and under	„	23	6	„	3	0	14	1½	

* P. 227.

† The scheffel is 1 and 552-1000ths of a Winchester bushel; 60 scheffels make a last.

‡ Bavaria has a separate legislation for the import and export of corn, graduated by price. Wheat below 8 florins a sheffel pays duty in 1fl. 12kr.; from 8 to 12fl. it pays 48kr.; from 12 to 14. 24kr.; from 14 to 16, 12kr.; and above 16fl. it is free. The maximum duty is thus 2*s*. per scheffel. See Appendix II.

These duties, moderate as they are compared to the rates levied in England, are a great impediment to the import of corn from the states of the League into Holland.* The corn laws are so opposed to the general principles of commercial legislation in Holland, that it is neither easy to explain their introduction nor their permanence. They have been justified on the ground of the heavy taxation which presses on the country, though it does not appear why a nation should be taxed with higher prices for food, because of high imposts levied by its government. The more it pays in taxes, the less can it afford to pay for other objects. The import duty will indeed appear yet more onerous, when it is considered that there is not only a duty on flour when ground at the mill, of 50 florins per last, but in most of the towns of Holland, an octroi of double that amount. Taking then the import duty of 2 florins per malter, the state receives from the consumer on imported wheat, no less than 210 florins per last, which is equal to 32*s*. 11*d*. per quarter, while on home flour from home cultivated wheat, the duty levied is 23*s*. 6*d*. There is probably no example of so heavy a tax directly levied on the primary necessary of life, and what adds to the burthensomeness of the impost is, that corn cultivation is by no means the principal agricultural interest, as it appears by official returns that only 662,883 bunders are of ploughed lands, while nearly double the quantity, or 12,430,000 bunders are devoted to other culture.† Under the oppression of this fiscal system, the foreign corn trade in Holland, which was formerly so important, and might have been extended with the increase of population, has considerably diminished, and will probably wholly dwindle down to the quantities required for the consumption of the country.

The export of wheat from Hamburg, and the average prices from 1830 to 1838 follow:—

Years.	Lasts.	Marks Current.
1830	28,446	154
1831	19,387	174
1832	12,228	132
1833	8,395	101
1834	5,991	94
1835	3,573	88
1836	8,895	119
1837	9,687	118
1838	24,344	160

These quantities and prices confirm how little the cost of production has directly to do with the determination of the market value, and how much that market value in an exporting market is decided by the foreign demand.

A comparison of the average prices of Hamburg, with those of the London, market, will show, notwithstanding all the impediments to their intercourse, how responsive the markets are to one another.

		Per Last.		Per Quarter.
1830	Hamburg . . .	154	London . . .	64*s*. 3*d*.
1831	„ . . .	174	„ . . .	66*s*.
1832	„ . . .	132	„ . . .	58*s*. 8*d*.
1833	„ . . .	101	„ . . .	52*s*. 11*d*.
1834	„ . . .	94	„ . . .	46*s*. 2*d*.
1835	„ . . .	88	„ . . .	39*s*. 4*d*.
1836	„ . . .	119	„ . . .	48*s*. 6*d*.
1837	„ . . .	118	„ . . .	55*s*. 10*d*.
1838	„ . . .	160	„ . . .	64*s*. 7*d*.

It cannot therefore be doubted that if the markets of Great Britain were opened to the regular importation of corn, they would determine the prices of the Continent, and raise them nearly to the British level.

* Under the New Treaty with Holland (Appendix XXVI.), wheat is allowed to be imported from any of the States of the League bordering on Holland, at 10 per cent. less than the duties of the tariff. But as the principal corn-producing countries of the League are not States whose frontiers communicate with Holland, can they be satisfied with such discriminating duties?

† Osiander, p. 172.

The fluctuations in Great Britain, under the influence of the corn-laws, have been as remarkable as on the Continent. Whatever consequences have been the result, steady prices, or anything approaching to steady prices, have not been secured; for, from 1817 to 1839, the averages have fluctuated from 39*s.* 4*d.* to 94*s.* in the English markets. The immediate effects of English importations may be seen in all the northern markets. In 1817-18, when England imported more than 2½ millions of quarters, the average prices at Danzig were 70*s.* per quarter. In 1821-22, when there was no importation, the average fell to 30*s.* per quarter at Danzig. When, from 1829 to 1831, the average importations were about 1,480,000 quarters, the average prices were 36*s.* 3*d.* per last at Danzig; but, from 1834 to 1836, importations having almost wholly ceased, the average price fell to 27*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Low prices in the ports of Germany are always created by the cessation of English demand. High prices are the inevitable consequence of the opening of the ports of Great Britain.

The following return shows the import and export of grain and pulse into the States of the Zoll Verein, for the years 1832 to 1836.*

Years.	Species of Grain.	Import.	Export.	Excess of Export.
		Sheffels.	Sheffels.	
1832	Wheat and Spelt	565,490	3,446,624	2,880,684
	Rye	505,533	725,682	220,149
	Barley, Oats, and Buck Wheat	563,121	610,493	47,372
	Beans, Peas, Millet, Lentils, and Vetches	56,848	95,479	38,631
		1,691,442	4,878,278	3,186,836
	Meal, Flour, &c.	8,641	71,768	63,127
	Totals	1,700,083	4,950,046	3,249,963
1833	Wheat and Spelt	295,348	2,921,941	2,626,593
	Rye	102,058	946,889	844,831
	Barley, Oats, and Buck Wheat	74,357	674,905	500,548
	Beans, Peas, Millet, Lentils, and Vetches	21,468	55,643	34,175
		593,231	4,599,378	4,006,147
	Meal, Flour, &c.	9,940	92,825	82,885
	Totals	603,171	4,692,203	4,089,032
1834	Wheat and Spelt	121,054	2,925,699	2,804,645
	Rye	316,652	1,227,418	910,766
	Barley, Oats, and Buck Wheat	229,406	987,925	758,519
	Beans, Peas, Pulse, &c.	30,135	189,561	159,426
		697,247	5,330,603	4,633,356
	Meal, Flour, &c.	2,314	189,328	187,014
	Totals	699,561	5,519,931	4,820,370
1835	Wheat and Spelt	187,365	2,368,267	2,180,902
	Rye	189,024	831,138	642,114
	Barley, Oats, and Buck Wheat	87,158	1,026,153	938,995
	Beans, Peas, Pulse, &c.	21,543	156,306	134,763
		485,090	4,381,864	3,896,774
	Meal, Flour, &c.	3,013	197,922	194,909
	Totals	488,103	4,579,786	4,091,683
1836	Wheat and Spelt	359,824	3,795,147	3,435,323
	Rye	223,263	1,872,438	1,649,175
	Barley, Oats, and Buck Wheat	121,870	2,031,153	1,909,283
	Beans, Peas, Pulse, &c.	24,389	411,972	387,583
		729,346	8,110,710	7,381,364
	Meal, Flour, &c.	1,159	236,138	234,979
	Totals	730,505	8,346,848	7,616,343

* Dieterici, 266.

The following are the average prices of grain per scheffel in silver groschen,* in the different Prussian states, from 1831 to 1836.†

	Wheat.						Rye.					
	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
1. Prussia	75 5/12	64 9/12	47 6/12	45 1/12	43 7/12	39 8/12	42 8/12	39 9/12	33 7/12	32 4/12	33 6/12	23 8/12
2. Posen	78 2/12	59 8/12	44 8/12	43 10/12	46 5/12	39 10/12	53 3/12	42 2/12	28 6/12	29 3/12	32 6/12	23 5/12
3. Brandenburg & Pomerania	74 9/12	63 7/12	44 9/12	43 2/12	45 4/12	43 6/12	51 8/12	47 7/12	32 8/12	32 10/12	36 7/12	30 6/12
4. Silesia	71 2/12	51 1/12	41 7/12	43 7/12	49 9/12	39 9/12	49	40 7/12	28 4/12	31 3/12	32 6/12	22 8/12
5. Saxony	67	56 10/12	41 11/12	39 1/12	42 1/12	44 2/12	50 1/12	48 1/12	34 9/12	30 11/12	33 2/12	32 10/12
6. Westphalia	92 11/12	71 11/12	50 7/12	43 8/12	44 7/12	46 7/12	72 2/12	57 10/12	39 8/12	33 2/12	36 6/12	34 5/12
7. Rhine Provinces	91 2/12	83 6/12	57 8/12	49 1/12	49 4/12	52	68 7/12	65 7/12	43 3/12	36 6/12	37 7/12	38 10/12
Average	78 9/12	64 6/12	46 9/12	43 11/12	45 11/12	43 8/12	55 4/12	48 10/12	34 5/12	32 4/12	34 8/12	29 5/12
Or per quarter sterling	40s. 6d.	33s. 3d.	24s. 1d.	22s. 6d.	23s. 7d.	22s. 5d.	28s. 5d.	25s. 1d.	17s. 8d.	16s. 8d.	17s. 9d.	15s. 2d.

	Barley.						Oats.					
1. Prussia	30 4/12	30 3/12	22 1/12	22 3/12	26	19 5/12	23	21 9/12	15 10/12	16	17 7/12	13 6/12
2. Posen	38	33 11/12	20 11/12	22 4/12	27 7/12	21 7/12	29 4/12	24 11/12	17 7/12	19 1/12	21 1/2	16
3. Brandenburg and Pomerania	33 2/12	34 7/12	23 3/12	23 9/12	29 1/12	24 9/12	25 11/12	25 7/12	19 11/12	19 1/12	22 6/12	19 4/12
4. Silesia	35	31 8/12	21 7/12	23 11/12	29 1/12	19 8/12	25 1/12	20 4/12	15 8/12	20 3/12	21 12/12	14 11/12
5. Saxony	34 6/12	36 1/12	27 6/12	23 9/12	28 4/12	27 9/12	23 6/12	25 6/12	22 1/12	17 11/12	21	21
6. Westphalia	51	42 3/12	31 2/12	25 5/12	31 7/12	29 7/12	34 7/12	30 5/12	24 10/12	20 8/12	22 1/12	20 7/12
7. Rhine Provinces	47 5/12	52	35 8/12	28 4/12	30 1/12	31 5/12	28 9/12	32 1/12	25 5/12	21 1/12	22	22
Average	38 6/12	37 3/12	26 1/12	24 3/12	28 11/12	24 10/12	27 3/12	25 10/12	20 2/12	19 4/12	21 1/12	18 1/12
Or per quarter sterling	19s. 9d.	19s. 2d.	13s. 5d.	12s. 6d.	14s. 8d.	12s. 9d.	14s.	13s. 4d.	10s. 4d.	9s. 11d.	10s. 10d.	9s. 4d.

The average production of wheat in the kingdom of Hanover is estimated at 30 millions of himten.‡ The average price of wheat in Hanover from 1815 to 1838 is 1f. 4gg. 7d. per himten=33*s.* 3½*d.* sterling per quarter. Of rye, for the same period, 21gg. 1d.=24*s.* 6*d.* sterling. Barley, 16gg. 3d.=18*s.* 11½*d.* per quarter. Oats, 9gg. 10d.=11*s.* 4¾*d.* per quarter, sterling.

The population of Hanover, being 1,662,629, would give to each individual a yearly consumption of 10·3 bushels, supposing the whole quantity were consumed in the kingdom; but, as the exportation is very considerable, an allowance must be made on that account. Our imports from Hanover in 1838 were 23,388 quarters.

I cannot but observe, by the way, that while the importation of corn and flour together, in the year 1838, (see Appendix VII.,) was greater than the importation of any previous year since 1829,—perhaps the year 1830 excepted, in which 1,209,563 quarters paid duty,—yet the gross amount received by the customs was only 125,937*l.*, the importations having amounted to 945,548 quarters of corn, &c., and 256,528 cwt. of flour; while in the preceding year, 1837, though the importations were less by 12,000 quarters of corn and 12,000 cwt. of flour, the receipts of the customs were 424,458*l.*; that is to say, on a smaller importation the receipts were greater by 300,000*l.* sterling. It is naturally a grave objection to the existing system of Corn Laws that their fiscal results are so capricious and uncertain. In the year 1832, under the same rates of duty, 222,658 quarters of corn (there being only 636 cwt. of flour) gave to the revenue a larger receipt than did 945,548 quarters of corn and 12,826 tons of flour in 1838; while, in 1833, 169,910 quarters of corn and 22,115 cwt. of flour produced only 818*5l.* sterling to the public treasury.

Now, though the primary object of the Corn Law is not to increase the amount of revenue, yet when duties are to be levied on the consumer, their productiveness ought not to be forgotten. A moderate fixed duty would give to the Treasury a considerable portion of that extra price which is now paid to the foreign exporter or producer; though he would be better satisfied by a more regular demand, instead of being subjected to these perpetual and enormous fluctuations of price which our existing legislation produces in the Continental markets.

Next to the question of the corn laws that of the timber duties follows in

* The silver groschen is one-thirtieth of 2*s.* 11½*d.* The sheffel is 1·552 of a Winchester bushel.
† Dieterici, 268. ‡ The bushel is equal to 1,168 hinten.

importance. On the ordinary qualities of timber the British rates are positively prohibitory, while the system of measurement under which they are levied adds to the repulsive and prohibitory character of the law. That the forests of the various parts of the Union, and of Poland, whose natural outlets are the Prussian ports of the Baltic, are capable of affording a large supply is certain, and will be found confirmed by all the Consular correspondence in the appendix. Though the increased demand, and consequently raised value of timber in many parts of Germany for home consumption, added to the losses and withdrawal of capital from the timber trade has considerably weakened the desire to open foreign markets, yet the conviction is strong that the reduction of our duties on this article would again reanimate our relations with ports and districts where they have been interrupted, and in some cases have wholly ceased; and certainly the Prussian government would consider a lowering of the duties on timber as a substantial evidence of our friendly feeling, and would meet such a disposition by liberal concessions. Communications were also made to me from other countries, not belonging to the Zoll Verein, that there would be a ready disposition to stipulate for considerable changes in favour of British manufactures, were our timber laws so regulated as to open our ports to the wood of the Baltic, whose superiority of quality would indeed entitle it to reception in England on not onerous conditions. There are vast districts on all sides of the Baltic who have no other means of interchange than these their forests provide. On the subject of the declining state of the timber trade I beg to refer to M. Vice-Consul Hertslet's letter (Appendix XX.), in which also the injurious operation of our manner of levying the duties is particularly pointed out. I have had occasion to witness the destruction of wood, and the consequent pecuniary losses, which are the result of these enactments, which require the timber to be cut of particular sizes; whereas were the duty levied according to the solid contents — i. e., at so much per load — which presents in practice no difficulty whatever, and is the system generally adopted by other nations, very much inconvenience and loss would be spared to all parties, and great advantages be given to the British purchasers by affording a supply of all sizes and for all purposes. I beg leave especially to call your Lordship's attention to this subject, inasmuch as even without lowering the amount of duty, considerable facility would be given by changing the manner in which that duty is levied. I have inserted in the Appendix XXVI. the returns, which I owe to the kindness of Messrs. Mendelsohn, of Berlin, of the shipments of timber from the ports of Prussia, from 1819 to 1838.

The importations of timber (see Appendix VIII.) from the different German states, showing a yearly decline of duty from 1829, when it was 518,817*l.*, to 1838 when it had fallen to 372,469*l.* In 1834 it was 378,537*l.*, and in 1838 it was 481,248*l.*, the export of corn from Germany having facilitated shipments. But, notwithstanding the growth of our population, and the increased demand for so important an article, our imports from the Baltic have not maintained themselves during the last ten years. The average for the years 1829 to 1833 are 430,455*l.* duty, and from 1834 to 1838 420,457*l.*

The correspondence which took place between your Lordship and the Prussian Government, in 1836, communicated a mutual wish for the extension of commercial relations, but led to no result. It was my duty to explain to the Prussian authorities that, in order to effect even a beneficial change in custom-house legislation, something more was necessary than a conviction, on the part of a government, of the benefit of such change, as was, indeed, but too fully proved by the fact that the timber duties had remained unmodified since 1836, notwithstanding the recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee. And the Prussian government has itself had abundant experience to show that it is not enough for the authorities to be animated by enlightened views and sound commercial policy, in order to give those views and policy a legislative character. It might be the wisest, though it would be the boldest, legislation to liberalize our own tariffs, and to leave the new interests which would be created or strengthened to bear upon the tariffs of the country in which they are developed. I am persuaded that, though no changes were made in the tariffs of the Prussian Union, our admission of their corn and timber would speedily, necessarily, imperatively force a lowering of the duties on English goods. It would not be necessary to negotiate for concessions,—concessions would come of themselves. The agricultural and commercial interests, prospering under our wiser

policy, would soon be engaged in advocating our cause, and representing *our* interests. But I am well aware, governments, however clear sighted, have not the power to act without reference to other governments. Mutual, progressive concessions smooth many difficulties,—vanquish many prejudices. They present the prospect of future extended relations in its most attractive form. If favourable changes in the British tariffs are needful to counteract the hostile interests of Prussia, so it was my task to explain that, without favourable changes in the tariffs of the Commercial League, the British government would have to struggle against insuperable obstacles, and, I am bound to say, the state of things was duly appreciated, and full allowance made for all the impediments which stand in the way. I have inserted some extracts (Appendix XXXI.) of my correspondence with your Lordship in illustration of the state of opinion in Berlin. When there is a probability of ascertaining the extent to which parliament may be willing to alter the existing legislation on corn and timber, negociations may assume a more tangible and definite character. To observe and report,—to ascertain the state of opinion both of governments and the public, and to communicate that opinion,—to place the question as to the dispositions of the commercial states on indisputable ground, were the prominent objects of my mission, and its ultimate results are in the hands of the British legislature.

Though I have spoken principally of the two paramount questions,—as between great Britain and Prussia,—the corn-laws and the timber duties, there are some matters of minor importance in which it would be in the power of parliament to facilitate commercial relations with the Prussian States. The duty on spirits, for example, is inordinately high, prohibitorily so as regards the low qualities which are provided by the German distilleries. There has been of late years, however, both an improvement of quality and a reduction of price, which may enable the distillers to come into the British markets were the duty reduced to a moderate rate. The principal material employed is potatoes; but in seasons when the price of grain is very low, it would come into use. There is a growing opinion in Germany that spirits are likely to become an article of very high importance, and its direct connexion with the great agricultural interests of Germany has much excited the attention of the landowners and farmers. Certainly the opening of our markets to this article would be deemed a valuable service done for the extension of commercial relations.

The importation of spirits from Germany has of late years considerably increased. Its principal destination has been the colonial market. It will be seen by the tables in the Appendix (IX.), that the average quantities imported from 1829 to 1833 was 47,351 gallons, and from 1834 to 1838, 199,174 gallons; while the average quantities exported from 1829 to 1833 was 36,770 gallons, and from 1834 to 1838, 176,657 gallons.

Our duties on silk goods are bitterly, and I cannot but think reasonably, complained of; for any argument it was possible to urge against levying duties by weight, as a bad application of an *ad valorem* principle, is answered by the fact that our own legislature, professing only to protect silk manufactures to the extent of 30 per cent., does in fact put on a duty of from 50 to 70 per cent. on many articles, by compelling the payment of a fixed amount per lb., so that many articles are as completely excluded as if absolute prohibition were the law. The rates of the tariff of the Prussian Leagues are, as a maximum, 3*s.* per lb., while the British tariff on silk goods lay on—

	s.	*d.*	
Plain silks	11	0	per lb.
Figured ditto	15	0	
Plain crapes	16	0	
Ribbons embossed	17	0	
Plain gauze	17	0	
Figured crape	18	0	
Plain velvet	22	0	
Striped crape	27	6	
Figured ditto	27	6	

Thus in many cases the British duty on foreign silks exceeds more than ninefold that of the Zoll Verein, and where the lowest duty is levied, ours is 3½ fold greater than of Prussia. And as velvets, which are subjected to the heaviest duties are a Prussian manufacture, the grievance has been strongly urged, and a change in our tariff earnestly demanded.

The same objections have also been urged against our tariffs on linens. The duties imposed by the Zoll Verein are 11 rix-d. on the ordinary, and 22 rix-d. on the finer qualities, amounting to 3*d.* and to 6*d.* per lb., while the *ad valorem* duty levied by the English tariff is 40 per cent.; on cambrics 6*s.* per piece of 8 yards; on lawns 9*d.* and 1*s.* per square yard; on damasks 2*s.*; and on plain linens from 2½*d.* up to 1*s.* 6*d.* the square yard. These duties are no doubt enormously high, and exceed by more than double the amount which was taken as the general standard of duties on wholly manufactured articles, viz., 20 per cent. I cannot too strongly press upon the attention of your Lordship and Her Majesty's Government that there are no arguments so difficult to deal with as those which are furnished by our own example. The tendency of our commercial legislation since 1825 has, no doubt, been towards free trade, and in the extension of our relations with the world we find the justification and the reward of our policy, but I venture to suggest that the time is now arrived in which the state of intercourse with foreign nations demands a general revision and lowering of our tariffs, and that such revision would be much facilitated by the existing friendly disposition on the part of several of the European governments.

Other objects of still smaller importance, the produce of the States of the Commercial Union would no doubt have a much more extensive market in Great Britain, such as Nuremburg wares, toys, Eau-de-Cologne, and a variety of petty manufactures, if the duty on non-enumerated fabrics were lowered to 5 per cent. Their introduction would very slightly affect existing interests, and though the amount of any one article might be small, yet the accumulation of many would be probably not unimportant. And as in any arrangements with the Zoll Verein, it would be desirable that the interest of the smaller states should be considered, it would be less by a lowering of duties on corn and timber, than by modifications bearing on articles of minor importance, that these smaller states would be principally benefited.

There is one point not immediately connected with tariffs which I am desired to submit to your Lordship's attention.

The treaty with Austria gives to Austrian vessels the right of conveying Austrian produce from ports on the Danube (as the natural outlets of an Austrian river), though the port itself should not be Austrian. A similar privilege is desired by Prussia, and would certainly tend to facilitate commercial operations, namely, that Prussian goods should be admissable into British ports, and the ports of British colonies, if shipped in Prussian vessels at Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, or any port (not being Prussian), which may be the entrance of the Elbe, the Weser, the Rhine, or any river flowing through the Prussian States or the States of the League. This slight modification of the navigation act would require an application to parliament, but it appears so reasonable, that there would be probably no difficulty in making the desired impression.

One of the greatest impediments to the extension of the commercial relations in the Prussian ports of the Baltic is the duties of the Sound and Belt. The subject has been much agitated of late years, and it seems likely that the increased amount of duties levied in consequence of the increase of trade will lead to a yet more active discussion. It is estimated that the Sound dues give to Denmark a revenue of one million and a half of dollars*, and the unpopularity of this impost has been increased in consequence of the new transit duty which has been imposed by Denmark on goods passing through Holstein and Schleswig. Before the issue of the Danish king's ordonnance, goods were enabled to reach the Baltic ports and provinces by land carriage. This ordonnance has been strongly protested against by the Hanse Towns of Hamburg and Lubeck especially, as an attempt to introduce the principle of the Sound dues into the land transit. And the grievance is felt to be the more severe, as the freedom of transit on the Lubeck line was recognised by treaty as early as 1188, while the levying the Sound dues by treaty dates only from the sixteenth century†. The Sound dues were levied, no doubt, at a much earlier period‡, and would appear to have been the price of the protection which the sea-

* Der Sundzoll und dessen Verpflanzung auf deutschen Boden von Dr. C. F. Wurm. Hamburg, 1838.

† Ib. 5.

‡ It is averred that the Frithiof Saga refers to the collection of the Sound dues in the verse—

"When the trader comes nigh thee take care of his ship,
He is weak, and must pay thee thy fee;
Thy sword for his gold; he but thinks of his gains,
And thou art the king of the sea.—Ib. 8.

king gave to the merchant adventurers of those days. The tax seems to have been irregularly levied for many centuries, but became the subject of a formal negociation, and was submitted to a regular tariff in the year 1544 by the treaty concluded at Speirs between the Emperor Charles V. and Christian III. of Denmark. This treaty, without any special reference, however, to the Sound dues, guarantees to the Netherlanders access to all the possessions of the crown of Denmark on payment of the *accustomed* tolls. But in the following century there were great complaints of the elevation of the duties, to which a reply was made by the Danes that the augmentation had taken place without the knowledge and authority of the king (buyten weten ende bevel van den Coninck), and a promise was made in 1641 that the rates of 1637 should not be increased. This arrangement was confirmed by the convention of 1645, known by the name of the Christianople Treaty, after the peace of Brömsebroe, to which a "Zollrolle" (scale of duties) was attached, which is the groundwork of the present scale. This Zollrolle, however, left a large quantity of articles, even those of the traffic of the time, and leaves a still greater number of articles of modern commerce, unenumerated. These unenumerated articles are thus vaguely disposed of:—"All articles which are not specified in the foregoing list shall be calculated according to the usage of merchants, (naar koopmans gebruijk) and as has been the custom from all time to the present." This treaty was entered into for 40 years; but four years after its signature the Dutch republic compounded for a yearly payment of 350,000 florins, anno 1649. But in 1653 this arrangement was again unsettled, and all matters restored to the conditions of the convention of 1645. In 1701 the treaty of Copenhagen recognised, for all goods that were not specified in the tariff of 1645, a Sound duty of 1 per cent. The treaty of 1701 was entered into for 20 years, at the end of which it was not renewed; but it was recognised as the basis of the Dano-Dutch treaty of 1817.

Great Britain recognised the treaty of 1645 in 1661, stipulating that she should be treated on the same terms as the most favoured nation, with the exception of Sweden, whose goods then passed duty free. The same conditions were assented to in 1814. France admitted the Christianople Treaty in 1663, and renewed it in 1813.

The situation of the Hanse Towns and of Sweden seems not to have resembled that of other nations. They have been at different times freed from the Sound dues. At one period even (1660) not only was an exemption obtained from the payment of Sound dues, but a portion of them was paid to Sweden for keeping up the lights on the Swedish coast. In 1720 Sweden consented to be placed in the same condition as other nations, which was confirmed by the treaties of 1809 and 1826. Other nations have entered into similar engagements, so that at present those paying the minimum Sound dues are Holland, Great Britain, France, Hamburg, Sweden, Russia, Spain, Prussia, the United States, Brazil, and Portugal. The maximum dues are, on unenumerated articles, $1\frac{1}{4}$ instead of 1 per cent.; 2 rix thalers for wine instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$, and larger lasts allowed for wheat on the privileged ships. Danish ships trading to and from the Dano-German duchies do not pay the Sound dues.

The manner of collecting the Sound dues is very various. Holland requires that her ships shall not be inspected, but that the ship's papers shall be taken as proof of value; England that the dues shall only be collected on the return of the vessel, or, if she do not return, that three months be allowed for their discharge; France that the ships be instantly despatched, and that precedence be not given to Danish ships; Russia that a receipt shall be given for every species of goods, to verify and assure that too much has not been levied, &c.

The principle would appear to have been established that 1 per cent. should be levied, though the levying was not allowed to be imposed in any vexatious way, or so as to create delays or annoyances. But the tariffs established nearly two centuries ago have never been revised; instead thereof a system of *usances*, as they are called, has been established by the *Oeresund* authorities (Zoll kammer), against which there are many and great complaints. For these usances have not the sanction of any public authority, and the work, estimable as it is, in which they are collected, is that of a private, unofficial individual (Hjorth). Instead of authorising only 1 per cent., the obvious groundwork of the general understanding, raw sugar and rum pay 3 per cent. on the value; Campeche wood 6 per cent.; coffee and cocoa 6 to 7 per cent. It is clear therefore that the whole subject requires revision in order to accommodate the tariff to the intention of the treaties.

It is true, that as far as England is concerned, the declared value of manufac-

tures, &c., is accepted as the groundwork for the calculation of duty; but this state of things is a great encouragement to fraudulent declaration. The multitude of ships which pass the Sound is so great that they could indeed be scarcely subjected to an examination; so that manifests and declarations (without any efficient control) must be trusted to; but such a system of levying duties is subject to grave inconveniences, and bears most unfairly on the honourable merchant.

The increasing number of vessels that pass the Sound add perpetually to the interest and importance of this subject.

At the beginning of the last century there passed		3,435 vessels
In 1770		7,736
1780		8,291
1790		9,742
1790 to 1800	(average)	10,221
1801 - 1805	,,	10,950
1817 - 1821	,,	11,309
1821 - 1831	,,	11,840
1837	,,	13,101

Of British ships the numbers were—

1831	4772
1832	3330
1833	3192
1834	2756
1835	2472
1836	3188
1837	3432

The annual amount received for Sound dues by the Danish government is not, that I am aware of, accurately known; but for the years 1835 and 1836 the receipts are officially stated to have been respectively—

1,595,917 Rix bank dollars = £181,200
1,899,844 ,, 215,600

which makes an average per ship of about 15*l.* 8*s.*

Without reference to the general question of right, recognised as it has been by a succession of treaties, the tariffs of the Sound dues obviously require revision, and the ordonnances according to which these dues are levied should be published in an official shape. It is desirable that the same legislation should apply to all the privileged states; but it is more desirable still that by some general measure, and with the concurrence of the Danish government, the Sound dues should terminate, and an arrangement be made with the nations trading with the Baltic for the free passage through the Sound.

The levying a transit duty by Denmark on goods going from Hamburg or other places through the Danish territory to ports in the Baltic, has added much to the asperity of the discussions on the subject of the Sound dues. The right to levy such a duty has been much canvassed and pretty generally denied in Germany, where it is contended that the old imperial laws establish a universal right of transit to Germans through German territory; and that this principle is recognised by sundry declarations of the diet*. Though the amount of the transit duty levied by Denmark is not high, being less than the transit duty of the Commercial League, the roads of Holstein and Schleswig are in so deplorable a state, and have been for years so neglected, notwithstanding the strongest representations, that the plea of an impost raised in payment for a service done cannot certainly be urged. A sum of 12 groschen per cwt. (1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.) enables goods to transit all the countries of the Zoll-Verein from Memel to Bâle, being a distance of 800 miles, while half that amount, viz. 10 shillings Dan., or 9*d.* per cwt., is paid for traversing from Hamburg to Lubeck, which is only 40 miles, or for even the shorter distance of about 18 miles, through Holstein by Schonberg. From Lubeck to Hamburg the transit duty is 5 shillings Dan. (4½*d.*) per cwt. There are certain leading articles taxed with an *ad valorem* transit duty, as soap, 2 per cent.; iron and tobacco, 3 per cent.; lumps, 6 per cent., when coming from Lubeck to Hamburg; and when sent from Hamburg to Lubeck coffee pays 2 per cent., tobacco and sugar 2½, while dye-woods pay 10 per cent.

The amount of transit trade in 1837 from Hamburg to Lubeck was 24,455,805 lbs. gross weight; that from Lubeck to Hamburg 13,722,560 lbs.: of this last amount about half consists of articles which are duty free; so that the whole gross receipts

* Wurm's Sundzoll, 25—40.

are 58,300 dollars, which, deducting 15 per cent. for cost of collection, leaves a net revenue of about 50,000 dollars. There can be no doubt that it is not alone for the interest of Hamburg and Lubeck that transit from the German Ocean to the Baltic Sea, and *vice versâ*, should be facilitated, but for the interest of the whole commercial world, and, as the winter season closes sea communication through so large a part of the year, that the land route should be made accessible, convenient, and economical for the transit of goods. It is stated that a vessel engaged in the Russian trade can make yearly only two or three voyages from and to England, while those in the Hamburg trade make 10 or 12 average voyages.

The question of the Stade duties has been much agitated of late in the countries composing the Zoll-Verein, particularly those which communicate through the Elbe with the ocean. Its origin is traced to the year 1038, when Conrad the IInd., the Emperor of Germany, granted to Archbishop Bezelin, of Hamburg, authority to establish a market and levy tolls at Stade for the service of the Hamburg church *, which had at this period been suffering much from the inroads of the heathen Slavonians. But this toll seems not originally to have been a water but a land or market tax. How and when the Stade duties became an impost levied on goods passing through the Elbe it has not hitherto been possible to discover.

In the following century the Emperor Frederick, previously to his visiting the Holy Land, granted exemptions to the citizens of Hamburg from the payment of the Stade and other duties both on going and returning to and from the sea to the city of Hamburg †. These exemptions obtained the name of the *Privilegium Fridericianum*. The Hamburgers secured various recognitions of their freedom from the Stade tolls during the succeeding centuries ‡, in which the trade of the Hanse Towns obtained so wide a development. Many contests, however, took place in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as to the rights of Hamburg citizens to be free of the duties, and they seem generally to have succeeded in obtaining a renewal of the privilege.

The Thirty Years' War transferred the city of Stade to other hands; but in 1628 the Emperor Frederick II., for himself and his successors, engaged that no toll should be levied between Hamburg and the sea, and conferred the keeping of the Elbe on the Hamburgers. In the following year (1629), however, the Danes levied an Elbe duty at Glückstadt. This duty was put an end to by the Swedes in the treaty of Brömsebroe (1645), though it would appear the Hamburgers had submitted to its infliction. The Navigation Laws of England were the cause of repeated attempts to prevent Hamburgers' property from passing the Elbe in foreign vessels, and to great vexations practised on the Hamburgers. In 1674 an order was obtained from the Swedish monarch guaranteeing the free passage of Hamburg ships and merchandise; but in 1691 the claims of Sweden to the Stade duties were formally proclaimed, and an obligation contracted with Hamburg for her final exemption from their payment §. This decree, while it stipulates for the freedom from tolls of ships and goods belonging to Hamburg citizens, and directs that Hamburg vessels shall pass without detention or delay, provides that no goods not toll free be allowed to transit without paying the tolls, of which goods an account shall be deposited at Stade, and that the amount shall be collected at Hamburg. It provides various securities against the evasion of the duties, authorises an inspection of vessels at their unloading, and the Hamburgers agree to assist the Swedish authorities in the due collection of the Stade duties. The duty intended to be collected under the authority of this *resolution* is $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent., or one shilling on 100 marks value.

But Sweden herself was not long able to guarantee the stipulations of 1691. The necessities of Charles XII. forced him upon every means of raising pecuniary supplies; and in 1712 the city of Hamburg consented to pay a sum of money to be free for ever from any demands on account of the Stade dues. But the Danes having obtained possession of the territory of Bremen, ceded it in 1715 to the Elector of Hanover for a sum of six tons of gold (about 150,000*l.* sterling), and it has continued (Stade included) in the holding of that state. This cession ought not to have invalidated the contracts by which the Stade duties had been regulated; but, as the duties were now in the possession of an influential state, constant encroachments

* The document is given at length in Dr. Soetbeer's Stader-Elbzolles Ursprung Fortgang und Bestand. Hamburg, 1839, pp. 7, 8.

† Concedimus—ut una cum navibus suis et mercandisiis ac hominibus de mare usque ad predictam civitatem liberi sunt ab omni theloneo et ungeldi exactione veniendi et redeundi.—Soetbeer, p. 14.

‡ Ib. 18—21.

§ Soetbeer, p. 26—32. Also Appendix to Mr. Hutt's 'Stade Duties considered,' 1839.

were made, which were sometimes successfully, but more frequently unsuccessfully, resisted by the city of Hamburg. A commission was appointed for the settlement of the question between Hanover and Hamburg in 1729; but, as Hanover refused to recognise the validity of the treaty of 1692, matters were left in a very unsettled state, and so continued down to the seizure of Hanover by the French in 1804 *. The question naturally lost much of its importance when the Continental System had nearly annihilated the foreign trade of Hamburg; but in 1814 the collection of the dues was enforced with greater severity than before: the whole question of the conditions on which the rivers of Germany were to be navigated was brought before the Congress of Vienna. It is true the Hanoverian deputies declared that they were not authorised to consent to any diminution of the Stade dues nor to any change as to the amount or the manner of levying without an appropriate indemnity; but there is nothing whatever that excludes the Elbe from the legislation which the Congress applied to the German rivers in general; and the articles 108 to 116 would seem directly applicable to the Stade question. They decide that all the states through which a river passes shall determine by commissioners all matters connected with its navigation; that the navigation shall be free from the point whence the river is navigable to the mouth thereof, and that the regulations shall be favourable to the commerce of all nations; that the system shall be uniform for the whole course of the river, and, as far as practicable, for its confluents; that the navigation tolls shall be fixed in a uniform and invariable manner, and so independent of the nature of the goods as to avoid any detailed examination, except in cases of fraud; that they shall in no case exceed those at present existing; the tariff to be so established as to encourage navigation, and the duties levied on the Rhine to serve as an approximating model; the duties shall not be augmented except by common accord of the border states, and no other duties shall be raised but those sanctioned by the regulations. The border nations shall fix on the mode of collection; they shall keep the towing-paths (chemins de halage) in good order. There shall nowhere be established stoppage fees (droits d'etape), port duties (droits d'echelle), or anchorage duties (droits de relâche forcée) †, and those existing shall only be preserved, whatever may be the interest of the locality, so long as the border states shall find them needful or useful to navigation in general. The custom-houses shall not interfere with the navigation tolls, and custom-house officers are to be prevented from obstructing the navigation; a strict police on the banks shall afford protection against smuggling. A general regulation is to give effect to the above stipulations.

It was several years after the Congress of Vienna, namely, in 1819, that the commissioners of the states bordering the Elbe met in order to discuss the questions of navigation connected with that river, and to apply to them the general principles laid down by the Congress. Hanover insisted that the commission had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as she alleged that the Stade dues were not a river but a sea tax—a plea, however, which was not admitted by the other commissioners. The tariffs were called for by the commission, and their communication promised, but they were not then produced, and the commission separated after declaring that, as Hanover consented to produce the tariff and to engage that the tolls should not be increased or varied, they waived all farther discussion, recognising, however, the general principles of the Vienna articles. But Denmark and Hanover made a particular reservation of their rights, declaring that, as far as they were concerned, the question remained in its integrity. At the end of the conference the tariff was produced.

In 1824 another commission was appointed to examine the question, when a formal note was delivered in by the Danish commissioner, showing by undoubted historical evidence that the Stade impost was and had always been considered a river tax. He called in question the original right to levy the tax at all, while he exposed its arbitrary, shifting, and vexatious character. The city of Hamburg represented farther that while the professed maximum of the tax was $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent., that per centage, according to the new tariff, levied $\frac{1}{16}$ as the minimum, while on the leading articles of commerce the amount levied was from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and even 5 per cent. But no arrangement grew out of these conferences. They were again resumed in 1827, but to no purpose, nor have they since been entered on. The whole question remains unsettled both as to the principle and the details.

* Soetbeer, p. 35—37; Hutt's 'Stade Duties considered,' p. 21.

† The translation in the Parliamentary Paper (Feb. 2, 1816) is— 'There shall nowhere be established store-house, port, or fixed harbour-duties.

The tariff on which the Stade duties are levied remained unpublished till the year 1838, notwithstanding many efforts to obtain an official communication of its contents. It has been estimated that the yearly average of vessels on which duties are levied at Stade is 4500, and that 210 marks is the average amount per vessel, which would make a sum annually exceeding 70,000*l.* sterling.*

The number of vessels which paid the Stade duties at *Hamburg*, where there is an officer for their collection, was—

In 1834	.	1883, paying	Mcs. Bco.	432,521
1835	.	1959	„ „	386,008
1836	.	1982	„ „	407,584

The whole number of vessels chargeable with duty was—

In 1834	. . .	4581
1835	. . .	4623
1836	. . .	4388

A few examples will show how the tariffs of 1692 have been increased, and augmented in many cases by progressive additions. Apples were specially free in 1692; in 1771 6*d.* Danish,† per ton was put on *French* apples, and in 1821 on *all* apples. Oil paid 1*s.* Danish per cask in 1692; in 1814 it was raised to 3*s.* Brandy and rum 1*s.* per piece in 1692; in 1814 it was made 2*s.* per hamper, 3*s.* per cask, and 4*s.* per chest. Cinnamon 1*s.* per 25 lbs. in 1692; in 1821 32*s.* per package, or 12*s.* per 100 lbs. Indigo 6*s.* per bale or chest in 1692; in 1821 from 6*s.* to 24*s.*, according to size. Pepper from 1*s.* per bag, in 1692, to from 2*s.* to 8*s.* in 1821. On articles not referred to in the old tariffs, an *ad valorem* duty has been laid on, and in some cases, even after representations to the government, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been exacted, though that is 24 times the amount established by the general principle that $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. is to be levied as a maximum.

As it is understood the purchase-money for the duties of Bremen and Verden was paid by Great Britain, and that the principal motive was to give to British interests protection in the town of Stade, it is felt as a great grievance that the results of the purchase, instead of being a relief and a benefit, have been an unnecessary impost levied upon British goods. The British nation paid, in fact, a large sum for the establishment of a grievance, and a large sum which was intended to get rid of a small evil (the influence of Denmark), but which has served to make a great and an enduring one, namely, a perpetual tax levied on her trade and shipping.

It is not averred that the Stade duties are levied on account of any services rendered—neither light-houses, nor buoys, nor protection of any sort. They have grown in amount, and have been often exacted most capriciously, while heavy fines have frequently been levied for any, even the slightest, irregularity in reference to them. The vexatious character of the Stade duties is universally complained of: the right to exact them at all is much called in question. The irregular mode of collection, the unsatisfactory and arbitrary nature of the tariffs, the capricious manner in which fines are levied for real or supposed attempts to defraud the Stade authorities, require, if not an investigation of the abstract right to levy the duties at all, such a modification of the whole system of collection as shall destroy its arbitrary character, and enable all captains and traders to ascertain the exact character of their liabilities. Till within a few months a duty of 8*d.* sterling, per package was levied on the baggage of all passengers. I understand the charge is no longer made, nor am I aware what was the authority which ever warranted its collection.

I must not terminate without expressing my grateful sense of the hearty co-operation which I invariably received from Lord Wm. Russell, Sir George Hamilton, and Mr. Henry Howard, at Berlin, and generally from all the British authorities, consuls, and vice-consuls, to whom I had to refer for information, or whose assistance I had in any way occasion to claim.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most
Obedient, humble servant,
JOHN BOWRING.

1, *Queen Square, Westminster,*
23*rd December*, 1839.

* Hutt, p. 16. † Schillings and pfennings Danish are represented by *s.* and *d.*

APPENDIX I.

TREATY OF A COMMERCIAL UNION

BETWEEN PRUSSIA, BAVARIA, WURTEMBERG, the ELECTORATE OF HESSE, and the GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE; concluded the 22nd of March, 1833. Adhesion of SAXONY, the 30th of March; adhesion of the Principalities of ANHALT and of the DUCHY OF SAXONY, the 11th of May. Exchange of Ratifications, the 11th of November, 1833.

THE contracting powers, penetrated with a lively solicitude for whatever may contribute to the freedom and extension of commerce and industry in their respective states, and, consequently, of Germany in general, have opened negociations with a view to give fuller effect to the treaties already existing between them for such objects, and for this purpose they have granted full powers to ..... [then follow the names of the negociators], who have agreed to the following convention, subject to ratification:—

ARTICLE 1st.—The various associations of custom-houses, already existing in the said states, shall for the future form, by virtue of a common system of custom-houses and of commerce, a General Association, which shall include all countries comprised in such associations.

2nd.—In this Association shall be comprised, also, all those states which have already acceded, whether as regards the whole or part only of their territories, to the system of custom-houses and of commerce of one or more of the contracting states; saving always the particular relations which, in virtue of their treaty of accession, they may hold with the states with which they may have concluded such treaties.

3rd.—On the other hand, those portions of the territories of the contracting states which, on account of their situation, have not hitherto entered into either the Association of Custom Houses of Prussia with Hesse, nor in those of Bavaria with Wurtemberg, and which for this reason are not admissible to the new General Association, shall be provisionally excluded therefrom. However, the arrangements at present existing for the purpose of facilitating commerce between these portions of territories and the rest of the country to which they belong shall be maintained. Further advantages of this character cannot be conceded without the common consent of the contracting states.

4th.—Within the territories of the contracting powers there shall be similar laws relative to duties of import, export, and transit; but such modifications as, without injury to the common object, shall necessarily arise, whether from the spirit of general legislation of each of the contracting states, or from local interests, shall be made by each individual state.

For this reason, in establishing a custom-house tariff, there may be made, with regard to the import and export duty on certain articles of minor consideration, and with regard to the transit-duty, according as the channels of commerce may require, such exceptions to the principles of imposition generally adopted as may be particularly desirable to such and such states; provided, however, such exceptions are not prejudicial to the general interests of the Association.

The administration of the import, export, and transit duties, and the organization of the authorities who shall be constituted in all the states of the Associations, shall be placed upon the same footing, but without losing sight of the particular relations existing in these countries. The laws and regulations which shall be assimilated under this point of view by the contracting states are the Custom-house Law, the Custom-house Tariff, and Custom-house Regulations.

They shall be considered as integral parts of the present convention, and published along with it.

5th.—No change, addition, nor exception can be made in the Custom-house legislation, including the tariff and Custom-house regulations (Article 4), but by consent of the contracting parties, and in the same manner as provided for the adoption of laws. This clause extends to all arrangements for establishing rules tending to change generally the administration of the Custom-house.

6th.—After execution of the present convention, there shall be within the contracting states a freedom of commerce and intercourse, and a community of duties in all respects in conformity with the stipulations contained in the following articles.

7th.—Reckoning from this date, therefore, all import, export, and transit duties shall cease to be levied on the common frontiers of the associated Custom-houses, which have hitherto existed between Prussia and Hesse, and Bavaria and Wurtemberg. Consequently, all articles which have free circulation in one of the said territories may be introduced into the others freely, and without charge, with the single exception—

1st. Of objects which form a state monopoly, playing cards and salt, according to Articles 9 and 10.

2nd. Of indigenous productions, which, in the interior of the contracting states, are subject to unequal duties, or else which pay a duty in one of the states, and are exempt in those of another, which render them subject to an equalising duty, according to Article 11.

Lastly.—Articles which cannot be imported or imitated without invading patents, or privileges granted by one of the contracting states which may have granted such privileges for the whole term of the present convention.

8th.—Without any prejudice to the freedom of commerce, or exemption from duties stipulated in Article 7th, the conveyance of articles of commerce, which, according to the tariff of the common Custom-house, are subject to an import and export duty in passing the exterior frontiers, cannot take place from the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg in the kingdom of Prussia, the territories of the Elector of Hesse and of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and *vice versâ*, except by the ordinary routes and highways, and by the navigable rivers; for this purpose there shall be established at the internal frontiers offices for declaration, where the conductors of goods shall be obliged to present their manifest, or bill of conveyance, and shall point out the goods they are conveying from one country to another. This regulation is not applicable either to the trade in raw productions in small quantities, nor to the frontier retail trade, or of fairs, nor to passengers' baggage. Neither shall any verification of the goods take place, except where the security for the receipt of the duties of equalization requires it.

9th.—Provides for the maintenance of prohibitions, or restrictions, on the importation of playing cards.

10th.—Regulation with regard to salt. Salt being an article of taxation in each of the contracting states, measures are taken to insure the duties to each state, and to prevent the passage of salt from one to another. Saving the separate conventions which the contracting states may make amongst themselves with respect to this.

11th.—Has relation to the supplementary duties, or equalising duties, which the several states are bound to pay for the reciprocal importation of various articles, subject to different indirect duties, viz., for Prussia, beer, brandy, tobacco, must of grapes and wine; for Bavaria and Wurtemburg, beer, brandy, malt; for the Electorate of Hesse the same articles as for Prussia; for the Grand Duchy of Hesse, beer.

The duties of legalization are equal to the difference between the legal duty which attaches to the goods in the country for which they destined and that which attaches to them in the country from whence they come.

The existing duties in Prussia on beer, brandy, tobacco, must of grapes and wine, must always form the maximum of equalising duty between one country and another. These five articles and malt are the only ones that can be subjected to the equalizing duty. In all states where an equalizing duty is charged on tobacco, must of grapes and wine, no other duty can in any case be either kept or imposed upon these articles, either for account of the government or for account of the communes.

12th.—With regard to the duties of communication which are levied throughout the extent of the associated countries upon other articles than those named in Article 11, as well as relative to the duties which fall upon liquors in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, there shall be henceforward a complete and reciprocal equality, so that the productions of another state may not be burthened with heavier charges than indigenous productions. The same principle shall be applied to the additional duties and municipal dues which are received for account of any commune; that is to say, so far as such are not in general inadmissible, according to Article 11.

13th.—The contracting states reciprocally renew the adoption of the principle that the highway-duties, or other duties which have been substituted for them—as, for example, the fixed augmentation of customs established on the entry of merchandize into the kingdom of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, in substitution of the highway-duties, the rates for paving, ditching, bridges, and carriage, as well as all other rates of this character, under whatever names they may have been established, and without distinction, if they are levied for account of the state or of a commune—cannot be maintained or established except in proportion to the ordinary cost of repair and maintenance. The highway-rates at present existing in Prussia, conformably to the tariff of 1828, shall be taken as the maximum, and henceforth cannot be exceeded by any of the contracting states.

In virtue of the principle abovementioned, the duties of tolls and highway-rates shall be abolished where highways exist; the paving-duties are included in the road-duties, but in such mode that the latter may be levied conformably to the general tariff.

14th.—The contracting governments engage to co-operate in the establishment in their respective countries of a uniform system of weights and measures; they will immediately open negociations for this purpose, and will, in the first instance, direct their efforts to the adoption of a common custom-house weight.

Should the arrangements to be made for this purpose not be matured when the execution of the present convention shall take effect, each of the contracting states, in order to facilitate the despatch of merchandize and of the operations of the custom-house officers, will adopt, if it has not already been done, the weights and measures pointed out by the tariffs of the custom-houses, and the weights and measures which the other contracting states have adopted in their tariffs. Those reduced tables shall be published for the regulation of the custom-house officers and for the merchants.

The common custom-house tariff (Article 4) shall be divided into two sections, of which one shall be prepared according to the monetary system and weights and measures of Prussia, and the other according to that of Bavaria.*

The declaration, weighing, and measuring of articles subject to duty of customs shall be

* In Prussia the currency consists of rix dollars and silver groschen, of which 30 make a rix dollar. In Bavaria, of guilders and kreutzers, 60 kreutzers making a guilder. The proportion established is 52½ kreutzers = 15 silver groschen.

made in Prussia according to Prussian weights and measures; in Bavaria and Wurtemberg, according to Bavarian weights and measures; in Hessian territories according to the lawful weights and measures in use there; but in the despatches issued by the custom-house officers the quantity of goods shall be indicated according to one or the other of the two principal sections of the common tariff.

Until the contracting states have agreed upon a common monetary system, the payment of the custom-house duties shall be made in each country according to the value of the coin as fixed by the payment of other taxes of the country.

From the present time the gold and silver coin of all the contracting states, with the exceptions of small money, shall be received in all the treasuries of the association of common custom-houses; and for this object tables of valuation shall be published.

15th.—Water-duties, and duties for conveyance by rivers, including duties which are charged on the tonnage of the vessel, shall continue to be reciprocally charged on the navigation of the rivers to which the stipulations of the Congress of Vienna or the separate conventions of the states are applicable, according to the said stipulations, if there are no others contrary to them. With respect to this latter regulation the contracting states propose immediately to open negotiations relative to the navigation of the river Rhine and its tributaries, in order to come to some arrangement, by virtue of which the navigation-duties upon these rivers, which burthen the importation, exportation, and transit of goods, of all the associated countries, shall be always, excepting the examination-duties, if not wholly abolished, at least considerably lightened.

All the facilities which one of the associated states may accord to its subjects, with regard to the navigation of the said rivers, shall be equally enjoyed by the navigation of the associated states.

Upon the other rivers, to which neither the act of the Congress of Vienna, nor other conventions entered into between the states, are applicable, the water-duties shall be levied in conformity with the ordonnances of the respective governments. However, upon these rivers also, the subjects of the contracting states, their goods and vessels, shall be treated with perfect equality.

16th.—From the date when the present common regulation of custom-houses shall be carried into effect all warehouse and harbour dues then existing in the territories comprised within the Custom-house union shall cease to be levied, and no one shall be obliged to despatch or warehouse his merchandize, but in the cases prescribed by the said common regulation of custom-houses, or the maritime regulation legally in force.

17th.—No canal, sluice, bridge, road, weighing-crane, or warehouse dues, nor any hiring for profit of establishments intended to facilitate communications, may be demanded, except for the actual use of such establishments or objects; and each state shall charge to the subjects of the other contracting states in the same ratio and the same manner as charged to their own subjects.

Wherever there is a weighing-machine or crane intended for the exclusive use of the officers of customs, no weighing charge shall be allowed to be made by the custom-house officers for any goods that have been once weighed.

18th.—The contracting states shall continue to employ their efforts to facilitate, by means of the adoption of uniform principles, the progress of industry, and to give the greatest latitude to the right which all subjects of each possess to seek for work and means of subsistence in the other states of the association.

From the period of the present convention being carried into effect the subjects of one of the contracting states, who seek for work in the exercise of a trade or employment in the territy of another state, shall pay no greater duties than are paid by native subjects exercising the same trade.

The manufacturers or artisans who make purchases only for their trade, and travellers who carry with them samples only of goods and not the goods themselves, for the purpose of obtaining orders, shall pay no other tax on the business they may transact in any state, except in that in which they reside; these persons, however, shall enjoy this exemption only provided they have acquired in the state where they are domiciled permission to exercise their trade by paying the taxes thereon, or in the case of their being employed in the service of some trader or native workmen paying the tax.

Those subjects of the contracting states who visit the fairs and markets which are held in each of the said states for the purpose of following their trade, or selling the productions of their labour, shall be treated everywhere as natives of the country where they may be.

19th.—The sea-ports of Prussia shall be open to the commerce of the subjects of all the contracting states, subject to the same duties as are paid by Prussian subjects. The consuls of each of the associated states who may be in the sea-ports or other commercial places of foreign trade shall be charged with the protection in all respects, and without distinction, of the subjects of each of the contracting states.

20th.—To protect their system of general Custom-houses from contraband trade, and to guarantee their duties on internal consumption from fraud, the contracting states have concluded a common cartel, which shall be carried into effect as soon as possible; but, at the latest, at the same time as the present convention.

21st.—The community of receipts established between the contracting states by the present convention shall have for its object the produce of the import, export, and transit duties which shall be received in the Prussian states, the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, the Electorate and Grand Duchy of Hesse, including those other countries which have already acceded to the system of customs of the contracting states. The produce of the duties above

mentioned shall be divided amongst the contracting states in proportion to their population From this community shall be excluded and reserved for the individual benefit of the respective governments—

1st. Taxes which are levied in the interior of each state upon indigenous productions, including equalizing duties, of which mention has been made in Article 11.
2nd. Navigation-dues mentioned in Article 15.
3rd. Duties of highways, dykes, ports, roads, canals, sluices, as well as weighing and warehousing, and all other dues of that nature, whatever may be their denomination.
4th. Custom-house fines and confiscation, which, with reservation of the share of the informers, shall remain for the government, through the extent of its dominions.

22nd.—From the duties which shall become due to the community shall be deducted—

1st. The expenses mentioned hereafter in Article 30.
2nd. The repayments for errors made in collection.
3rd. The allowances and returns made in virtue of particular and common arrangements between the associated states, which shall be divided between the said states in proportion to their population.
The population of the states which have acceded, or shall accede, to the association of custom-houses in virtue of a convention with one of the contracting states, according to which the latter is bound to make them an annual payment in lieu of the proportion which belongs to them from the revenue of the common custom houses, shall be added to that of the contracting state which makes the payment.
Each of the contracting states shall make every three years, at a time to be hereinafter fixed, a census of its population. The said states shall be bound to communicate mutually to each other the amount of such census.

23rd.—All the privileges granted to workmen relative to the payment of taxes which are not based upon the legislation of the custom-houses shall be at the charge of the finances of the state that shall have conceded them. The fixing the scale according to which such privileges may be granted shall be reserved for future negociation.

24th.—Conformably to the objects of the custom-house association, which is to facilitate the free and natural action of general communications, the privileges in custom-house matters granted in certain places, as it regards fairs, and particularly privileges of abatement, cannot be extended; on the contrary, they shall be, both with reference to local as well as foreign relations, restrained as much possible, and gradually entirely abolished. Fresh privileges of this nature cannot in any case be granted without the consent of all the contracting parties.

25th and 26th.—Are clauses relating to articles intended for the use of the courts or households of princes, and to the right of remitting fines and punishments.

27th.—Each of the contracting powers shall name in its territories the functionaries and officers who shall be charged in the various districts and localities with the collection and supervision of custom-house duties. The custom-house officers shall be established and occupied in conformity with the decisions contained in the special convention entered into on this subject.

28th.—Regulating the organization of the directories of custom-houses left to each of the states.

29th.—Quarterly extracts shall be made every three months by the officers charged with the receipt of the custom-house duties, and the final accounts shall be made up at the end of the year when the books are closed, and they shall respectively show the receipts encashed in the course of the quarter; and during the financial year these extracts shall be forwarded to the respective boards of direction of custom-houses, who, after examination, shall embody them in one general report. These reports shall be sent to the central board, to which each government has the right of nominating a functionary.

This board shall prepare every three months, from these documents, provisional accounts current between the associated states. It shall forward these accounts to the central administration of finances of the said states, and prepare the final adjustment for the entire year.

If from these quarterly accounts current it should appear that the actual receipt of one of the associated states is in arrear for a larger sum than a month's amount, compared with the share of revenue due to it, means shall be immediately taken to supply the deficit by calling upon the states which have had an excess of receipts to pay in.

30th.—Relating to the expenses, each government is charged with the expenses of collection and administration in its own territories.

31st.—The contracting states concede to each other the right of attaching to the superior officers of customs established on the frontiers of their dominions comptrollers, who shall take cognizance of all the transactions of the said officers and auxiliary officers connected with the clearances and the guarding the frontiers.

It shall be determined by a bye-law, to be hereafter settled, how far the comptroller shall interfere with the course of business.

32nd.—Each of the contracting states has the power of sending to the Directory Boards of Customs of the other associated states functionaries charged with the duty of taking complete cognizance of all the administration of affairs connected with the community established by this convention.

Special instructions shall fix the rights of examination which the said functionaries shall possess. The states to which these functionaries shall be sent shall behave with the utmost

frankness in all matters connected with the administration of the community of Custom-houses, and shall facilitate all means of obtaining whatever information they may require. On the other hand, the functionaries shall do all in their power to remove any difficulties that may arise, and that in a way conformable to the end proposed to themselves by the associated states, and to the relations existing between them.

The ministers of all the associated states shall afford to each other, when requested, all the information necessary on the affairs of the community of customs; and, should it be necessary for this purpose to send a public functionary to any of the associated governments, or to maintain there a plenipotentiary, there shall be accorded to such envoy, according to the principle above determined, all the requisite facilities to enable him to take a full cognizance of the state of the administration of the common Custom-houses.

33rd.—Every year, in the beginning of June, there shall be a meeting of plenipotentiaries of the associated governments, at which the affairs of the association shall be discussed; each government shall send a plenipotentiary.

The plenipotentiaries shall elect from amongst themselves a president to direct their deliberations, but he shall enjoy no other superiority over his colleagues.

The first meeting shall be held at Munich; at the close of each annual meeting the place where the next annual meeting shall be held shall be fixed, and, at the same time, the nature of the business to be discussed at the congress of the ensuing year shall be taken into consideration.

34th.—Amongst the powers of the plenipotentaries at the conferences are comprised—

1st. The discussions of complaints and abuses in the execution of the private conventions, of the law of custom-houses, of the custom-house regulations, tariffs, &c., which have been made in any of the associated states, and to which no remedy may have been applied in the course of the year, notwithstanding the correspondence for that purpose between the ministers.

2nd. The definitive adjustments of accounts of the common receipts of the associated states, which adjustment is to be based upon the details supplied by the superior officers of customs, and presented by the central office, which details must be of such character that an examination of accounts may be made with the particularity required by the interests of the assocation in general.

3rd. The deliberations upon the duties and proposals that may be made by any of the associated states relative to the improvement of the administration.

4th. To discuss the alterations which any of the associated states may propose to make in the custom-house laws, the tariff, custom-house regulations, or the organization of the administrative body. Finally, to promote generally the development and improvement of the common system of custom-houses and of commerce.

35th.—If during the course of the ordinary relations of the plenipotentiaries any extraordinary events should arise which should require prompt measures and arrangements on the part of the associated states, the contracting powers will take measures in concert for this purpose by diplomatic means, or will summon an extraordinary meeting of the plenipotentiaries.

36th.—The expenses of the plenipotentiaries, and of the officers they may require, shall be paid by the government that sends them. The clerks of the Chancery and the place of meeting shall be supplied by the government upon whose territories the meeting is held.

37th.—If, when the execution of the present convention takes effect, there should not exist on all essential points a conformity of import-duties in the territories of the contracting powers, the latter bind themselves to take the requisite steps to secure the revenues of customs of the association from injury by the importation or accumulation of goods free from duty, or which are subject to a lower duty than charged by the tariff of the association.

38th.—In the event of other German states manifesting a wish to be admitted to the association, the high contracting powers declare themselves ready to comply with such wish, as far as they can do so without compromising the particular interests of the members of the association: in such cases these new admissions shall be made by virtue of conventions which shall be concluded for that purpose.

39th.—The governments of the contracting powers shall employ all their efforts to procure for their subjects all possible facilities and advantages by means of treaties of commerce with other states.

40th.—All matters regarding the carrying into effect the stipulations contained in the present convention and its appendices, and especially as it regards the execution of the resolutions, regulations, and organic rules, shall be prepared by commissioners jointly appointed.

41st.—The duration of the present convention, which shall take effect from the 1st January, 1834, is provisionally fixed for the 1st January, 1842. If during this period, and two years before its expiration at the latest, the contracting powers do not express their wish to terminate this union, it shall be considered as prolonged for twelve years, and so on from time to time for a further period of twelve years.

The last stipulation, however, is made only in case during the interval all the governments of the Germanic Confederation shall not have entered into arrangements which shall entirely fulfil the purposes of the present association of custom-houses, a purpose which is in conformity with the intentions announced in the 19th Article of the Germanic Confederation. In the event of measures being taken in the whole of the states of the Germanic Confederation relative to the freedom in the trade of provisions, the duties appointed by the tariff of the association relative to this trade will be modified in consequence.

APPENDIX II.

TARIFF for the Years 1840, 1841, and 1842.

The Royal Cabinet Order of 24th October, 1839, directs that these Tariffs shall have effect from the 1st January, 1840; on fine Lump Sugar for refining and refined sugars the duties are inserted which are accorded to the Dutch by the late treaty, and which, by the terms of that treaty, may be offered to other states. With respect to Navigation Duties leviable on the Elbe, Weser, Rhine, and Moselle, the provisions of the Tariff of 28th December, 1836, are confirmed.

First Part.

Articles on which no Duty is to be levied.

1. Trees and vine-shoots for planting.
2. Bee-hives, with living bees.
3. Brandy-dregs.
4. Dung and other manure, ashes, lime, &c.
5. Eggs.
6. Earth and ores not especially charged with duty.
7. Agricultural produce, and cattle from any estate separated by the frontier, whos owner lives within the frontier.
8. Fish, fresh, and crab-fish.
9. Agricultural produce, as gathered in the fields in sheaves—grass, fodder, and hay.
10. Garden produce, fresh—such as flowers, vegetables, potatoes, turnips, and edible roots—fresh madder-roots, tinder (amadou), undried chicory.
11. Poultry and small birds.
12. Glazing ores, and black-lead.
13. Gold and silver, coined or in bars, excluding small mixed silver money (billion).
14. Household furniture, worn clothing, and workmen's tools introduced by artizans using them—new clothes, linen, or goods (by special permission) belonging to those who, after marriage, settle in the country.
15. Wood, by land, with branches or brooms thereof, for building and use, not intended for shipment.
16. Clothes and linen for the personal use of travellers, waggoners, and seamen—tools employed by travelling artizans, with patterns or samples for their own use—carriages of travellers—carts and boats for conveying persons and goods—old furniture of vessels—articles and food for the use of travellers.
17. Tanning cakes (used tanning-matter for burning).
18. Milk.
19. Fresh fruit.
20. Paper, written, acts and manuscripts.
21. Seeds for forest trees.
22. Dutch reeds—thatching reeds and canes.
23. Shear-wool (flocks, from shearing, spinning, and weaving).
24. Stones, hewn and unhewn, broken—chalk, schistus, bricks, and building, mill, coarse, cut and whet-stones, by land transport, and not intended for shipment.
25. Straw, chaff, and chopped straw.
26. All animals not noticed in the Tariff.
27. Turf and Peat.
28. Grain and grape husks.

Second Part.

Articles which are subject to a Duty either on Import or Export.

Fifteen silver groschen, or half a Prussian dollar, or 50½ kreutzers on 24½ guilder standard, per hundred-weight, gross, is the duty to be levied on importation, and no further duty, nor any duty on export:—

The exceptions are the articles included in the First Part, which are free from duty, or—

a. Such as are subject to a higher or lower duty than half a dollar, and
b. Such as are subject to a duty on export.

The following articles are those upon which special duties are levied:—

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 Dollar Standard; the Dollar divided into 30 and 24 parts.		By the 24½ Guilder Standard.		Tare, per cwt.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			R-Ds. gr.	R-Ds. gr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	
1	WASTE.						
	From Glass Manufactures, Glass Shreds and Breakage; from Gold and Silver work; from Soap Fabrics; Tanneries; Blood from slaughtered animals; liquid or hardened Tendons, Horns, and Tips and Chips, Claws and Bones, broken or whole	1 cwt., or 50 kilogrs.	Free	0 15 (12)*	Free	0 52½	
2	COTTON and COTTON GOODS.						
	a. Raw Cotton	do.	Free	0 15 (12)	Free	0 52½	
	b. Cotton Yarn						
	1. Unbleached 1 and 2 thread, Wadding	do.	2 0	..	3 30	..	18 in hhds. and chests 13 in baskets
	2. Unbleached 3 and more threads, twisted, bleached, or coloured . .	do.	8 0	..	14 0	..	7 in bales
	c. Cotton, or Cotton and Flax Goods, without mixture of Silk or Wool, Piece; Goods and Hosiery, Bobbinet, Lace, Buttons, Embroidery, and Fancy Goods, spun and dressed, with tinsel; and Cottons, without mixture of Silk, Wool, Iron, Glass, Wood, Leather, Brass, Steel, and other materials	do.	50 0	..	87 30	..	18 in hhds. and cases 7 in bales
3	LEAD.						
	a. Pig in blocks, moulds, and litharge of Lead, Silver, and Gold	do.	0 7½ (6)	..	0 26¼		
	b. Coarse Lead Wares, as Kettles, Pipes, Shot, Plates, and milled Lead	do.	0 2	..	3 30	..	6 in hhds. and cases
	c. Fine Lead Wares, as Playthings, wholly or in part Lead, and Lacquered Wares	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	20 in hhds. and cases 13 in baskets
4	BRUSH and SIEVEMAKERS' WARES.						
	a. Coarse, with Wood or Iron, unpolished	do.	3 0	..	5 15		
	b. Fine, with other materials (the costly Metals, alone or mixed Bronze, Mother of Pearl, Pearls, Corals or Stones, excepted), Sievebottoms, and Horse-hair . .	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	20 in hhds. and cases
5	DRUGS, APOTHECARY, and DYE WARES.						
	a. Chemical Preparations for medicine and manufacture, Essential and other Oils, Acids, Painters', Cleaners, and Artists' Colours and Inks, Pencils, Wafers, Court-plaister, Sealing-wax, and all other articles of Drugs, Apothecary, and Dye-stuff; except the following, at lower Duties	do.	3 10 (8)	..	5 50	..	16 in hhds. and cases 9 in baskets 6 in bales
	b. Alum	do.	1 10 (10)	..	2 20	..	11 in hhds.
	c. White-lead, pure or impure . .		2 0	..	3 30	..	6 in cases
	d. Minium, Smalts, cleaned and rough Soda (Mineral Alkali), Blue Vitriol, Vitriol and Copperas mixed, White Vitriol	do.	1 0	..	1 45		
	e. Green Copperas	do.	0 7½ (6)	..	0 26¼		
	f. Yellow, Green, and Red Earth, Red-brown Drawing-chalk Ochre, Red Stone, Umber, Waste from Saltpetre and Muriatic Acids, Sulphuric Acid and Alkalis, and Raw Castine in pieces	do.	0 5 (4)	..	0 17½		

* The ciphers under the silver groschen (or 30ths of a dollar) represent good groschen, or 24th parts of a dollar, the two divisions being current in different States.

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 Dollar Standard; the Dollar divided into 30 and 24 parts.		By the 24½ Guilder Standard.		Tare, per cwt.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			R-Ds. gr.	R-Ds. gr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	
	g. 1. Gall Apples, Cross Berries, Curcuma, Quercitron, Safflower, Woad	1 cwt.	0 5 (4)	0 5 (4)	0 17½	0 17½	
	2. Madders	do.	0 5 (4)	..	0 17½	..	
	3. Valonea	do.	0 2½ (2)	0 2½ (2)	0 8¾	0 8¾	
	h. Dye Woods, whole or rasped .	do.	0 5 (4)	0 5 (4)	0 17½	0 17½	
	i. Cork Wood, Pock Wood, Cedar, Box	do.	0 5 (4)	0 5 (4)	0 17½	0 17½	
	k. Potashes, Cream of Tartar . .	do.	0 7½ (16)	..	0 26¼		
	l. Mineral Waters, in bottles or jars	do.	0 7½ (6)	..	0 26¼		
	m. Saltpetre, pure and impure, and Natron	do.	0 5 (4)	..	0 17½		
	n. Muriatic and Sulphuric Acid .	do.	1 10 (8)	..	2 20	..	23 in cases 9 in casks
	o. Brimstone	do.	0 2½ (3)	..	0 8¾		
	p. Turpentine and Oil of Turpentine,	do.	0 10 (8)	..	0 35		
	Raw Specimens of the Mineral, Animal, and Vegetable Kingdoms, for manufactures and medicine, which are not rated at higher or lower duties, or otherwise mentioned, and extra-European Cabinet Woods pay the common import duty of ½ dollar per cwt.						
6	Iron and Steel.						
	a. Raw Iron of all sorts, Broken Iron, Iron Files, hammered Iron .	do.	Free	0 7½ (10)	Free	0 26½	
	Note. On the Prussian western frontier provinces, as in the Bavarian, Würtemberg, Baden, and Electoral Hessian, the export of Raw Iron is free.						
	b. Hammered Iron in bars or rails, Raw and Cement Steel, Melted and Refined Steel	do.	1 0	..	1 45		
	Note. On Raw Steel seaward, from the Russian frontier to the mouth of the Vistula, the General Duty ½ do. per						
	c. All hammered Iron manufactured for fine drawing and cutting, black Iron Plates and Sheets, Anchors is levied.						
	and Anchor Chains	do.	3 0	..	5 15	..	10 in casks and cases 6 in baskets 4 in bales
	d. Tin Plates and Iron Wire . .	do.	4 0	..	7 0	..	Idem
	e. Iron Wares:						
	1. Coarse melted Wares, Stoves, Plates, Rails	do.	1 0	..	1 45		
	2. Coarse, of melted or hammered Iron, Iron and Steel, Plates, Steel and Iron Wire, or mixed with Wood, such as are tinned but not polished, Axes, Sword-blades, Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Hinges, Screws, Coffee Roasters and Mills, Chains, Machines, Nails, Spits, Shovels, Locks, coarse Buckles and Rings (unpolished), Vices, Scythes, Sockets, Chisels, Clothiers' and Tailors' Sheers, Forceps, &c.	do.	6 0	..	10 30	..	Idem
	3. Fine, cast, polished Steel, or Iron, united with Wood, Horn, Bone, Tanned Leather, Copper, Brass, Tin (polished), or with other not precious metals, such as Fine Cast-						

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 Dollar Standard; the Dollar divided into 30 and 24 parts.		By the 24½ Guilder Standard.		Tare, per cwt.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			R-Ds. gr.	R-Ds. gr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	
	Castings, Knives, Sewing and Knitting Needles, Scissors, Spatulæ, Sword-polisher's Work, Lacquered Iron, and Arms of all sorts . .	1 cwt.	10 0	..	17 30	..	13 in cases and casks 6 in baskets 4 in bales
7	Ores—Iron and Steel-stone, Minerals, Plumbago, Calamine, Cobalt . .	do.	Free	0 5	Free	0 17½	13 in hhds. and cases 6 in barrels 4 in bales
	On the Bavarian, Saxon, Würtemberg, and Baden frontier, Iron Ore . .	do.	Free	0 5 (4)	Free	0 18½	
8	Flax—Tow, Hemp, Oakum . . .	do.	0 5 (4)	..	0 17½		
9	Corn, Vegetables, Seeds, and Berries.						
	a. Corn and Vegetables, such as Wheat, Spelt, Barley, Malt, Oats, Buckwheat, Rye, Beans, Peas, Millet, Lentils, Vetches . . .	1 scheffel	0 5 (4)	..	0 17½		
		1 Bavarian schæffel	0 20 (16)	..	1 10		
A.	*Note* 1. On the right bank of the Rhine in Bavaria the import duty is levied according to Appendix A; the export duty according to Appendix B.						
B.	*Note* 2. On the Saxo-Bohemian frontier the following duties on land-conveyed Corn, &c., are levied:—						
	Wheat or Spelt	1 Dresden scheffel	0 1⅔ (1½)	..	..		
	Rye, Beans, Peas, Millet, Lentils, and Vetches	do.	0 1½ (1)	..	..		
	Barley	do.	0 1 (¾)	..	..		
	Oats and Buckwheat	do.	0 ⅞ (¾)	..	..		
	Note 3. Oats in quantity under a Prussian scheffel, or two Bavaria metzen, and other Corn under half a Prussian scheffel or one Bavaria metzen is free.						
	b. Seeds and Berries:						
	1. Annis and Cinnamon . . .	1 cwt.	1 0	..	1 45		
	2. Oilseed as Hempseed, Linseed, Sesame Seed, Rape, Turnip Seed	do.	0 1¼ (1)	..	0 4¼		
	3. Clover Seeds, and all other unenumerated	1 scheffel					
	Juniper Berries, &c.	1 Bav. Sch.	0 5 (4)	...	0 17½		
	Note. For a Prussian scheffel of Clover Seed 89 lbs. (sack included), and for a Bavaria schæffel 360 lbs. are reckoned.		0 20 (16)	..	1 10		
10	Glass and Glass Wares.						
	a. Green Hollow Glass (Bottles, &c.)	1 cwt.	1 0	..	1 45		
	Note. For the loose packing to 1 cwt. are to be reckoned—						
	5⅓ Prussian. . . . } cubic 6⅔ Old Bavarian. . . } feet. 4½ Rhine Bavarian . .						
	b. White Hollow Glass, unornamented, uncut, with polished stoppers, bottoms, and brims; Window and Table Glass, without distinction of colour	do.	3 0	..	5 15	..	23 in casks and cases 13 „ baskets & crates
	c. Pressed, cut, carved, ornamented, painted, gilded, massive and melted glass, chandelier drops, knobs, pearls, &c.	do.	6 0	..	10 30	..	Idem
	d. Mirrors.						
	1. When not above 288 Prussian, 333 Bavarian, or 245 Rhine Bavarian square inches						
	a. Melted, mounted or not mounted:						
	aa. When not above 144 Prussian square inches	do.	6 0	..	10 30	..	17 in casks

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 Dollar Standard; the Dollar divided into 24 and 30 Parts.		By the 24½ Guilder Standard.		Tare per cwt.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			R-Ds. gr.	R-Ds. gr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	
	bb. When over 144, and up to 288 Prussian square inches . . .	1 cwt.	8 0	..	14 0	..	17 in cases.
	B. Blown, mounted or not mounted	do.	3 0	..	5 15	..	
	2. Mounted or not, melted or blown, measuring—						
	Sq. Pr. Old Ba. Rh. B.						
	from 288 to 576 or 666 or 490 sq. in.	do.	1 0	..	1 45		
	„ 576 to 1000 or 1156 or 888	do.	3 0	..	5 15		
	„ 1000 to 1400 or 1618 or 1242	do.	8 0	..	14 0		
	„ 1400 to 1900 or 2196 or 1684	do.	20 0	..	35 0		
	„ 1900 sq. Pr. inches	do.	30 0	..	52 30		
	c. Glass-wares with common metals, and others not belonging to woven materials, Mirrors not above 288 Pr. square inches	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	20 in casks and cases 13 in baskets
	Note. Mirrors of larger size pay, without regard to the frame, the duties as above, measuring the glass; in case the import duty is lower than 10 R-Ds., or 17 fl. 30 kr., then this rate.						
11	HIDES, SKINS, and HAIR.						
	a. Raw, green, salted, dried Hides and Skins, for Leather, also raw Horse Hair	do.	Free	1 20 (16)	Free	2 55	13 in casks and cases 6 in bales
	b. Skins for Fur-work, Lambskins, Ukraines	do.	0 20 (16)	..	1 10		
	c. Hare and Rabbit Skins . . .	do.	Free	0 15 (12)	Free	0 52½	
	d. Cow Hair	do.	Free	0 5 (4)	Free	0 17½	
12	WOOD and WOOD-WARE.						
	a. Firewood by water-carriage . .	1 Pr. klftr. 1 Bav. do.	0 2½ (2)	..	0 8		
	b. Building and useable Wood by water-carriage or by land or shipment	1 Ship's Last (37½ cwt.) or by rafts. 75 pr. cubic feet.	1 10 (8)	..	2 20		
	1. Oak, Elm, Ash, Cherry, Pear, Apple, and Cornel						
	2. Beech, Pine, Fir, Larch, Poplar, and other soft Woods: Saw Wares, Staves, Bars, Fascines, Palings, Trellis Wood, &c. . .	1 Ship's Last, or by raft, 90 cubic feet.	0 20 (16)	..	1 10		
	Note. In the eastern provinces of Prussia —*aa.* Masts	each.	1 10 (8)				
	bb. Bowsprits and Yards . . .	do.	1 0				
	cc. Blocks and Battens of hard Wood	6 B.	1 0				
	dd. Blocks of Fir or Pine . . .	30 Ps.	1 0				
	ee. Planks, Boards, Laths, Staves, Bars, Fascines, Palings, Trellisses	1 ship's last	0 15 (12)				
	c. Wood-Bark for Tanning and Wood Coals	1 cwt.	Free	0 2½ (2)			
	d. Wood Ashes	D.	Free	0 10 (8)			
	e. Wood Furniture, Cabinet, Cooper, and Household Wares, coloured, carved, lacquered, polished, or mixed with Iron, Brass, or tanned Leather; also fine Basket Wares	D.	3 0	..	5 15		
	f. Fine Wood-wares (worked), as Nurnberg Wares of all sorts, Cabinet, Cut, Chamber, Meerschaum, and Wood Wares with common metals (not the precious, as Bronze, Mother-o'-Pearl, Pearls, Corals, or Stones,) Wood-bronze, Wooden Clocks, fine Tress-work, Lead, or Red Pencil Work . .	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	26 in casks and cases 13 in baskets 9 in bales

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 Dollar Standard; the Dollar divided into 30 and 24 parts.		By the 24½ Guilder Standard.		Tare per cwt.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			R-Ds. gr.	R-Ds. gr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	
	g. Upholstery and coarse Saddlery .						
	h. Coarse Cooperage used and Iron Hoops	1 cwt.	0 5	..	0 17½		
	Note.—Coarse cooper's, upholsterer's, Bucket, and all raw or only planed wooden wares, Cart works and wooden machines, and used coarse cooper wares with iron hoops, pay the common import duty (½ Rix-d.)						
13	HOPS	do.	2 15 (12)	..	4 22½		
14	INSTRUMENTS, Astronomical, Chirurgical, Mathematical, Mechanical, Musical, Optical, Physical, without reference to the materials of which made	do.	6 0	..	10 30	..	23 in casks and cases. 9 in bales.
15	CALENDARS (Almanacs.) *a* Those intended for the interior will be tariffed according to the special stamp law. *b* Those passing through pay half duty, or 52½ kr. per 100; their re-export must be enrolled.	do.					
16	LIME AND GYPSUM, burnt	4 Sheffels, or 1 ton	0 5 (4)	..	0 17½		
	When used for manure, a permission may be obtained for their entry duty free.						
17	CARDS OR TEASELS	1 cwt.	free.	0 5 (4)	free.	0 17½	
18	CLOTHES, new made, worn Clothes, and Linen, when meant for sale . . .	do.	110 0	..	192 30	..	20 in cases. 11 in baskets. 9 in bales.
19	COPPER and BRASS. *a* Hammered, rolled, melted, for vessels, Copper Pans, hammered Tin, Roof Plates, common and plated Wire, polished, rolled, and plated Tables and tinned wares	do.	6 0	..	10 30	..	13 in casks and cases. 6 in baskets. 4 in bales.
	b Copper goods, Kettles, Stoves, &c., goods of Brass, Yellow and Bell Metal, girdlers' and Needlemakers' wares (not mixed with the precious metals) lackered Copper and Brass wares	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	Idem.
	Note.—On raw Brass, Red or Black Copper, Rose Copper, waste Brass and Copper, old bells, filings, Copper and billion money (on special license) for melting, the general duty is payable (½ Rix-d.)						
20	SMALL-WARE (QUINCALLERIE.) Wares, wholly or in part of the precious metals, mixture of fine metals, bronze (gilt) Mother of Pearl, Pearls, Corals, stones prepared or mounted in the precious metals. Wares out of the aforesaid materials, with Alabaster, Amber, Ivory, Fishbone, Gypsum, Glass, Wood, Horn, Bone, Cork, Buck leather, Marble, Meerschaum, common metals, Mother of Pearl, Tortoiseshell, false stones, &c.; fine Perfumery in small bottles, and fancy articles, Watches, Pendules, Clocks, Lustres with bronze, gold or silver leaf, fine lacquered Wares of metal or						

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 Dollar Standard; the Dollar divided into 30 and 24 parts.		By the 24½ Guilder Standard.		Tare per cwt.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			R-Ds. gr.	R-Ds. gr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	
	papier maché, Umbrellas and Parasols, Fans, Artificial Flowers, Ornamental Feathers, Peruquery, &c., all small wares, under the Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 19, 21, 22, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, and 43 of this Tariff; woven wares of Cotton, Linen, Silk, Wool, mixed with Iron, Glass, Wood, Leather, Bronze or Steel, such as Cloth or Stuff Caps with Leather, Buttons, Woodwork, Metal Rattles, &c.	1 cwt.	50 0	..	87 30	..	20 in casks and cases. 13 in baskets. 9 in bales.
21	LEATHER and LEATHER WARES.						
	a Tanned Leather, or Kid Leather, prepared Hides, Fallow Leather, Calf Leather, Saddler's Leather, Boot Leather, Red Hides, Chamois Leather, tanned ditto, and Parchment	do.	6 0	..	10 30	..	16 in casks and cases. 13 in baskets. 6 in bales.
	b Brussels and Danish Glove Leather, Cordovan, Morocco, Saffian, and all coloured or lacquered Leather	do.	8 0	..	14 30	..	Idem.
	Exception.—Half-prepared Goat and Sheepskins for Morocco and leather dressers of the country, are admitted, under control, at the common duty (½ R-d.)						
	c Coarse shoemakers', saddlers', trunkmakers' wares, Bellows, Carriage and Harness Leather work . .	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	Idem.
	d Fine Leather wares of Cordovan, Saffian, Morocco, Brussels, and Danish Leather, tanned, and Chamois Leather, lacquered, and Parchment, Saddles and riding wares, with rings and buckles, either of fine or mixed metals, Gloves, and fine Shoes of all sorts . . .	do.	22 0	..	38 30	..	20 in casks and cases. 13 in baskets. 6 in bales.
22	LINEN YARN, LINEN, and LINEN WARES.						
	a Raw Yarn	do.	0 5 (4)	..	0 17½		
	b Bleached or coloured Yarn . .	do.	1 0	..	1 45		
	c Twist	do.	2 0	..	3 30	..	13 in cases. 6 in bales.
	d Grey Packing Cloth and Sailcloth . .		0 20 (16)	..	1 10		
	e Raw unfinished Linens, Twillings, and Drillings	. .	2 0	..	3 30	..	Idem.
	Exceptions.—Raw unbleached Linen, free:						
	a a In Prussia, on the frontier line, from Leobschütz to Seidenberg, in Upper Lausitz, from Heiligenstadt to Nordhausen, and from Anholt to Minden, and from Stahle to Herstelle in Westphalia, to bleaching grounds, or linen markets.						
	b b In Saxony, on the frontier line, from Ortritz to Schandau, with license.						
	c c In Electoral Hesse, with license to bleaching grounds or linen markets.						
	f Bleached, coloured, printed, or finished Linens, or made of bleached Yarn, Twillings, and Drillings, raw and bleached Table and Hand Linen, Frocks, and new garments	1 cwt.	11 0	..	19 15	..	13 in cases. 9 in baskets. 6 in bales.

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 Dollar Standard; the Dollar divided into 30 and 24 parts.		By the 24½ Guilder Standard.		Tare per cwt.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			R-Ds. gr.	R-Ds. gr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	
	g Tapes, Cambrics, Borders, Fringes, Gauze, Chamber Cloths, Laces, Cords, Stockings, spun and pressed goods, with Metal and Linen Threads, or with Iron, Glass, Wood, Leather, Bronze, and Steel	do.	22 0	..	38 30	..	18 in cases. 13 in baskets. 6 in bales.
	h Twist Lace	. .	55 0	..	96 15	..	23 in cases. 11 in bales.
23	CANDLES, Tallow, Wax, Sperm . . .	. .	4 0	..	7 0	..	16 in cases.
24	RAGS and Waste or Paper-making, Linen, Cotton and Woollen Rags, Waste Paper, printed or written, old Nets, Tow and Thread	1 cwt.	free.	3 0	..	5 15	
	Note.—Old Fishing Nets, Tow, and Thread, on shipment in Prussian ports	. .	free.	0 10 (9)			
25	FOOD, ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION, EATABLES.						
	a. Beer and Mead of all sorts, in casks	do.	2 15 (12)	..	4 22½		
25	*b.* Brandy of all sorts, Arrack Rum, Cognac, and prepared spirits .	cwt.	8 0	..	14 0	..	26 in Chests. 16 in Sacks. 11 in Barrels.
	c. Vinegar of all sorts in barrels .	do.	1 10 (6)	..	2 20	..	Idem.
	d. Beer and Vinegar in bottles and jars	do.	8 0	..	14 0	..	Idem.
	e. Oil in bottles or jars	do.	8 0	..	14 0	..	Idem.
	f. Wine, Must, and Cyder	do.	8 0	..	14 0	..	Idem.
	g. Butter	do.	3 20 (16)	..	6 25	..	16 in Barrels and Pots
	Note 1.—Fresh, unsalted Butter, going in the line of Linden to Hemmenhofen	do.	..	..	1 45		
	2.—Single lumps not weighing more than 3lbs. . . Free	do.					
	h. Meat, butchered, fresh, salted, smoked, also unmelted fat, bacon, sausages, and game	do.	2 0	..	3 20	..	16 in Casks and Cases. 9 in Baskets 6 in Bales
	i. Fruit, southern Fruits and Leaves, and fresh Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, Seville Oranges, Pomegranates, &c.	do.	2 0	..	3 20	..	20 in Casks and Chests 13 in Baskets, 6 in Bales
	If the owner prefer it, he may pay per 100— 20 silver groschen } or 1 fl. 10 kr. 16 gold groschen }						
	Spoiled fruit pays no duty when destroyed in the presence of the officer.						
	Dried and Dry Dates, Figs, Chestnuts, Currants, Almonds, Peach-kernels, Raisins, Laurels and Laurel leaves, Oranges, and Orange-Peel	do.	4 0	..	7 0	..	13 in Casks. 16 in Chests. 13 in Baskets, 6 in Bales
	k. Spices, as Galanga, Ginger, Cardamums, Cubebs, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Pepper, Pimento, Saffron, Aniseed, Vanilla, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cinnamon-flowers	do.	6 15 (12)	..	11 22½	..	18 in Cases. 16 in Casks. 13 in Baskets, 4 in Bales
	l. Herrings	do.	1 0	..	1 45		
	m. Coffee, and Coffee Surrogates .	do.	6 15 (12)	..	11 22½		13 in Casks with heavy staves, or in Cases.
	n. 1. Cocoa in beans	do.	6 15 (12)	..	11 22½	..	10 in other Casks. 9 in Baskets. 4 in Bales.

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 Dollar Standard; the Dollar divided into 30 and 24 parts.		By the 24½ Guilder Standard.		Tare per cwt.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			R-Ds. gr.	R-Ds. gr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	
	2. Cocoa in Cakes, Chocolate, and Cocoa Surrogate	1 cwt.	11 0	..	19 15	..	20 in Casks and Cases 13 in Baskets 6 in Bales
	o Cheese of all sorts	do.	3 20 (16)	..	6 25	..	20 in Cases above 1 cwt. 16 under 1 cwt. 11 in Casks 8 in Barrels, 6 in Bales
	p. Sweetmeats, Sugar-work, Confectionary of all sorts, Fruits and Spices in Sugar or Vinegar, Caviar Sago and their Surrogates, Olives, Pastels, Prepared Mustard, and Soaps	do.	11 0	..	19 15	..	20 in Casks and Cases 13 in Baskets 6 in Bales
	q. Starch, Vermicelli, Powder meats made of Corn and Vegetables, and from peeled grain, as Oat and Barley-meal, Groats, &c. . . .	do.	2 0	..	3 30	..	13 in Casks, Chests, & Baskets, 6 in Bales
	Note 1.—Common Rye-meal, on entrance by land on the Saxon line towards Bohemia		0 7½ (6)				
	2. Common Rye-bread on the same line		0 5 (4)				
	r. Muscles, or Sea Shell-fish, Oysters, Crabs, Turtles, &c.	do.	4 0	..	7 0		
	s. Rice	do.	2 0	..	3 30	..	13 in Casks, 4 in Bales
	t. Salt (Cooking and Stone Salt), entry prohibited,—on transit, duty to be specially settled						
	u. Syrup	do.	4 0	..	7 0	..	11 in Casks
	v. Tobacco	do.					
	1. Tobacco leaves unmanufactured, and stems	do.	5 15	..	9 37½	..	12 in Casks & Canisters 9 in Baskets, 4 in Bales
	2. Manufactured, Smoking Tobacco in Rolls, Rolled or Cut, Cigars, Snuff, and rasp Tobacco, and Tobacco Dust	do.	11 0	..	19 15	..	16 in Casks, 13 in Baskets, 6 in Bales, 24lb. on Cigars additional, when in Cases, & 12lbs. when in small Baskets
	w. Tea	do.	11 0	..	19 15	..	23 in Chests
	x. Sugar	do.					
	1. Lump and Mould, Candy, Broken and Crushed White Sugar . .	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	14 in Casks with heavy oak staves, 10 in other Casks, 13 in Cases
	2. Raw Sugar, and Sugar Powders	do.	9 0	..	15 15	..	13 in Casks with heavy staves, 10 in others, 16 in Cases above 8 cwt., 13 under 8 cwt., 10 in foreign Canisters, 7 in Alder Baskets, 6 in Bales
	3. Lumps for home refining, under stipulations and control . . .	do.	5 15	..	9 37½	..	A. No. 1.
	4. Raw Sugar for the same purpose, and under same control . .	do.	5 0	..	8 45	..	A. No. 2.
26	Oil in Casks.		1 20 (16)	..	2 55		
	Note. 1.—Oil for manufactures admitted at the common rate (½ R-Ds. per cwt.) when 1lb. per cwt. Oil of Turpentine is introduced.						
	2. Oil-cakes, being leavings of manufacturers of Linseed, Rapeseed, Turnip-seed, &c.	do.	0 1	..	3 0½		
27	Paper and Paper Wares.						
	a. Unpolished, ordinary, coarse, grey, half white, printing, packing, and coarse card paper	do.	1 0	..	1 45		
	b. All other sorts	do.	5 0	..	8 45	..	16 in Cases, 6 in Bales
	Lithographized, printed and milled						

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 Dollar Standard; the Dollar divided into 30 and 24 Parts.		By the 24½ Guilder Standard.		Tare per cwt.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			R-Ds. gr.	R-Ds. gr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	
	paper, account paper, visiting cards, &c., belong to the class *b*.						
	c. Paper-hangings	1 cwt.	10 0	..	17 30	..	16 in Cases, 13 in Baskets, 6 in Bales
	d. Bookbinders' work on paper and pasteboard, and coarse lacquered goods of these materials . . .	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	,,
28	Fur Work (prepared Furs), as Skins, Caps, Gloves, Coverings, Fur-linings, Fur muffs, &c.	do.	22 0	..	38 30	..	16 in Casks, 20 in Cases, 6 in Bales
	Except Sheep-skins prepared, but not garnished	do.	6 0	..	10 30	..	13 in Casks, 6 in Bales
29	Gunpowder.		2 0	..	3 30	..	13 in Casks
30	Silk and Silk Goods.						
	a. Coloured or Bleached Silk, or Floret's Silk, twisted or not, also Silk spun from raw silk . . .	do.	8 0	..	14 0	..	16 in Casks, 9 in Bales
	b. Silk Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, Ribbons, Blonds, Laces, Petinets, Gauze, Threads, Cords, Silk Buttons, Net and Knit Silks, Spun and Striped Silk Wares with Metal Threads, Silk with Iron, Glass, Wood, Leather, Brass, and Steel, Gold and Silver Stuffs, Silks manufactured from Silk Waste (Bourre) or Silk and Bourre	do.	110 0	..	192 30	..	22 in Cases 13 in Bales
	c. All other Goods in which beside Silk or Bourre, other spun materials, as Wool, Hair, Cotton, Linen, &c. are mixed	do.	55 0	..	96 15	..	20 in Cases 11 in Bales
31	Soap.						
	a. Green, Black, and Smear Soap .	do.	1 0	..	1 45		
	b. Common White	do.	3 10 (8)	..	5 50	..	13 in Cases, 6 in Bales
	c. Fine in Cakes, Balls, Boxes, Jars, Pots, &c.	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	16 in Cases
32	Playing Cards, of all sorts, for home use, and subject to the Stamp Duty, and control	do.	10 0	..	17 30		
	Note.—When in transit the Duty to be levied is 52½ Kr. per cwt.						
33	Stones.						
	a. Broken and Hewn Stones of all sorts, Mill, Building and Whetstones, Limestones, Trap, Tiles, Bricks, by Sea and by Land, when intended for shipment	p. Last, or 37½ cwt.	0 15 (12)	..	0 52½		
	b. Goods of Alabaster, Marble, and Talc, Stones not precious, worked with precious Metals, also Cut Stones, Pearls and Corals not set	1 cwt.	10 0	..	17 30	..	16 in Cases and Casks
	Note.—Large Marble Works, Statues, Busts, and Flintstones, fine Mill and Whetstones, Wares of Serpentine Stones, pay the common import Duty (½ R-D. per cwt.)						
	2. Broken and Hewn Stones imported by the Lake of Constance, free.						
	3. Lithographic Stones	each	..	0 1½ (1)	..	0 4½	
34	Coals	1 cwt.	0 1½ (1)	..	0 4½		
	No. 1. To the Prussian Frontier by the Elbe	do.	0 0⅕ (4-15)				
	2. To the Baden frontier by Kehl						

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 Dollar Standard; the Dollar divided into 30 and 24 Parts.		By the 24½ Guilder Standard.		Tare per cwt.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			R-Ds. gr.	R-Ds. gr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	
	and the Bavarian on the right bank of the Rhine	1 cwt.	..	..	0 1		
35	STRAW REED and BASS GOODS.						
	a. Mats and Foot Covers of Bass, Straw, and Reed	do.	0 5	..	0 17½		
	b. Straw and Bass woven Goods, common Hats, coverings of unslit Straw, rushes, &c. ungarnished .	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	20 in Cases, 9 in Bales
	c. Fine Bass and Straw Hats . .	do.		..	87 30	..	
36	TALLOW (melted fat)	do.	3 0	..	5 15	..	13 in Casks and Cases
37	TAR, mineral and other, PITCH, &c. .	do.	0 5 (4)	..	0 17½		
38	EARTHERN CLAY and WARES.						
	a. Porcelain Clay for Manufacture .	do.	free	0 15	free	0 52½	
	b. Common Pottery, Tiles, Crucibles	do.	0 10 (8)	..	0 35		
	c. One-coloured or White Earthenware and Pipes		5 0	..	8 45	..	
	d. Painted, printed, gold or silvered Earthenware	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	22 in Cases 13 in Baskets
	e. White Porcelain	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	
	f. Coloured Porcelain, or White with coloured Stripes, painted or gilt .	do.	25 0	..	43 45	..	Id.
	g. Earthenware, Fayence, and other sorts, white Porcelain, with the common metals	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	Id.
	h. The same united with Gold, Silver, Platina, Similor, and other fine metals, other Porcelain with common or precious metals . . .	do.	50 0	..	87 30	..	Id.
39	CATTLE.						
	a. Horses, Mules, Asses . . .	each	1 10	..	2 20		
	b. Oxen, Steers	do.	5 0	..	8 45		
	Note.—Horses and other before-mentioned animals are Duty free when they are reported, as drawing merchandise belonging to stages or other waggons, or the horses of travellers mounted by themselves. Foals following their mothers are free.						
	c. Cows	do.	3 0	..	5 15		
	d. Heifers	do.	2 0	..	3 30		
	e. Pigs, except Sucking Pigs . .	do.					
	1. Fat	do.	1 0	..	1 45		
	2. Lean	do.	0 20 (16)	..	1 10		
	f. Sheep	do.	0 15 (12)	..	0 52½		
	g. Other cattle, Goats, small Pigs, Calves	do.	0 5 (4)	..	0 17½		
	Note.—On the frontier line from Oben-Wiesenthal in Saxony, to Schusterinsel in Baden, lean oxen, bulls, cows, and heifers, for fattening and not for sale, are allowed to be introduced with proper certificates, at one-fourth of the above Duty.						
40	WAX CLOTH, OIL CLOTH, &c.						
	a. Coarse unprinted Oil Cloth . .	do.	2 0	..	3 30	..	13 in Cases
	b. All other sorts, Wax-Muslin, Taffeties, Painting Cloth, &c. . .	do.	5 0	..	8 45	..	9 in Baskets 6 in Bales
	c. Fine embossed Oil Cloth . .	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	20 in Cases
41	WOOL and WOOLLEN GOODS, &c.						
	a. Sheep's Wool, raw and combed .	do.	free	2 0	free	3 30	16 in Casks and Cases 7 in Bales
	b. Three or more fold twisted White Woollen and Camel Yarn, also coloured Yarn.	do.	8 0	..	14 0	..	

No.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	By the 14 Dollar Standard; the Dollar divided into 30 and 24 Parts.		By the 24½ Guilder Standard.		Tare per cwt.
			Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
			R-Ds. gr.	R-Ds. gr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	
	c. Woollen Cloths and Hosiery, Cloths, Shawls, felted Goods, Cords, Buttonry, net and fancy Woollens, and Woollens mixed with Iron, Glass, Wood, Leather, Bronze, and Steel, also with animal's Hair, or Wool with any materials except Silk	1 cwt.	30 0	..	52 30	..	20 in Cases 7 in Bales
	d. Carpets (foot Carpets) with Wool or other animal Hair, or with Flax mixed	do.	20 0	..	35 0	..	
	Note.—Single and double Woollen Yarn, and Oil Cloths of Horse Hair, as also coarse stuffs of Calves' Hair and Tow, pay the common Entry Duty (½ R-D.)						
42	Zink and Zink Wares.						
	a. Raw Zink	do.	2 0	..	3 30	..	10 in Casks and Cases
	b. Tin and Ware, Zink Wares . .	do.	3 10	..	5 50	..	6 in Baskets
	c. Fine and lacquered Zink Wares.	do.	10 0 (a)	..	17 30	..	20 in Cases and Casks 13 in Baskets
43	Tin and Tin Wares.						
	a. Coarse Tin Wares, as Plates, Dishes, Spoons, Kettles, Pots, and other vessels	do.	2 0	..	3 30	..	10 in Casks and Cases 6 in Baskets
	b. Fine, such as lacquered Tin Wares, Play-things, &c.	do.	10 0	..	17 30	..	20 in Casks and Cases 13 in Baskets.
	Note.—Tin in Blocks, Bars, &c. and old Tin, pays the common Import Duty. (½ R-D.)						

Third Part.

On the Duties payable by Goods on Transit through the States of the Commercial Union.

1. The articles mentioned in the First Part of the Tariff pay no duty on transit.
2. The articles which in the Second Part of the Tariff on import or export, or both together, pay less than half a dollar, or 52½ kreutzers per cwt., or are rated according to measurement and number, shall pay for transit the amount of import and export duty.
3. The articles upon which the import and export duty, or both together, reach or exceed half a dollar, or 52½ kreutzers per cwt., shall pay the said half dollar, or 52½ kreutzers. On cattle it shall be as follows:—

	R-Ds.		Fl. Kr.
a. Horses, mules, asses,	1¼ each,	or	2 fl. 20 kr.
b. Oxen and bulls	1		1 45
c. Cows and heifers	½		0 52½
d. Pigs and sheep	⅙		0 17½

4. For the transit on particular roads or particular articles, exceptional higher or lower rates are established.

These exceptions are,—

1st Section,

On the transit of goods, which

a. On the right of the Oder, seawards or landwards on the frontier line from Memel to Neu Berun (excluding the road by Neu Berun), proceeding in and through, and going out of a part of the frontiers of the Commercial Union: Also,

b. Entering by the mouth of the Oder, or by the left of the Oder, or by the right of the Oder seawards or landwards, over the frontier line from Memel to Neu Berun (excluding the road by Neu Berun) and thence exported.

There shall be levied,—

	R-Ds. Gr.	Fl. Kr.
1. On Cotton goods (2d part, 2 *c*), fine Lead, Brushbinders, Iron, Glass, and Wooden wares (3 *c*) (4 *b*) (6 *e* 3) (10 *e*) (12 *f*), on Pasteboard wares, fine Soap, fine Stone wares, fine Strawwork, Porcelain, Wax, and fine Tinwares (27 *d*) (31 *c*) (33 *b*) (35 *b* & *c*) (38 *g* & *h*) (40 *c*) (43 *b*), new Clothes (18), Fancy Wares (20), bleached, coloured, or printed Linen, and other Linen goods (22 *f*, *g*, & *h*) Silk, Silk and Half Silk goods (30), Woollen Stuffs, Hosiery, Cloth and Felt goods (41 *c* & *d*).		
a When exported through ports of the Baltic	4 0	7 0
b By other roads	2 0	3 30
2. Cotton Yarn (2 *b*) and coloured Woollen Yarn (41 *b*)	2 0	3 30
3. Refined Sugars (25 *x* 1)	1 10 (8)	2 20
4. Copper and Brass, and Wares of the same (19), Spices (25 *k*), Coffee (25 *m*), manufactured Tobacco (25 *v* 2), Sheep's Wool (41 *a*). . . .	1 0	1 45
5. Raw Sugar and Powder (25 *x* 2)	0 20 (16)	1 10
6. Smalts, Soda (Mineral Alkali) (5 *d*), Sulphuric Acid (5 *n*), Colophonium and Ex-European Woods (5 *Note*), Muscles and Shellfish from the sea (25 *r*), Dried, Smoked, and Salted Fish (Herrings excepted) Salamoniac, Antimony, Train oil.	0 10 (8)	0 35
7. Minium (5 *d*), Green Copperas (5 *a*), Mineral Waters in bottles and jars (5 *l*), Coarse Agate and Marblework, as Statues, Busts, Chimney-pieces	0 5 (4)	0 17½
8. Salt (25 *t*) when such is imported through Danzig, Memel, and Pillau, for account of the Royal Polish Salt Administration, under control of the Prussian Salt Administration, the Prussian Last . . . . 3 R. Ds.		
9. Herrings (25 *l*).	0 10 (c)	0 35
Note.—This Duty will also be levied on exported Herrings going by the mouth of the Oder, to or through Neu Berun.		
10. Wheat and other Grain, not especially enumerated under No. 11., as Beans, Pease, Lentils, Millet, imported by the Vistula and the Niemen, and through the Ports of Danzig and Memel, as well as through Elbing and Königsberg, to be exported by Pillau, the Prussian scheffel . . .	0 3	
11. Rye, Barley, and Oats, entering by the said rivers, and exported by the said port, the Prussian scheffel	0 2	

Section 2.

On the after-mentioned articles, when imported,—

A. From the mouth of the Oder, or over the northern frontier line, between the Oder and the Rhine (excluding these rivers), and exported or going round by the frontier line between Neu Berun, in Silicia, and Schærding, and Thurm, in Bavaria, both places included.

B. Imported on the left side of the Rhine, landwards, and exported on the right side, without crossing the Oder, or when

C. Imported on the right side of the Rhine, excluding the roads mentioned in Section 1, and exported on crossing the Rhine,

The duty is,

On Cotton Goods (Part 2, art. 2 *c*), new Clothes (18), Leather and Leather work (21), Wool, and Woollen Yarn and goods (41)	1 0	1 45
Note.—When these goods are conveyed by the roads mentioned in the following section, the smaller duties there referred to are to be levied.		

Section 3.

On the transit through the after-named districts and after-named roads, the Transit Duty shall be regulated so as not to exceed the Import and Export Duty.

1. On Goods—

   a which, on the left side of the Rhine, are imported and exported, or which

   b Are imported on the Rhine, whether by hill or valley, or on the Moselle, within the jurisdiction of the Commercial League, and which are exported directly, or returned by the roads on the left banks of the Rhine.

   c Or imported on the left side of the Rhine, northwards from Saarbrücken, by land, and are exported over the S. frontier line, between Neuburg, on the Rhine, and Freilassing, in Bavaria (the place included), or returned, or which

   d Are imported, over the N. frontier line, between the Rhine and the Elbe (both rivers excluded), and are exported, river-ways, from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich or any port of the Maine, or returned :

   10 s. gr. or 35 kr. per cwt.

2. On Goods which

   a Are imported and exported over the southern frontier line, from Saarbrücken to the Danube (both included).

   b Introduced Rhine-ways, and exported from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich, from the Rhine ports on the other side, from the ports of the Maine and Neckar, over the frontier line of Freilassing to the Danube (all included).

   $4\frac{1}{2}$ s. gr. or $15\frac{3}{4}$ kr. per cwt.

3. On Goods, Rhine-ways, imported and exported, or returned from the ports of Mayence and Biebrich, or from the ports of the Maine beneath Miltenberg, over the southern frontier line between Neuburg, on the Rhine, and Freilassing (this place included).

   $2\frac{5}{8}$ s. gr. or 10 kr. per cwt.

4. On Cattle.

	sil. g.	kr.
Horses, Mules, Asses, Oxen, Steers, Cows, and Heifers, at	$\frac{5}{6}$	3
Sucking animals, Pigs and Sheep	$\frac{1}{3}$	1

Section 4.

On the transit of goods on roads which cross the territory of the Union, for short distances, and for which local relations require a lowering of the transit duty, when paid by horse-load, the superior authorities will arrange the necessary modifications.

Fourth Part.

As to the Navigation Duties on the transport of goods on the Elbe, the Weser, the Rhine, and their confluents, the Moselle, the Maine, and the Neckar, reference must be had to the Acts of the Vienna Congress, or to the arrangements made growing out of these Acts.

Fifth Part.

General Arrangement.

I. The weights adopted as the basis of the Tariff are the hundred weight of the Great Duchies of Baden and Hesse, and the toll cwt., which is divided into 100 lbs., of which

$935\frac{4\,8\,2}{1\,0\,0\,0}$ = 1000 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) pounds.
1120 = 1000 Bavarian lbs.
2000 = 1000 Rheno-Bavarian kilogrammes.
$935\frac{4\,5\,6}{1\,0\,0\,0}$ = 1000 Würtemberg lbs.
$933\frac{6\,7\,8}{1\,0\,0\,0}$ = 1000 Saxon (Dresden) lbs.

The Toll—Pounds.

14 = 15 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) lbs.
28 = 25 Bavarian lbs.
2 = 1 Rheno-Bavarian kilogrammes.
14 = 15 Würtemberg lbs.
14 = 15 Saxon (Dresden) lbs.

The Toll—Cwt.

36 = 35 Prussian (Electoral Hesse) cwt. of 110 lbs.
28 = 25 Bavarian cwt. of 100 lbs.
2 = 1 Rheno-Bavarian quintal of 50 kilogrammes.
36 = 37 Würtemberg cwt. of 104 lbs.
36 = 35 Saxon (Dresden) cwt. of 110 lbs.

II. When goods are accompanied by a control-permit, and leaded, there shall be paid for the permit,

2 s. g. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ g. gr.) or 7 kreutzers.
Lead . . . 1 ($\frac{3}{4}$ g. gr.) $3\frac{1}{2}$

III. With respect to the Fair Dues (Messgebühren), the Ordinances give the needful instructions. Any additional imposts are prohibited.

a The duties must be levied either by the gross or the net weight.

The gross weight of goods is represented by their ordinary condition completely packed for transport, with such covers as are needful for their proper conservation.

The weight of such coverings and packages is understood to represent the *tare*.

When the covering necessary for protection and transport is one and the same as in the case of molasses, that covering is the tare.

The net weight is the weight after abstraction of the tare. The inner coverings for the security of of goods, such as bottles, paper, packboards, twine, &c., are not to be deducted from the net weight, nor any foreign mixtures or impurities mingled with the wares.

b. The duties shall be taken on the gross weight,

1. On all packed Goods in transit.
2. On all goods remaining in the country when the duty does not amount to a dollar, or a guilder and 35 kreutzers.
3. On all other goods, where no allowance is made for tare in the tariff.

c. On all goods not belonging to these classes, on which the duties are not levied on the gross the duties shall be levied on the net weight.

d. For the settlement of the net weight, it must be observed—

1. The rule is that the allowance for the tare is according to the Tariff Rate.
2. If goods, for which there is a tare allowance in the Tariff are in simple sacks of packing, or bag canvas, with reed, or straw, and similar materials, the tare allowed is to be 4 lb. per cwt.

   In the cases to which a higher tare than 4 lb. per cwt. for goods in bales is allowed by the Tariff, it is understood there is a double package. A higher tare on bales is only to be allowed when, in the judgment of the custom-house officers, the weight of the package exceeds that of ordinary packing cloths.
3. It is in the choice of the importer, where the Tariff establishes a fixed rate, to have the real net weight ascertained by weighing the goods independently of the package.

   On liquids, and other articles, when the net weight cannot be ascertained without inconvenience, the tare shall be taken according to the Tariff.
4. In cases where there is an obvious difference from the ordinary tare in the nature of the packages, the custom-house officers are authorized to ascertain and admit the real tare.

e. In cases where the transit of goods is through short distances (3d Part, sec. IV.), and the lower tolls are paid, and when the weight is not ascertained, the right of weighing being reserved, there shall be calculated—

An animal's load	3 cwt.
A hand-barrow load	2 do.
A one-horse cart load	15 do.
A two-horse cart load	24 do.

And 12 cwt. for every additional horse-load.

IV. For all stuffs, not having silk in them, must be specified the raw materials of which they are composed, as Cotton Goods, Linen Goods, without mixture of wool. In cases where silk, or flax and silk, is mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, they may be declared as half-silk wares. Common woollen edges (weber kanten), selvages, listings, (lisieres), are included in the general classification.

V. When goods, liable to different duties, are comprised in the same package, the net weight of each sort must be declared. When this is not done, the bearer of the goods subject to a special revision must unpack the goods at the custom-house; or, when the unpacking is objected to, the declaration must be made in the custom-house document, and, at the place of destination, the duties will be levied on the whole weight, at the highest duties imposed on any portion of the contents.

Are excepted: Glass, glass goods, instruments, porcelain, earthern and fancy wares, and all goods commonly so called, though found in the Tariff under various heads, when the goods shall have a well-ascertained destination.

Should the declaration of the last article, as Small Wares (Kurze Waaren), (Tariff, Part II. No. 20), not have the effect of exposing them to the highest duties on such wares, the duties may be receivable, upon revision, when the importer makes special application for that purpose.

On Goods intended for transit,

a So far as they are declared for a depôt (warehouse, or public store), the transit duties may be levied in the said depôt on their being forwarded thence.

b So far as they are declared for immediate transit, the settlement of the Transit Duty takes place at the office where imported, unless there are local reasons to the contrary, or where, by the direction of the goods being changed, an increase of duty is payable at the office, or at the place of export.

c On Goods which pay no higher Import Duty than the common rate of half a dollar or 52½ kreutzers per cwt., and which, under the 3d Division, are not subject to a lower Transit Duty than the Import or Import Duty, or both united; the duty is to be levied at the place of entry, unless, as under (*b*), local circumstances require a different arrangement.

VII. Goods which are more heavily taxed, or not comprised under the foregoing exception, and which are directed to a place where there is a principal custom-house, or head-office, or other competent department, may be forwarded under a proper control document from the frontier, and the duties be paid on their arrival; and, if addressed to a depôt, the duties may be collected when they are taken out of it.

VIII. (*a*) The Under Custom-houses of the first class may allow goods on which the duty does not exceed 5 dollars, or 8¾ guilders, to be imported to any extent.

b Goods paying a Transit Duty cannot be admitted through such Under Custom-houses, when the amount imported at one time exceeds 50 dollars, or 87½ guilders.

Export Duties to any amount may be received by such Under Custom-houses.

b Through Under Custom-houses of the second classes Corn may, in any quantities, be introduced.

Goods paying a duty less than 6 dollars, or 10½ guilders per cwt., and cattle, may be introduced through the Under Custom-house, when the amount does not exceed 10 dollars, or 17½ guilders.

The import of goods more heavily taxed is not permitted through such Under Custom-house beyond the weight of 10 lbs., or when the amount of duty does not exceed 10 dollars, or 17½ guilders.

The Under Custom-houses of the second class may receive Export Duties to the amount of 10 dollars, or 17½ guilders.

c When Under Custom-houses obtain from the superior authorities greater facilities, they shall be publicly announced.

IX. There are certain duties which are not to be levied: On Goods not weighing one-thousandth of a cwt., and when the amount of Duty is less than 6 silver pfennings, or 1 kreutzer (about ½*d.*)

X. As to the relative values of Gold and Silver Coins in the States of the Union, with the exception of small money (scheidemünze), for the payment of Import, Export, and Transit Duty, an Ordinance will be issued.

Berlin, 24th *October*, 1839.

(L.S.) FREDERICK WILLIAM,
Count Alvensleben.

APPENDIX A. TO TARIFF.

IMPORT DUTY on CORN in the Kingdom of BAVARIA (excluding the borders on the left of the RHINE.)

Corn, Wheat, and peeled Spelt.			Calculation of the Duty on unpeeled Spelt according to the prices of the period.			Rye.			Barley.			Oats and Vetches.		
Price Per Schæffel.		Duty per Schæffel.	Price of peeled Spelt.		Duty per Schæffel.	Price Per Schæffel.		Duty per Schæffel.	Price Per Schæffel.		Duty per Schæffel.	Price Per Schæffel.		Duty per Schæffel.
From	To		From	To		From	To		From	To		From	To	
fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.
1 0	8 0	1 12	1 0	8 0	0 24	1 0	6 0	0 36	1 0	5 0	0 24	1 0	3 0	0 18
8 1	12 0	0 48	8 1	12 0	0 18	6 1	7 59	0 24	5 1	6 59	0 18	3 1	3 59	0 12
12 1	13 59	0 24	12 1	13 59	0 9	8 0	8 59	0 12	7 0	7 59	0 9	4 0	4 59	0 6
14 0	15 59	0 12	14 0	15 59	0 6	9 0	10 59	0 6	8 0	8 59	0 6	5 0	6 0	free
16 0	20 0	free	16 0	20 0	free	11 0	15 0	free	9 0	12 0	free	and above.		
and above.			and above.			and above.			and above.					

APPENDIX B.

EXPORT DUTY on CORN in the Kingdom of BAVARIA (excluding the frontier on the left of the RHINE.)

Wheat and Peeled Spelt.			Calculation of the Duty on unpeeled Spelt, according to the prices of the period.			Rye.			Barley.			Oats and Vetches.		
Price Per Schæffel.		Duty per Schæffel.	Price Per Schæffel.		Duty per Schæffel.	Price Per Schæffel.		Duty per Schæffel.	Price Per Schæffel.		Duty per Schæffel.	Price Per Schæffel.		Duty per Schæffel.
From	To		From	To		From	To		From	To		From	To	
fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.	fl. k.
1 0	15 59	free	1 0	15 59	free	1 0	10 59	free	1 0	8 59	free	1 0	4 59	free
16 0	17 59	0 9	16 0	17 59	0 3	11 0	12 59	0 6	9 0	9 59	0 6	5 0	5 59	0 3
18 0	20 29	0 30	18 0	20 29	0 12	13 0	15 29	0 24	10 0	10 29	0 18	6 0	7 59	0 12
20 30	25 29	1 12	20 30	25 29	0 30	15 30	20 29	1 0	10 30	13 29	0 42	8 0	9 59	0 30
25 30	29 29	2 24	25 30	30 49	4 0	20 30	25 29	2 0	13 30	16 29	1 24	10 0	11 59	1 0
30 30	35 29	4 0	30 30	35 29	1 36	25 30	30 29	3 36	16 30	20 29	2 24	12 0	13 59	1 36
35 30	40 0	6 0	35 30	40 0	2 24	30 30	35 0	5 24	20 30	25 0	3 36	14 0	16 0	2 24
and above.			and above.			and above.			and above.			and above.		

Order for the Introduction of the Toll Weights.

We Frederick William, by God's grace, King of Prussia,

Order, with reference to the decision of the Commercial Union for the adoption of a common Standard of Weights in the States of the Toll and Trading Union, and for the Collection of Duties, &c., in the Report of our Ministry of State, as follows:—

Section. I.

From the 1st of January, 1840, the calculation of the import, export, and transit duties, and the system of weighing herebefore described, are to be adopted in all the states of the commercial union, by the employment of a common standard weight (*Centner*) and its divisions. The orders dated 16th May, 1816, section 27, for the preparation of a standard measure and weight, are, as regards their application to the receipt of duties, hereby annulled.

Section 2.

The cwt., which consists of 100 toll lbs—of which each is divided into 30 loths (half-ounces) is equal to 106lbs. 28·915814·34 loths Prussian, or nearly 106 lbs. 28$\frac{29}{30}$ loths (106 lbs. 28 and $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ d. loths Prussian).

The Toll lb. equal to 1 lb. 2·20915814 3 loths Prussian, or nearly 1 lb 2$\frac{13}{64}$ loths (Prussian 1 lb. 2 and $\frac{13}{64}$ loth.

The toll loth is equal to 1·14030527 loths Prussian, or nearly 1$\frac{9}{64}$ loths (1 and $\frac{9}{64}$ loth).

Section 3.

The hundred weights and their divisions, which are to be employed in the collection of duties, must be regularly stamped according to sections 13 and 18 of the ordinance of 16th May, 1839, and must be tested every three years, of which the Measurement Commission has charge.

Section 4.

The Normal Measurement Commission in Berlin, as the Measurement Commission in the Government Departments, are to provide themselves with normal weights, bearing to the Prussian weights the proportion provided for in section 2 and in conformity with section 5 of the Measures' and Weights' Ordinance of 16th May, 1816, in order to prove and provide for their constant accuracy.

Section 5.

For common transactions it is allowed to employ Prussian weights everywhere, according to the regulation of 16th May, 1816, with their explanations and supplements.

Given under our Royal Hand and Seal, &c.,
Berlin, 31st October, 1839,
(L.S.) Frederick William.

Baron v. Altenstein.
,, v. Kamptz.
,, Mühler
,, v. Rochow.
,, v. Nagler.
Count v. Alvensleben.
Baron v. Werther.
,, v. Rauch.

APPENDIX No. III.

PRINCIPAL ARRANGEMENTS of the Convention concluded the 30th July, 1838, between all the Governments forming part of the ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN CUSTOM HOUSES to adjust the bases of the monetary system to be adopted in their respective states.

1st. There shall be as a basis for coining money in the mints of the contracting states but one monetary marc, the weight of which is fixed at 233 grammes, 855 milliemes.

2nd. The money of account in thalers (dollars) or in groschen, or in florins and kreutzers, or in proportionate coin, shall be coined according to the following standard:—

The marc of fine silver shall be represented by 14 thalers, the thaler being worth $1\frac{3}{4}$ florins: or by $24\frac{1}{2}$ florins, the florin being worth $\frac{1}{7}$ of a thaler.

3rd. From the 1st of January, 1841, at latest, there shall be no other legal standard than that of 14 thalers in the Prussian States, Saxe Royal, Electorate of Hesse, Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the Seignory of Schwarztburg Rudoldtstadt, the Signoral States of Schwartzburg Sonderhausen, the States of the elder branch and of the younger branch of Reuss: and of $24\frac{1}{2}$ florins in the kingdoms of Bavaria and of Wurtemberg, Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse, Duchy of Saxe Meiningen, Ducal Principality of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Duchy of Nassau, Principality of Schwartzburg Rudoldtstadt, and of the free town of Frankfort.

4th. A coin shall be struck common to all the contracting states, conformable to the two standards above mentioned, under the name of money of the association, of the value of $\frac{1}{7}$ of the marc of fine silver; this money shall have a legal value of 2 thalers or $3\frac{1}{2}$ florins throughout all the states of the association, the same as other legal coin of these states.

From the 1st of January, 1839, to the 1st of January, 1842, there shall be coined two million pieces of the money of the association at least, and each state shall share in this carriage in proportion to the number of its population.

From the 1st of January, 1842, and every four years in succession, there shall be coined two million pieces at least.

5th. The present treaty makes no alterations in the arrangements of the monetary convention concluded at Munich the 25th August, 1837, and of the special convention annexed to it.

6th. It shall be put in force from the date of the ratifications being exchanged, and shall continue to the end of 1858, if no convention to the contrary should be entered into.

APPENDIX IV.

School of Arts at Berlin.

The *Gewerbeinstitut* of Berlin has been very useful in giving an impulse to manufacturing industry, by making instruction easily accessible to the people, in all the arts and sciences which are associated with manufactures. A stipend is allowed by the state of 300 dollars per annum,—45*l.* sterling. The youths are recommended by the district schools. Every district (Regierung bezirk) has the nomination of a student as candidate. The reception takes place invariably on the 1st of October, and only on that day, and the most apt of the candidates are admitted on the foundation. No youth is admitted under the age of 17, though exceptions may be made in favour of extraordinary abilities associated with steady habits; and a knowledge of the elements of mathematics, physics, chemistry, common and machine-drawing,—a thorough acquaintance with German, with arithmetic, and with preliminary Geometry, are necessary to the admission of a student.

The object of the Institution is to connect the theoretical and practical knowledge applicable to manufactures. The students are instructed in architectural and decorative drawing; linear drawing, in connection with the construction of edifices and machines—modelling in clay and wax—physics—chemistry in all its details—mineralogy—the knowledge of goods (waarenkunde)—mathematics, both ordinary and abstruse—and mechanics in its various branches. These are the generalia of the Institution.

In the higher classes the instruction becomes practical. The mechanics are engaged in the erection of machinery—the chemists employed in the manufactures of the laboratory—the founders, carvers, &c., are occupied in the productions of their various works. Where machines are constructed, every part is made by the students. The metal works,—the smelting, filing, turning, moulding, milling, chisseling, modelling—in fine, the machines are projected and completed by them.

In the Institution is a large library, philosophical apparatus, collections of plaster casts, of commercial articles, a large quantity of machines, models, and original drawings,—a variety of works of art, and objects connected with philosophical instruction.

Independently of the district schools, the Seidlitz Institution possesses the right of recommendation.

The distribution of studies is as follows:—

Plan of Study for the Royal Gewerbeinstitut.

WINTER HALF-YEAR.

	Second Class.			First Class—Second Division.			First Class—First Division.		
	Hours.			Hours.			Hours.		
Monday	8—12	Machine-drawing	Con. Coun. Frauth	8—12	Machine-drawing	As above	8—12	Machine-drawing	Fabruk Am. Wedding
	10—12	Clay-modelling	Prof. Wichmann	10—12	Clay-modelling	..	2—5	Building	Brie
	2—4	Elementary geometry	,, Wolff	2—5	Physics	..	..	..	..
	4—5	Repetition	,, Ringleb	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	8—12	General and architectural drawing	,, Manch	8—12	General and architectural drawing	..	8—12	Architectural projects	Brie
	2—4	Physics	,, Johnbarth	2—5	Projections, trigonometry, &c.	..	2—5	Practical machine-making	Wedding
	4—5	Repetition	,, Elsner	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday	8—12	Machine-drawing	As above	8—9	Mineralogy	..	8—12	Original design drawing	Without masters
			Con. Bledow	9—12	Machine-drawing	..	2—5	Projections, trigonometry, &c.	Brie
	2—4	Practical arithmetic	As above	2—5	Projections, trigonometry, &c.	..	..	..	..
Thursday	8—12	General and architectural drawing	..	8—12	General and architectural drawing	..	8—12	Original machine-design drawing	Wedding
	10—12	Clay-modelling	..	10—12	Clay-modelling	..	2—5	Projections, trigonometry, &c.	Brie
	2—4	Physics	..	2—5	Projections, trigonometry, &c.	..	..	..	..
	4—5	Repetition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday	8—12	Machine-drawing	..	8—12	Machine-drawing	..	8—12	Mineralogy	As above
	2—4	Elementary mathematics	Prof. Wolff	2—5	Physics	..	2—5	Practical machine-making	..
	4—5	Repetition	As above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday	8—12	Hand-drawing	..	8—9	Mineralogy	..	8—11	Perspective	Wedding
				9—12	Hand-drawing	..	2—5	Original design-drawing	Without masters
	2—4	Practical arithmetic	As above	2—5	Projections, trigonometry, &c.	..	..	..	..

SUMMER HALF-YEAR.

							Mechanics.		
Monday	8—12	Machine-drawing	..	8—12	Machine-drawing	..	7—12	Working in shop	..
	10—12	Modelling	..	10—12	Clay-modelling	..	1—7		..
	2—4	Chemistry	..	2—5	Higher mathematics	..	..	..	..
	4—5	Repetition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	8—12	General and architectural drawing	..	8—12	General and architectural drawing	..	7—9	Analytical dynamics	Brie
	2—4	Elementary mathematics	..	2—5	Chemistry	..	9—12	Original machine-design drawing	Wedding
	4—5	Repetition	..	..	..	..	2—5	Practical machine-making	The same
Wednesday	8—12	Machine-drawing	..	8—12	Machine-drawing	..	5—8	Use of Library	..
	2—4	Practical arithmetic	..	2—5	Higher mathematics	..	7—12	Working in shop	..
	4—5	Knowledge of goods	Prof. Schuberg	..	..	..	2—5		..
	8—12	Hand-drawing	As above	8—12	General and architectural drawing	..	5—8	Use of library	..
Thursday	10—12	Modelling	..	10—12	Modelling	..	7—12	Working in shop	..
	2—4	Chemistry	..	2—5	Higher mathematics	..	1—7		..
	4—5	Repetition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday	8—12	Machine-drawing	..	8—9	Chemistry	..	7—9	Analytical dynamics	As above
			..	9—12	Higher mathematics	..	9—12	Original machine-design drawing	..
	2—4	Elementary mathemathics	..	2—5	Chemistry	..	2—5	Practical machine-making	..
	4—5	Repetition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday	8—12	Hand-drawing	..	8—12	Hand-drawing	..	7—12	Working in shop	..
	2—4	Practical arithmetic	..	2—5	Higher mathematics	..	1—7		..
	4—5	Knowledge of goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chemists daily work in the Laboratory, under direction of Dr. Elsner. Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from 5 to 8, Use of Library.

APPENDIX V.

TRANSIT OF GOODS

THROUGH THE

STATES OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION

IN THE

YEAR 1837.

II A.

Goods, Foreign, untaxed, forwarded under Documentary Control.

Reduced to the Weights and Measures of the Union. Amounts above ½ cwt. made 1 cwt., under ½ cwt. omitted.

TRANSIT of GOODS through the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837.

States.	1.	2. Cotton and Cotton Goods.				3. Lead and Lead Wares.			4. Brushmakers' and Sievemakers' Wares.	
		A.	B. Cotton Yarn.		C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
	Broken Glass, Shreds, and Waste.	Raw Cotton.	Untwisted and Wadding.	Twisted and Dyed.	Cotton Stuffs, Prints, &c.	Lead in Blocks and Pigs.	Coarse Lead Ware, as Cauldrons, &c.	Fine Lead Ware, as Toys, &c.	Coarse, with Wood or Iron.	Fine, with other Metals.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	45,319	774	4,816	1,033	20,670	54	..	622	195	112
Bavaria	9	233	4,376	219	1,111	..	..	..	..	1
Saxony	111	4,734	45,292	459	6,342	..	..	..	..	2
Würtemberg	..	..	677	119	450	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	60	11,741	4,051	352	7,295	64	..	..	..	24
Electoral Hesse	..	..	12	10	6,319	..	..	..	..	1
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45,499	17,482	59,224	2,192	42,187	118	..	622	195	140
Transit by the Weser	3,941	111	..	..	26	577	..	..	..	..

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Wares.										
	A.	B.	C.	D.			E.	F.	G.		
	Chemicals for Medicine and Manufactures.	Alum.	White Lead.	Soda, purified and unpurified.	Minium and Smalts.	Blue and White Vitriol, and mixed.	Copperas.	Yellow, Green, and Red Earths.	1. Galls, Yellow berries, Curcuma, &c.	2. Madder.	3. Valonea, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	1,094	10	34	3	1,824	213	68	1,247	62	..	80
Bavaria	424	77	25	34	18	103	..	667	6,115	2	2,093
Saxony	1,748	..	..	38	2	..	..	1	143	52	..
Würtemberg	7	20	..	1[45*]†	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
Baden	558	1,036	206	329†	..	..	112	178	33	2,268	185
Electoral Hesse	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3,928	1,143	265	405[45*]	1,844	316	180	2,093	6,369	2,322	2,358
Transit by the Weser	152	211	19	152	5	23	639	1,239	135	11	2

* Coarse Soda from Bohemia.

† Including Minium, Smalts, and Vitriol.

Transit of Goods through the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Wares.								
	H. Dye Woods, in Blocks or Rasped.	I. Corkwood, &c.	K. Potashes, Tartar, &c.	L. Mineral Waters, in Bottles or Jars.	M. Saltpetre, pure and impure.	N. Muriatic Acid.	N. Sulphuric Acid.	O. Brimstone.	P. Turpentine and Oil of Turpentine.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	161	12	144	3,994	2	120	152	50	15
Bavaria	39	2	1,236	..	..	..	191	3	55
Saxony	396	8	..	..	90	..	..	..	22
Würtemberg	104	..	..	..	..	84*	..	..	..
Baden	237	..	..	..	118	32*	..	..	106
Electoral Hesse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	937	22	1,380	3,994	210	236	347	53	198
Transit by the Weser	6,709	83	1,479	526	880	71	17	316	136

States.	6. Iron and Steel.							7.	8.
	A. Pig Iron of all Sorts.	B. Iron Bars, Rails, Coarse Steel, &c.	C. Melted Iron for Fine Works.	D Tin Plates, Iron Wire, Anchors, &c.	E. Iron Goods. 1. Coarse Cast Goods.	E. 2. Coarse cut of Wrought Iron.	E. 3. Fine Melted Goods, Polished Iron, &c.	Ores, Iron and Steel Stone, &c.	Flax, Hemp, Oakum &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	3	6,998	258	417	17,993	7,636	667	3,810	53
Bavaria	4	2,167	1,685	3,073	2,199	5,950	389	2	15
Saxony	..	43	33	67	721	925	86	..	..
Würtemberg	..	435	21	1	..	13	120	..	..
Baden	65	1,428	1,217	243	731	2,873	705	..	..
Electoral Hesse ..	..	11	..	..	27	157	82	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	72	11,082	3,214	3,810	21,672	17,554	2,049	3,803	68
Transit by the Weser	1,170	4,794	1,819	534	5,898	23	36	..	..

* Including Sulphuric Acid.

Transit of Goods through the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	9. Wheat, Corn, Seeds, and Berries.								
	A. Wheat, Corn, and Pulse.				B. Seeds.				
					1.	2. Oilseed.			
	Wheat and Spelt.	Rye.	Barley, Malt, and Oats.	Beans, Pease, Millet, Lentils, &c.	Anis and Cummin.	Hemp Seed.	Linseed and Darnel.	Poppy Seed.	Rape and Turnip Seed.
	Sheffel.	Sheffel.	Sheffel.	Sheffel.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	802,297	876,598	104,462	20,244	35	..	..	..	..
Bavaria	32,006	8,597	66,879	49	..	8	1,152	..	3
Saxony	..	..	..	1	3	..	12	..	..
Würtemberg.....	..	..	..	..	..	41*	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	6	4*	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	834,303	885,195	171,341	20,294	44	53	1,164	..	3
Transit by the Weser	5,457	5,406	5,712	4,153	7	..	1,477	..	..

States.	9. Wheat, Corn, Seeds, and Berries.			10. Glass and Glass Ware.					
	B. Seeds and Berries			A.	B.	C.	D. Mirrors.		
	3.						When not exceeding 288 Prussian Square Inches.		
							Milled, Covered, or Uncovered.		Blown, Covered, or Uncovered.
	Clover Seed.	Other Seeds.	Juniper Berries.	Green Glass.	White Glass.	Fine Cut, Gilded, and Painted Glass.	When the Glass is not more than 10 Feet.	When not above 144 Square Inches.	
	Sheffel.	Sheffel.	Sheffel.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	10,061	34	..	14	37,579	22,504	20	145	..
Bavaria	45	105	..	..	775	535	8	..	..
Saxony	..	138	..	..	26	230	..	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Baden	86†	..	..	24	62	479	1	1	1
Electoral Hesse ..	..	..	..	..	12	80	254	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10,192	277	..	38	38,454	23,839	283	146	1
Transit by the Weser	..	1,208	16	2,817	156	..	..	7	..

* Including Linseed, Rape Seed, &c. † Including unenumerated Seeds.

Transit of Goods through the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	10. Glass and Glass Ware. D. Mirrors. Covered, uncovered, milled, or blown, when size of the Glass exceeds: 288 Square Inches to 576 Square Inches per Ps.	576 Square Inches to 1,000 Square Inches per Ps.	1,000 Square Inches to 1,400 Square Inches per Ps.	1,400 Square Inches to 1,900 Square Inches per Ps.	Above 1,900 Square Inches per Ps.	E. Glass Ware with Common Metal.	11. Hides, Skins, and Hair. A. Raw, Green, Salted, and Dry Hides, and Horsehair.	B. Skins for Fur-work.	C. Hare, Rabbit Skins, &c.	D. Cowhair.
						Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	2	32	2	..	..	344	5,252	57	15	..
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	23	216	22	4	..
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	1	163	57	4	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	6	..	..	..	1	11	1,163	134	44	1
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	23	19	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	32	2	..	1	402	6,813	270	67	1
Transit by the Weser	..	..	..	..	..	4	4,738	..	..	..

States.	12. Wood, Wooden Ware, &c. A. Firewood by Water.	B. Building and useful Wood by Water and Land for Shipping. In East Prussian Provinces. 1. Masts.	2. Bowsprits and Yards.	3. Blocks and Balks of Hardwood.	4. Fir Balks.	5. Planks, Laths, &c.	In other parts of the Union. 1. Oak, Elm, Ash, Cherry, &c.	2. Pine, Fir, and Soft Wood.	C. Oak and Birch Bark.	Charcoal.
	Klafter.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Last.	Last.	Last.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	1,201	..	..	..	63	209	1,979	2,158	402	240
Bavaria	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,311	..	..	..	63	209	1,979	2,172	402	240
Transit by the Weser	48	..	..	..	..	..	631	1,973	300	1,470

Transit of Goods through the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	12. Wood and Wood-wares. D. Wood Ashes.	E. Wood in Furniture and Household Wares.	F. Fine Furniture.	G. Coarse Coopers' Wares.	13. Hops.	14. Musical, Mechanical, and Mathematical Instruments.	15. Almanacks.	16. Chalk and Gypsum.	17. Cards and Teazel.	18. Clothes.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Ton.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	..	725	3,168	27	52	1,630	..	..	2	88
Bavaria	..	137	130	..	1,404	283	..	470	1	7
Saxony	..	44	28	15	255	10	..	..	..	15
Würtemberg	..	..	12	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	102	621	..	282	62	..	..	..	3
Electoral Hesse	..	11	470	..	7	141	..	..	..	4
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1,019	4,429	42	2,001	2,132	..	470	3	117
Transit by the Weser	..	32	48	771	5	2	..	5,203	..	..

States.	19. Copper and Brass. A. Pig Copper, Brass, or Block Copper.	B. Melted and Hammered Vessels.	Pots, Pans, &c.	20. Hardware.	21. Leather and Leather Ware. A. Tanned Hides.	B. Glove Leather and Cordovan.	C. Coarse Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Wares.	D. Fine Leather Ware of Cordovan.	22. Linen Yarn, Linens, &c. A. Raw Yarn.	B. Bleached or Coloured Yarn.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	..	190	313	797	4,759	8	611	151	1	113
Bavaria	..	108	234	380	135	5	204	15	10	40
Saxony	..	14	159	63	3	9	13	9	..	29
Würtemberg	..	..	4	10	21	..	..	..	..	2
Baden	47	74	40	287	25	1	123	38	548	37
Electoral Hesse	..	1	54	271	578	..	2	42	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	47	387	804	1,808	5,521	23	953	254	559	221
Transit by the Weser	6	85	9	1	31	..	1	..	245	..

Transit of Goods through the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	22. Linen Yarn, Linens, &c.						23. Light.	24. Rags, &c. for Paper Manufacture.	
	C. Twist.	D. Canvas and Sailcloth.	E. Raw Linen, Twilling, and and Drilling.	F. Bleached, Dyed, and Printed Linens, &c.	G. Tape, Cambric, and Fine Wares.	H. Lace.	Tallow, Wax, and Spermaceti Candles.	A. Linen and Cotton Rags.	B. Old Net, Tow, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	86	156	959	1,270	48	3	30	4,858	..
Bavaria	6	17	111	239	41	24	4	..	..
Saxony	8	9	1	40	6	..	2	..	4
Würtemberg	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Baden	10	..	379	360	20	1	3	..	..
Electoral Hesse ..	..	..	..	11	14	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	115	182	1,452	1,922	130	28	39	4,858	4
Transit by the Weser	..	54	6,998	1,800	..	..	21	557	..

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.										
	A. Beer in Barrels, Mead, &c.	B. Brandy, Arrack, &c.	C. Vinegar in Barrels.	D. Beer and Vinegar in Bottles, Cruses, &c.	E. Oil in Bottles or Cruses, &c.	F. Wine and Must, Cyder, &c.	G. Butter.	H. Fresh, Salted, and Smoked Meat.	I. Southern Fruits. Oranges and Lemons.	In Nos.	Dried Dates, Figs, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.		Cwt.
Prussia	4,958	9,566	12	37	10	33,133	2	45	1,190	..	3,811
Bavaria.....	39	435	48	6	5	11,855	312	1,496	2,352	..	911
Saxony	13	1,167	..	14	2	1,187	..	17	1	..	132
Würtemberg	..	11	..	..	..	36	..	9	..	..	2
Baden	8	213	3	21	..	310	2	11	28	..	11
Electoral Hesse ..	..	94	1	..	2	1,259	..	2	..	..	4
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5,018	11,486	64	78	19	47,780	316	1,580	3,571	..	4,871
Transit by the Weser	1,800	4,098	412	..	4	7,233	57	218	3	..	383

Transit of Goods through the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.									
	K. Roots.			L.	M.	N.		O.	P.	Q.
	Galangal, Ginger, Cardamums, &c.	Pepper.	Cinnamon, Cassia, &c.	Herrings.	Coffee and Coffee Surrogate.	1. Cocoa.	2. Chocolate.	Cheese.	Sweetmeats.	Starch, Vermicelli, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Ton.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	1,681	4,191	252	57,575	10,333	326	5	1,592	141	869
Bavaria	404	62	57	14	3,590	1	20	8,122	90	48
Saxony	2,964	888	602	36	8,881	256	4	26	17	..
Würtemberg	..	19*	..	..	963	..	2	..	4	..
Baden	..	861*	..	42	9,298	14	..	10	27	13
Electoral Hesse	28	..	..	..	14	4	..	1,974	39	9
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5,077	6,021	911	57,667	33,079	601	31	11,724	318	939
Transit by the Weser	493	1,057	79	1,021	10,224	..	..	142	87	1,728

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.								
	R.	S.	U.	V. Tobacco.		W.	X. Sugar.		
	Shell Fish, Oysters, &c.	Rice.	Molasses.	1. Unmanufactured Tobacco.	2. Manufactured Tobacco.	Tea.	1. Lump, Refined Candy Sugar.	2. Raw Sugar and Crushed.	3. Raw Sugar for Refining
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	7	2,966	3,620	2,799	978	1,227	31,308	115	1,116
Bavaria	2	3,705	6,426	9,496	921	25	5,330	..	..
Saxony	27	926	1,428	..	200	298	3,774	12,115	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	2	159	12	784	..	..
Baden	1	15	..	734	4,878	246	26,207	28	..
Electoral Hesse	..	1	..	598	138	1	3	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37	7,613	11,474	13,629	7,274	1,809	67,406	12,258	1,116
Transit by the Weser	..	2,280	560	51,318	363	32	5,631	27,036	..

* Including Cinnamon.

Transit of Goods through the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	26. Oil.		27. Paper and Paper Wares.				28. Skin Wares.		29.
	In Casks.	Vegetable Oil, and Oil of Turpentine.	A. Printing, Packing, and Coloured Paper.	B. Other sorts of Paper.	C. Paper Hangings.	D. Bookbinders' Work of Paper, &c.	Sheep Skins.	Furriers' Work.	Gunpowder.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	2,973	31	134	432	399	22	..	15	..
Bavaria	1,332	..	53	1,031	40	13	2	..	..
Saxony	..	..	21	138	1	2	2	2	..
Würtemberg	35	..	5	6	..	..	..	4	..
Baden	3,181	..	..	21	1	1	..	2	..
Electoral Hesse ..	..	..	24	49	192	10	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7,521	31	237	1,677	633	48	4	23	..
Transit by the Weser	389	..	1,205	402	4	2	..	..	..

States.	30. Silk and Silk Goods.			31. Soap.			32.	33. Stones.		
	A. Coloured or bleached Floret Silk.	B. Silken Stuffs, Stockings, Clothes, Ribbons, &c.	C. All other sorts of Silk Goods, with other Materials.	A. Green and Black.	B. Common White.	C. Fine Soap in Cakes.	Playing Cards.	A. Hewn Stones.	A. Lithographic Stones.	B. Alabaster Marble, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lasts.	No	Cwt.
Prussia	225	1,879	523	100	15	6	1	43	28	28
Bavaria	48	112	27	..	8	..	1	42	..	11
Saxony	1	68	58	..	..	3	3	..	..	1
Würtemberg	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	1	134	49	4	212	6	..	181	.. [3*]	..
Electoral Hesse ..	284	1,725	137	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	559	3,919	804	104	235	16	5	166	28 [3*]	49
Transit by the Weser	..	..	..	4	352	..	..	1,569	..	..

* Cwt.

Transit of Goods through the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	34.	35. Straw, Reed, and Bast Wares.			36.	37.	38. Earthenware.			
		A.	B.	C.			A.	B.	C.	D.
	Coals.	Mats and Foot Coverings.	Common Straw and Reed Ware.	Fine Reed and Straw Hats.	Tallow.	Pitch.	Clay for Porcelain Manufacture.	Common Earthenware.	Earthenware Coloured. One Coloured or White Ware.	Painted and Gilded Ware.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	92,974	15	147	121	976	1,141	..	477	644	239
Bavaria	..	..	118	5	898	16	12	1	199	288
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	580	17	575
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Baden	..	7	170	49	..	..	..	43	127	24
Electoral Hesse	..	..	210	23	..	..	..	..	..	31
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	92,974	22	645	198	1,874	1,193	12	1,110	989	1,162
Transit on the Weser	1,041	14	..	..	..	8,378	795	16,620	1,617	..

States.	38. Earthenware.				39. Animals.					
	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
	Porcelain.		Earthenware and other such, White and Ornamented.						Pigs.	
	White.	Coloured and White.	With common Metals.	With Gold, Silver, &c.	Horses, Mules, Asses, &c.	Oxen and Steers.	Cows.	Calves.	1. Fattened.	2. Lean.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prussia	15	52	..	..	25	345	360	20	4	..
Bavaria	1	34	4	..	18	33	111	48	..	..
Saxony	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
Würtemberg	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	11	13	4	2	9	42	4	2	..	1,045
Electoral Hesse	10	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39	169	8	2	52	420	475	80	4	1,045
Transit on the Weser	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Transit of Goods through the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	39. Animals.		40. Oilcloth, &c.			41. Wool and Woollen Goods.			
	F. Wethers.	G. Other Cattle, Sheep, Goats, &c.	A. Coarse Black unprinted Oilcloths.	B. All other sorts.	C. Fine embossed Oilcloth.	A. Raw and Combed Sheep's Wool.	B. White, thrice or more twilled Woollen and Camel Yarn.	C. Woollen Cloths and Hosiery.	D. Carpets and other mixed Goods.
	No.	No.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	7,745	4	1	40	1	68,952	155	6,030	45
Bavaria	135	756	1	..	..	3,710	115	7,202	20
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	3	522	1,390	11
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	1,137	..
Baden	265	..	..	..	..	10,912	308	3,872	4
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	221	21	170	5
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8,145	760	2	40	1	83,789	1,275	19,601	85
Transit by the Weser	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	22	..

States.	42. Zinc.		43. Tin and Tin Ware.		Other Articles.				
	A. Raw.	B. Plates and Zinc Ware.	A. Coarse Tin Ware, Plates, &c.	B. Fine and Lacquered Ware.	Books, MSS., Maps, Prints, &c.	Feathers.	Roŋemakers' Ware.	Wax.	Indigo.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	39,464	..	28	88	99	15	39	..	53
Bavaria	4	17	2	..	410	2,028	26	46	370
Saxony	..	..	4	..	7	..	14	..	154
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	9	18	..	..	..
Baden	2	3	20	1	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	1	..	4	7	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39,470	21	54	93	562	2,061	79	46	577
Transit by the Weser	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	9

Transit of Goods through the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	Other Articles.								Sent by Post.	Articles on which the highest Transit Duty has been paid.
	Baked Fruit.	Dried Chicory.	Blubber.	Salted and Dried Fish.	Litharge of Lead and Silver.	Salt.	Raw Silk.	Unenumerated Articles.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	
Prussia.....	4,913	512	261	34	45	56,336	140	8,098	6	..
Bavaria	5	..	500	5	42	..	..	9,665	..	..
Saxony	..	..	1,725	26	..	..	..	2,269	..	5
Würtemberg.....	..	..	36	191	..	..	..	83	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	3,536	..	..
Electoral Hesse...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4,918	512	2,322	256	87	56,336	342	23,742	6	5
Transit by the Weser	32	3	5,696	76	16	..	..	9,944	..	..

APPENDIX V a.

AMOUNT

OF THE

TRANSIT THROUGH SHORT STAGES

IN THE

WHOLE OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION

IN THE

YEAR 1837.

AMOUNT of the TRANSIT through SHORT STAGES in the whole of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837.

States of the Union.	Provinces and Head Custom Houses.	Statement of the Roads through which the Transit took place.	No. of Horse Loads.	On other Roads when the weight of the goods is given.	Cattle.	
					Great.	Small.
			No.	Cwt.	No.	No.
Prussia	Saxony	From the Hanoverian Werna by Ellrich to the Brunswick Zorge, Wieda, and the Hanover Lauterberg, at 5 sg. per load	*1,146	..	..	..
		From Derenburg and Wernigerode to Dardesheim and Abbenrode, at 3¾ sg. per cwt.	..	5,617	..	..
	Westphalia . .	From Quezen on the Weser, at 2½ sg. per load	2,429	..	..	..
		From Clus to the Weserthor on the Weser, at 2½ sg. per load	6,718	..	..	..
		From Minden to Oldendorf, at 2½ sg. per cwt.	..	18,046	..	..
		From the Weser by Minden to Oldendorf, at 2½ sg. per cwt.	..	2,935	..	..
		From Oldendorf by Minden and Clus, at 2½ sg. per cwt. . .	..	8,790	21	..
		From Vlotho for exportation, at 1¼ sg. per cwt.	..	14,576	..	..
		From Letti to Rheins, at 10 sg. per cwt.	..	41/110a	..	..
		Amount, Prussia . . .	10,293	49,964 41/110a	21	..
Bavaria . . .	Head Custom-House, Passau.	Entered by the town of Passau through the border river Inn by Aepfelkoch, outlet by the Bordermark Kreidelsteine, by the border river Danube, at ½ kr. per toll cwt. (Wood per klafter 8956)†	1,141	24,425	..	1
	Reichenhall . .	On the road from Mellek to Schwartzbach and round, ½ k. per toll cwt.	..	110,114	4,445	1,358
	Pfronten . . .	On the road from Lindau to Pfronten, at ½ kr. per toll cwt.	..	4,200	..	..
		,, Niederstawen to Pfronten, at ½ do.	..	647	..	..
		,, Oberstaufen to ditto, at ½ do.	..	59	..	..
		,, Lindau to Hindelang, at ½ do.	..	47	..	..
		,, Oberstorf to Hindelang, at ½ do.	..	1,098	..	..
		,, Oberstaufen to Hindelang, at ½ do.	..	208	..	..
		,, Niederstaufen to Hindelang, at ½ do.	..	2	..	..
		,, Lindau to Oberstorf, at ½ do.	..	14	..	..
		, Oberstaufen to Oberstorf, at ½ do.	..	1	..	..
		,, Hindelang to Oberstorf, at ½ do.	..	73	..	..
		And Imperial Austrian Salt, at ½ do.	..	581	..	..
	Lindau	On the road from Pfronten to Lindau, at ½ do.	..	6,308	..	..
		,, Hindelang to Lindau, at ½ do.	..	8,093	..	..
		,, Ziegelhaus to Lindau at ½ do.	..	151	..	..
		,, Seeländе to ditto, at ½ do.	..	2,084	..	..
		,, Füssen to ditto, at ½ do.	..	98	..	..
		, Pfronten to Niederstaufen, at ½ do.	..	68	7	..
		, Hindelang to ditto, at ½ do.	..	83	27	34
		,, Ditto to Oberstaufen, at ½ do.	..	53	94	..
		† Wood. Amount, Bavaria . . . 8,956	1,141	158,407	4,573	1,393
Saxony	Head Custom-House, Zittau.	On the Gabler and Grottauer road, the outlet by Neugersdorf and around by Zittau, at 7½ p. per Pruss. cwt. . . .	..	98	..	..
		On the Grottau road, outlet by Great Schönau, at 7½ p. .	..	115	..	..
		From Bohemia by Neugersdorf to the Enclavé Niederleutersdorf, at 7½ p.	..	38	..	..
		From Niederleutersdorf by Neugersdorf to Bohemia, at 7½ p.	..	4	..	..
		From Warnsdorf by Great Schönau and Zittau to Grottau, at 7½ p.	..	123	..	..
		From ditto by ditto and Reichenau to Friedland, at 7½ p. .	..	360	..	..
		From Friedland by Reichenau and Great Schönau to Warnsdorf, at 7½ p.	..	794	..	..
		From Bohemia and Seiffennersdorf to the Enclavé Niederleutersdorf, at 7½ p.	..	1,167	..	..
		From Niederleutersdorf by Seiffennersdorf to Bohemia, at 7½	..	1,671	..	..
	Schandau . . .	From Herrnskretzschen by Schandau and Lichtenhain Sebnitz to Einsiedel and Nixdorf, at 7½ p.	..	2,793	..	..
	Marienburg . .	From Bohemian Reitzenhain by Rheitzenhain to Kühnhaide, at 7½ p.	..	288	..	..
		Amount, Saxony	..	7,451	..	..
Würtemberg .	Friederichshafen	From Ports of the Rhine over Mayence and Ports of the Neckar to Frederickshaven, at ½ kr. per toll cwt. . . .	..	6,518	..	..
		Amount, Würtemberg	..	6,518	..	..
Baden	Rheinfelden . .	On the road from Waldshut to the Customs at Rheinfelden, at ½ kr. per toll cwt.	..	3,020	4	..
		,, Erzingen to ditto at ½ ditto	..	19,366	..	3,923
		,, Grenzacher Horn to ditto and around, at ½ kr.	..	1,446	6	14
	Waldshut . . .	On the road from Rheinfelden to Waldshut at ½ kr. . . .	..	26,246	..	..
		,, Erzingen to ditto, at ½ kr.	..	116	..	7
	Kadelburg* . .	On the road from ditto to Kadelburg, at ½ kr.	..	13,663	..	..
	Erzingen* . . .	On the road from Waldshut to Erzingen, at ½ kr. . . .	..	46	3	..
		,, Rheinsfelden to ditto, at ½ kr.	..	25,197	..	..
		,, Kadelburg to ditto, at ½ kr.	..	6,064	35	198
	Instetten† . . .	On the road from Instetten to Lottstetten, at ½ kr. . . .	..	73,039	720	2,777
	Lottstetten† . .	On the road from Lottstetten to Instetten, at ½ kr. . . .	..	23,517	411	387
	Altenburg† . .	By Altenburg, in and out, at ½ kr.	..	1,150	129	350
	Constance . . .	Through Constance by personal conduct when surveyed, at ½ kr.	..	23,587	..	..
	Ludwigshafen .	On the road from Randegg to Ludwigshafen at ½ kr. . .	..	15,664	..	..
		Wood per kl. Amount Baden	..	232,121	1,308	76,565
Electoral Hesse.	* Under Custom-houses, 1st Class.	,, Prussia	10,293	49,964 41/110a	21	..
Return not received.	† Under Custom-houses, 2d Class.	,, Bavaria 8,956	1,141	158,407	4,573	1,393
		,, Saxony	..	7,451	..	..
		,, Wurtemberg.	..	6,518	..	..
		Total in the Union 8,956	11,434	454,461 41/110a	5,902	9,049

Ironstone

APPENDIX VI.

A STATEMENT

OF THE

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM;

WITH

PRUSSIA, THE HANSE-TOWNS, OTHER PARTS OF GERMANY, HOLLAND, AND BELGIUM, RESPECTIVELY;

IN THE FIVE YEARS, 1829 TO 1833; AND THE FIVE YEARS, 1833 TO 1838, DISTINGUISHING EACH YEAR.

A STATEMENT of the IMPORT and EXPORT TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM with PRUSSIA, THE HANSE TOWNS, other parts of GERMANY, HOLLAND, and BELGIUM, respectively, in the Five Years, 1829 to 1833, and the Five Years, 1833 to 1838; distinguishing each Year.

Trade of the United Kingdom with	Years.	Official Value.				Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom.
		Imports into the United Kingdom.	Exports from the United Kingdom.			
			British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
PRUSSIA.	1829	1,353,629	252,576	533,597	786,173	189,011
	1830	1,595,801	219,185	416,066	635,251	177,923
	1831	1,200,102	264,618	564,685	829,303	192,816
	1832	879,365	320,723	462,649	783,372	258,556
	1833	898,651	173,994	246,665	420,659	144,179
	Average of the five years.	1,185,509	246,219	444,733	690,952	192,497
	1834	724,442	176,263	332,826	509,089	136,423
	1835	746,926	226,630	385,672	612,302	188,273
	1836	1,336,310	196,962	292,525	489,487	148,722
	1837	1,234,913	170,525	345,138	515,663	131,536
	1838	1,718,541	198,483	386,368	584,851	155,223
	Average of the five years.	1,152,226	193,772	348,506	542,278	152,035
The HANSE TOWNS.	1829	1,395,465	8,334,443	1,808,134	10,142,577	4,433,649
	1830	1,748,726	8,573,046	1,507,909	10,080,955	4,415,789
	1831	1,435,285	7,602,683	1,777,557	9,380,240	3,600,500
	1832	1,142,438	10,561,463	1,876,342	12,437,805	5,012,362
	1833	1,299,164	8,937,964	1,470,040	10,408,004	4,330,950
	Average of the five years.	1,404,216	8,801,920	1,687,996	10,489,916	4,358,650
	1834	1,305,002	8,892,384	1,498,501	10,390,885	4,519,296
	1835	1,330,249	8,620,218	1,817,596	10,437,814	4,564,060
	1836	1,852,734	7,995,871	2,046,500	10,042,371	4,433,820
	1837	1,342,882	8,829,497	1,969,404	10,798,901	4,867,780
	1838	1,912,677	8,936,335	1,804,953	10,741,288	4,943,879
	Average of the five years.	1,548,709	8,654,861	1,827,391	10,482,252	4,665,767
MECKLENBURGH, HANOVER, and OLDENBURGH.	1829	218,191	51,848	21,302	73,150	39,851
	1830	261,814	68,647	58,472	127,119	48,738
	1831	248,880	64,418	28,736	93,154	42,382
	1832	104,235	91,862	28,115	119,977	56,287
	1833	145,029	39,963	11,500	51,463	24,565
	Average of the five years.	195,630	63,347	29,625	92,972	42,364
	1834	132,963	42,797	20,287	63,084	27,839
	1835	93,981	58,404	23,480	81,884	38,570
	1836	230,295	32,524	9,818	42,342	22,557
	1837	306,947	49,907	15,655	65,562	30,236
	1838	385,340	81,687	7,079	88,766	45,021
	Average of the five years.	229,905	53,064	15,264	68,328	32,845

A STATEMENT, &c.—*continued.*

Trade of the United Kingdom with	Years.	Official Value.				Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom.
		Imports into the United Kingdom.	Exports from the United Kingdom.			
			British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
HOLLAND and BELGIUM.	1829	1,555,744	2,854,648	3,019,309	5,873,957	2,050,014
	1830	1,415,881	2,896,278	1,735,266	4,631,544	2,022,458
	1831	1,276,082	3,179,299	3,270,927	6,450,226	2,082,536
	1832	1,156,897	4,510,988	3,196,790	7,707,778	2,789,398
	1833	1,300,589	4,812,231	2,718,729	7,530,960	3,068,322
	Average of the five years.	1,341,039	3,650,689	2,788,204	6,438,893	2,402,546
	1834	1,409,362	5,001,982	2,986,325	7,988,307	3,220,326
	1835	1,588,179	5,169,507	3,283,413	8,452,920	3,466,889
	1836	2,169,252	4,876,122	2,949,029	7,825,151	3,348,898
	1837	1,892,957	5,925,177	3,708,794	9,633,971	3,844,946
	1838	2,308,504	6,690,881	3,155,088	9,845,969	4,617,439
	Average of the five years.	1,873,651	5,532,734	3,216,529	8,749,263	3,699,700

AGGREGATE of the TRADE with the above-mentioned COUNTRIES

Years.	Official Value of Imports.	Official Value of Exports.			Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported.
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1829	4,523,029	11,493,515	5,382,342	16,875,857	6,712,525
1830	5,022,222	11,757,156	3,717,713	15,474,869	6,664,908
1831	4,160,349	11,111,018	5,641,905	16,752,923	5,918,234
1832	3,282,935	15,485,036	5,563,896	21,048,932	8,116,603
1833	3,643,433	13,964,152	4,446,934	18,411,086	7,568,016
Average of the five years.	4,126,394	12,762,175	4,950,558	17,712,733	6,996,057
1834	3,571,769	14,113,426	4,837,939	18,951,365	7,903,884
1835	3,759,335	14,074,759	5,510,161	19,584,920	8,257,792
1836	5,588,591	13,101,479	5,297,872	18,399,351	7,953,997
1837	4,777,699	14,975,106	6,038,991	21,014,097	8,874,498
1838	6,325,062	15,907,386	5,353,488	21,260,874	9,761,562
Average of the five years.	4,804,491	14,434,431	5,407,690	19,842,121	8,550,347

Inspector-General's Office, Custom-House, London, 20th November, 1839.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

TRADE of the UNITE

IMPORTS fro

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		Years.			
		1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Bones of Animals	value	£.2,273	£.1,850	£.1,730	£.6,838
Corn—Wheat	quarters	348,906	517,844	298,605	119,320
—— Barley	do.	49,616	29,508	60,886	11,374
—— Oats	do.	48,476	130,961	70,597	..
—— Rye	do.	19,693	21,461	18,447	..
—— Pease and Beans	do.	15,333	23,932	37,319	14,869
—— Wheat-flour	cwt.	184	7,936	18	10
Flax and Tow, or Codilla	do.	100,718	85,597	101,729	144,138
Hides and Calf-skins, untanned	do.	8,617	5,276	2,925	2,401
Rape-seed and other Oil-cakes	do.	53,347	52,048	48,161	84,095
Seeds—Linseed and Flax-seed	bushels	74,011	169,706	172,099	161,235
—— Rape-seed	do.	1,222	10,047	11,232	248
—— Tares	do.	37,408	16,822	21,247	23,725
Spelter	cwt.	43,065	46,788	34,974	30,930
Spirits	gallons (including over-proof	5,635	2,839	1,560	1,323
Timber—Deals, Deal-ends, Battens, and Bat-ten-ends	great hundreds	5,598	4,425	4,857	4,249
——— Lathwood	fathoms	2,687	2,691	2,254	1,865
——— Oak-plank	loads	1,281	1,425	2,058	1,755
——— Staves	gt hun.	17,710	10,836	20,808	13,204
——— Fir Timber and Balks	loads	123,925	83,109	97,352	67,822
——— Oak Timber, Oak Balks, and Wainscot Logs	do.	5,654	3,541	4,303	5,739
Wool, Sheeps'	lbs.	850,290	713,246	609,082	833,988
Yarn, Linen, raw	cwt.	12,848	8,218	6,020	5,285
Other Articles	value	£.39,905	£.46,402	£.30,086	£.25,218
Total official value		£.1,353,629	£.1,595,801	£.1,200,102	£.879,365

EXPORTS to PRUSSIA.—British an

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		Years.			
		1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
QUANTITIES.					
Brass and Copper Manufactures	cwt.	2	148	87	1
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	tons	15,593	18,525	15,956	27,561
Cotton Manufactures, entered by the yard	yards	17,725	246	1,456	333
——— Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares	value	£.994	£.73	£.44	£.64
Cotton Twist and Yarn	lbs.	42,878	41,040	19,448	26,241
Earthenware of all sorts	pieces	72,688	72,018	35,500	66,100
Fish, Herrings	barrels	14,260	36,374	15,448	33,609
Hardwares and Cutlery	cwts.	490	878	645	580
Iron and Steel, unwrought	tons	145	235	292	334
—— cast, and wrought	do.	93	122	178	152
Linen Manufactures, entered by the yard	yards	2,773	..	1,586	250
Machinery and Mill Work	value	£.592	£.390	£.226	£.96
Salt	bushels	949,834	742,440	624,190	656,640
Silk Manufactures	value	£.12	..	..	..
Sugar, refined	cwts.	53,599	40,025	57,935	77,420
Tin and Pewter Wares, and Tin Plates	value	£.7,912	£.6,860	£.9,766	£.6,823
Wool, Sheep's and Lambs'	lbs.	..	1,000	..	..
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	do.	..	..	1,472	6,771
Woollen Manufactures, entered by the piece	pieces	147	54	95	125
——— by the yard	yards	1,726	2,282	528	2,230
——— Hosiery and Small Wares	value	£.197	..	£.20	£.13
Other Articles	do.	£.27,698	£.20,121	£.38,960	£.21,922
Total official value		£.252,576	£.219,185	£.264,618	£.320,723

KINGDOM with PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
£.21,738	£.6,886	£.20,039	£.27,481	£.25,857	£.38,500	£.40,360	£.80,447
87,903	182,516	29,826	3,236	100,199	315,121	550,826	199,842
8,735	32,024	2,166	823	29,586	28,443	469	12,297
84	50,024	11,189	4,051	18,749	99,251	199	26,688
..	11,920	..	..	5,542	24,057	1,290	6,178
4,735	19,238	12,132	7,778	44,556	64,873	8,656	27,599
18,264	5,282	41,749	37,292	79,790	122,959	123,120	80,982
147,386	115,914	103,941	84,587	180,291	20,709	131,745	104,255
3,169	4,478	3,133	4,522	3,636	3,411	3,485	3,637
64,900	60,510	62,664	71,574	122,584	153,523	203,367	122,742
146,622	144,734	183,226	133,326	495,781	297,459	165,716	255,102
..	4,550	..	29,895	75,275	25,242	38,036	33,690
864	20,013	27,061	27,988	81,994	62,095	10,721	41,972
43,536	39,859	33,227	97,630	104,014	50,702	41,268	65,368
59,514	14,174	80,231	48,875	184,415	73,351	62,272	89,829
4,390	4,704	4,776	5,018	6,063	4,754	5,565	5,235
1,983	2,296	2,184	2,630	2,813	2,209	2,758	2,519
2,330	1,770	2,684	1,324	3,011	1,941	3,970	2,586
10,556	14,623	9,124	12,675	17,506	11,893	17,488	13,737
72,011	88,844	80,853	80,381	93,382	77,654	108,219	88,098
2,558	4,359	2,966	3,636	4,858	5,617	6,124	4,640
305,379	662,397	307,517	256,147	261,980	192,608	181,291	239,909
9,181	8,310	7,661	5,143	1,005	249	216	2,855
£.34,956	£.35,313	£.69,651	£.44,274	£.43,495	£.37,907	£.42,865	£.47,638
£.898,651	£.1,185,509	£.724,442	£.746,926	£.1,336,310	£.1,234,913	£.1,718,541	£.1,152,226

Irish Produce and Manufactures.

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
5	49	2	10	202	260	8	96
24,068	20,341	23,787	43,675	43,560	49,925	60,401	44,269
..	3,952	4,608	240	..	..	430	1,056
£.13	£.238	£.540	£.482	£.12	..	..	£.207
21,007	30,123	24,342	16,753	15,750	4,924	15,840	15,522
93,562	67,974	48,619	61,100	39,944	41,060	25,979	43,340
35,393	27,017	20,234	30,881	30,383	40,360	48,222	34,016
1,002	3,595	1,102	960	885	882	855	937
389	279	614	626	333	1,716	1,670	992
190	147	204	222	446	135	335	268
..	922	42	160	..	..	..	40
£.2,159	£.693	£.605	£.962	£.1,990	£.6,576	£.19,096	£.5,846
802,300	755,681	971,780	528,180	890,830	725,621	845,141	792,310
£.39	£.10	..	..	£.12	..	..	£.2
21,784	50,153	25,842	38,626	23,794	2,398	1,320	18,395
£.5,404	£.7,353	£.9,340	£.8,496	£.3,718	£.5,309	£.6,861	£.6,745
..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,063	2,061	140	42	..	1,120	..	260
14	87	43	41	86	25	22	43
520	1,457	1,510	1,555	173	437	6,301	1,995
£.143	£.75	£.15	..	..	..	£.35	£.10
£.15,997	£.24,940	£.19,455	£.15,354	£.12,985	£.24,726	£.24,388	£.19,382
£.173,994	£.246,219	£.176,263	£.226,630	£.196,962	£.170,525	£.198,483	£.193,772

EXPORTS to PRUSSIA —British

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Years. 1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
DECLARED VALUE.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brass and Copper Manufactures	12	686	520	8
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	3,294	4,085	3,606	6,465
Cotton Manufactures, entered by the yard	517	13	80	24
——————— Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares	405	39	20	33
Cotton Twist and Yarn	3,792	3,370	1,556	2,001
Earthenware of all sorts	720	770	322	676
Fish, Herrings	14,888	36,617	15,362	34,879
Hardwares and Cutlery	2,038	3,588	2,490	2,864
Iron and Steel, unwrought	1,149	2,446	1,908	2,069
——, cast and wrought	1,087	1,732	1,984	1,664
Linen Manufactures, entered by the yard	158	..	100	20
Machinery and Mill Work	592	390	226	96
Salt	13,543	12,757	10,247	8,583
Silk Manufactures	15	..	..	..
Sugar, refined	108,946	77,679	99,260	165,516
Tin and Pewter wares, and Tin Plates	7,912	6,860	9,766	6,923
Wool, Sheep's and Lamb's	..	41	..	..
Woollen, and Worsted Yarn	..	..	236	899
Woollen Manufactures, entered by the piece	444	218	323	436
——————————— by the yard	141	257	59	185
——————— Hosiery, and Small Wares	102	..	10	6
Other articles	29,256	26,375	44,741	25,309
Total declared Value	189,011	177,923	192,816	258,556

Foreign and

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Years. 1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Coffee lbs.	2,155,224	2,037,550	1,495,044	876,672
Gum Shellac do.	18,411	2,166	23,891	31,061
Indigo do.	88,216	51,752	51,219	69,819
Logwood tons	2,488	1,808	2,088	1,316
Oil, Olive gallons	..	114,219	53,287	83,585
—— Palm cwts.	..	1,359	..	115
—— Train tuns	156	130	92	199
Rice cwts.	4,177	2,562	11,930	1,428
Saltpetre and cubic nitre, unrefined do.	1,981	..	4,540	40
Spices, Cassia Lignia lbs.	38,540	34,924	31,376	39,384
——— Pepper do.	560,821	382,230	790,415	333,641
——- Pimento do.	254,886	164,218	187,523	147,132
Spirits, Rum gallons (including over-proof)	251,686	214,105	496,401	366,251
Sugar, Unrefined cwts.	31,891	29,126	36,774	37,569
Wool, Cotton lbs.	1,087,956	303,951	629,306	904,685
Other articles value	£.35,057	£.28,092	£.31,034	£.39,985
Total official value	£.533,597	£.416,066	£.564,685	£.462,649

and Irish Produce, &c.—*continued.*

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
26	250	14	89	1,059	1,119	27	462
5,339	4,558	5,303	9,336	9,151	11,170	14,404	9,873
..	127	220	20	..	..	28	54
6	101	199	251	9	..	..	92
1,692	2,482	2,017	1,427	1,453	502	1,272	1,334
934	684	487	578	518	393	354	466
36,153	27,580	22,047	31,315	30,482	41,022	48,947	34,762
3,406	2,877	4,080	3,451	3,310	3,838	3,383	3,612
2,545	2,023	3,892	4,267	4,364	15,101	9,129	7,351
2,149	1,723	2,094	1,886	5,385	1,679	3,723	2,953
..	56	4	20	..	..	..	5
2,159	693	605	962	1,990	6,576	19,096	5,846
12,401	11,506	12,258	9,838	15,429	15,138	17,108	13,954
35	10	..	..	40	..	..	8
51,893	100,659	56,497	99,467	56,448	4,797	2,476	43,937
5,404	7,353	9,340	8,496	3,718	5,309	6,861	6,745
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	268	16	8	..	100	..	25
50	294	173	74	213	62	103	125
27	134	121	163	13	30	543	174
73	38	12	..	..	..	35	9
19,682	29,073	17,044	16,625	15,140	24,700	27,734	20,248
144,179	192,497	136,423	188,273	148,722	131,536	155,223	152,035

Colonial Merchandise.

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
281,169	1,369,132	281,570	157,769	94,868	55,618	115,014	140,968
9,935	17,093	19,115	16,927	12,808	9,640	18,272	15,352
43,132	60,828	29,972	25,664	23,764	19,362	25,683	24,889
2,999	2,140	698	1,066	2,101	1,076	2,140	1,416
..	50,238	26	1,418	11,517	..	..	2,592
4,549	1,205	4,252	19,247	21,677	6,476	2,444	10,819
150	145	337	1,992	39	..	173	508
1,072	4,234	689	10,842	2,913	5,030	16,840	7,263
1,492	1,611	1,784	3,381	2,718	2,833	2,975	2,738
40,522	36,949	56,827	65,563	29,091	82,737	24,047	51,653
188,049	451,031	351,834	116,371	193,175	323,947	197,016	236,469
173,939	185,540	181,500	266,023	248,954	109,281	104,412	182,034
220,528	309,794	244,692	201,734	180,391	159,610	168,849	191,055
11,624	29,397	47,847	44,113	18,995	42,778	59,685	42,684
111,236	607,427	383,866	548,026	677,711	972,391	623,171	641,033
£.38,150	£.34,448	£.18,489	£.29,156	£.20,057	£.28,735	£.35,896	£.26,467
£.246,665	£.444,733	£.332,826	£.385,672	£.292,525	£.345,138	£.386,368	£.348,506

TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM

IMPORTS from

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		Years. 1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Bacon and Hams	cwts.	2,108	1,733	1,521	2,042
Bark for tanning	do.	52,323	67,066	41,672	67,067
Beef and Pork (salted)	do.	2,846	731	1,063	1,788
Bones of Animals	value	£.21,763	£.15,370	£.12,306	£.17,997
Butter	cwts.	14,882	21,707	20,850	24,659
Corn: Wheat	quarters.	228,535	262,405	146,022	14,265
—— Barley	do.	28,657	18,123	58,999	5,666
—— Oats	do.	3,854	4,908	1,718	51
—— Rye	do.	7,506	2,286	2,528	..
—— Peas and Beans	do.	9,434	10,907	10,713	5,274
—— Wheat Flour	cwts.	961	3,570	971	534
Cotton Manufactures	value	£.8,057	£.11,488	£.14,050	£.4,227
Flax and Tow, or Cordilla	cwts.	9	326	7,615	7,173
Furs, undressed: Ermine	number	12,581	40,630	..	1,922
—— Fitch	do.	219,738	178,888	186,499	178,569
—— Hare and Coney	do.	135,796	56,389	258,494	188,324
—— Martin	do.	13,461	25,622	21,139	26,172
—— Squirrel	do.	1,378,621	1,089,048	655,238	2,589,307
Hides and Calf Skins untanned	cwts.	29,682	36,423	30,666	26,814
Lead (Black)	do.	17,157	9,437	8,615	3,150
Linens, viz.:—Plain } Entered by the Piece	pieces	29,814	19,148	11,372	34,215
Linens, Damask, & } ,, the Sq. Yard	sq. yards	89,873	90,896	19,750	36,309
Diaper. } ,, the Ell	ells	65,138	67,810	239,792	16,199
Rags, &c. for making Paper	tons	4,155	3,844	2,786	3,627
Rape Seed, and other Oil Cakes	cwts.	113,131	99,885	75,401	114,977
Seeds: Clover Seed	do.	6,930	64,311	32,960	30,379
—— Rape Seed	bushels	55,727	123,209	46,627	130,913
Smalts	lbs.	190,942	157,059	160,705	98,668
Spelter	cwts.	36,297	35,540	36,239	29,893
Spirits gallons (including over-proof)		27,130	12,476	2,736	26,538
Timber, viz.: Oak Timber and Balks	loads	1,622	2,616	3,342	2,984
Toys	value	£.11,325	£.14,178	£.15,558	£.14,367
Wine	gallons	66,392	43,460	34,852	27,925
Wool (Sheep's)	lbs.	14,110,006	26,060,724	22,436,105	19,825,073
Woollen Manufactures	value	£.1,712	£.2,739	£.6,675	£.4,659
Yarn, Linen (raw)	cwts.	9,725	5,154	4,191	3,707
Zaffre	lbs.	121,275	190,860	226,113	253,459
Other Articles	value	£.120,486	£.129,220	£.118,964	£.151,191
Total Official Value		£.1,395,465	£.1,748,726	£.1,435,285	£.1,142,438

EXPORTS to the HANSE TOWNS.—British

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		Years. 1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
QUANTITIES.					
Brass and Copper Manufactures	cwts.	2,385	2,070	4,821	5,159
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	tons.	37,441	63,617	31,433	40,849
Cotton Manufactures: entered by the Yard	yards.	41,019,652	43,803,403	41,472,187	51,186,084
—— Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares	value	£.881,844	£.1,272,611	£.869,455	£.1,367,610
Cotton Twist and Yarn	lbs.	24,054,263	21,729,877	20,435,382	29,931,046
Earthenware of all sorts	pieces	1,765,452	1,225,982	1,036,698	1,415,111
Fish, Herrings	barrels	8,056	26,466	13,111	19,476
Hardwares and Cutlery	cwts.	12,685	12,475	9,646	11,704
Iron and Steel, unwrought	tons	3,468	4,744	3,408	4,911
—— Cast, and wrought	do.	1,604	2,283	2,092	3,065
Linen Manufactures: entered by the Yard	yards	49,128	77,632	56,542	110,466
—— Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares	value	£.3,354	£.6,319	£.6,283	£.8,280
Linen Yarn	lbs.	40	..	..	500
Machinery and Millwork	value	£.3,891	£.4,697	£.5,308	£.6,287

with the HANSE TOWNS.

the Hanse Towns.

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
2,056	1,892	2,055	1,463	3,986	2,525	4,326	2,871
72,687	60,163	61,237	37,357	55,237	43,181	32,770	45,956
2,332	1,752	3,491	5,206	17,708	17,226	23,929	13,512
£.28,745	£.19,236	£.28,008	£.27,420	£.28,406	£.28,047	£.21,562	£.26,689
17,236	19,867	16,506	18,507	47,006	54,950	50,242	37,442
30,871	136,420	13,094	1,154	8,224	20,324	163,736	41,306
1,864	22,662	1,062	373	12,357	15,538	310	5,928
12	2,109	4,551	851	2,281	7,243	83	3,002
..	2,464	..	..	..	67	360	85
7,654	8,797	31,410	10,326	16,928	14,869	8,973	16,501
3,778	1,963	3,542	5,196	96,952	120,134	131,416	71,448
£.10,652	£.9,695	£.17,751	£.23,363	£.43,960	£.31,547	£.48,077	£.32,940
11,264	5,277	6,914	11,320	5,870	2,627	3,593	6,065
88,280	28,683	69,811	183,249	270,525	136,190	81,972	148,349
140,272	180,793	178,247	37,799	99,863	51,237	77,507	88,931
480,339	223,868	671,050	267,451	511,614	106,249	169,663	345,205
66,437	30,566	34,628	28,280	69,292	69,551	80,419	56,434
895,203	1,321,483	1,267,335	1,210,310	2,732,542	1,960,464	2,992,283	2,032,587
28,314	30,380	26,371	28,357	34,970	22,964	22,652	27,063
10,896	9,851	12,813	9,588	12,111	13,604	12,711	12,165
35,899	26,090	40,441	50,939	36,313	13,497	23,421	32,922
38,865	55,139	35,026	145,009	83,203	7,103	11,215	56,311
..	77,788	..	..	1,224	..	..	245
4,526	3,788	4,414	3,644	4,466	3,290	2,706	3,704
99,194	100,518	111,442	91,149	74,734	129,646	131,590	107,712
24,846	31,885	17,901	40,198	35,023	47,193	54,502	38,963
124,256	96,146	76,900	174,829	102,076	150,113	80,133	116,810
47,770	131,029	25,541	13,365	29,541	13,112	15,942	19,500
14,186	30,431	9,776	30,692	54,955	30,650	36,884	32,591
91,728	32,122	72,483	39,603	50,684	32,947	347,352	108,614
1,672	2,447	1,295	851	1,589	3,166	3,490	2,078
£.16,876	£.14,461	£.21,956	£.19,985	£.21,164	£.14,547	£.15,609	£.18,652
87,573	52,040	73,946	27,033	30,777	14,256	37,549	36,712
25,312,679	21,548,917	22,634,615	23,798,186	31,756,351	19,705,402	27,499,816	25,078,874
£.5,222	£.4,201	£.6,239	£.15,675	£.18,304	£.8,950	£.10,792	£.11,992
1,330	4,821	2,123	2,631	1,033	719	791	1,459
219,131	202,167	205,945	236,039	359,489	105,347	360,379	253,440
£.154,578	£.134,888	£.251,845	£.187,654	£.267,815	£.190,567	£.247,994	£.229,175
£.1,299,164	£.1,401,216	£.1,305,002	£.1,330,249	£.1,852,734	£.1,342,882	£.1,912,677	£.1,548,709

and Irish Produce and Manufactures.

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
2,581	3,403	3,550	5,228	3,939	6,286	7,159	5,232
54,602	45,588	40,056	52,214	48,261	57,950	64,909	52,678
49,534,158	45,403,097	50,527,498	43,571,748	37,158,277	43,171,229	38,986,460	42,743,042
£.1,225,769	£.1,123,458	£.1,076,692	£.1,148,012	£.1,777,681	£.1,068,032	£.1,124,982	£.1,239,080
23,653,904	23,960,894	26,492,890	27,861,013	31,303,508	34,194,063	35,329,251	31,036,145
1,299,951	1,348,639	1,293,519	1,747,858	1,547,740	1,602,620	1,119,578	1,462,263
20,138	17,449	14,571	18,805	16,622	22,209	17,956	18,033
11,130	11,528	11,981	11,383	10,431	11,777	12,651	11,645
5,620	4,430	4,250	6,934	2,864	7,656	10,900	6,521
3,160	2,441	2,497	2,534	2,353	2,711	4,427	2,904
168,728	92,499	275,020	180,777	191,728	205,028	363,271	243,165
£.12,379	£.7,323	£.18,285	£.20,974	£.34,269	£.33,877	£.53,748	£.32,231
. .	108	8,021	111,320	316,784	320,039	425,075	236,248
0,274	£.6,091	£.14,520	£.26,132	£.15,636	£.35,351	£.59,659	£.30,260

EXPORTS to the HANSE TOWNS.—

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		Years. 1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Salt	bushels	158,530	221,920	97,668	246,790
Silk Manufactures	value	£.6,673	£.12,397	£.8,528	£.15,758
Sugar, Refined	cwts.	214,007	239,413	215,444	167,024
Tin and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates	value	£.22,479	£.18,390	£.18,859	£.17,230
Wool, Sheep's and Lamb's	lb.	2,304	125,554	75,460	30,987
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	,,	274,337	582,880	530,184	1,126,932
Woollen Manufactures: entered by the Piece	pieces	566,918	418,692	337,145	772,688
——— do. by the Yard	yards	526,410	610,994	713,044	735,777
——— Hosiery and Small Wares	value	£.13,244	£.19,762	£.14,236	£.16,454
Other Articles	,,	£.137,612	£.136,032	£.124,460	£.142,294
Total Official Value		£.8,334,443	£.8,573,046	£.7,602,683	£.10,561,463
DECLARED VALUE.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Brass and Copper Manufactures		13,202	11,596	23,349	24,131
Coal, Cinders, and Culm		8,731	14,493	8,017	10,350
Cotton Manufactures: entered by the Yard		1,137,532	1,174,145	939,270	1,157,467
——— Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares		279,310	303,915	205,527	336,135
Cotton Twist and Yarn		1,585,886	1,449,477	1,195,712	1,795,233
Earthenware of all sorts		17,038	11,944	10,515	12,890
Fish, Herrings		8,821	28,104	13,483	22,013
Hardwares and Cutlery		75,367	74,301	54,889	75,104
Iron and Steel, unwrought		24,971	28,762	20,307	27,959
—— Cast, and wrought		21,583	26,783	24,298	34,225
Linen Manufactures: entered by the Yard		2,930	3,879	3,465	6,099
——— Threads, Tapes, and Small Wares		1,037	1,783	1,824	2,285
Linen Yarn		3	. .	. .	65
Machinery and Millwork		3,891	4,697	5,308	6,287
Salt		3,282	4,308	1,807	3,290
Silk Manufactures		6,652	15,717	12,909	19,376
Sugar, Refined		438,676	494,111	411,661	346,291
Tin and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates		22,479	18,131	18,859	17,238
Wool, Sheep's and Lamb's		171	5,899	3,707	1,725
Woollen and Worsted Yarn		35,323	70,756	62,011	128,841
Woollen Manufactures: entered by the Piece		532,720	453,381	358,952	744,041
——— do. by the Yard		38,009	47,678	55,322	59,825
——— Hosiery and Small Wares		7,018	11,334	8,938	9,634
Other Articles		169,017	160,595	160,370	171,858
Total Declared Value		4,433,649	4,415,789	3,600,500	5,012,362

Foreign and

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		Years. 1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Bark, Peruvian	lb.	105,373	83,524	52,485	58,962
Cochineal	do.	15,148	7,245	7,778	21,122
Cocoa	do.	481,714	433,072	683,451	1,152,373
Coffee	do.	4,919,716	5,897,792	4,227,054	3,066,867
Cotton Manufactures of India	pieces	33,476	85,826	96,295	57,466
Gum Shellac	lb.	135,473	26,187	269,997	293,440
Hides and Calf-Skins, untanned	cwt.	8,645	5,432	4,555	3,209
Indigo	lb.	1,331,403	1,496,973	1,294,392	2,113,019
Quicksilver	do.	8,067	22,474	11,647	21,410
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre, unrefined	cwt.	5,185	1,286	4,829	4,518
Silk Handkerchiefs of India	pieces	18,338	18,132	10,357	14,752
Spices: Cassia Lignia	lb.	325,687	322,996	231,080	370,759
——— Cloves	do.	6,365	67	26,236	18,710
——— Mace	do.	8,339	8,944	50,469	32,152
——— Nutmegs	do.	399	198	23,257	43,743
——— Pepper	do.	1,089,405	297,349	2,135,241	886,547
——— Pimento	do.	1,473,797	1,141,338	1,035,268	1,121,021

British and Irish Produce, &c.—*continued.*

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
187,780	182,538	193,282	137,460	187,000	160,950	220,593	179,857
£.19,239	£.12,519	£.19,437	£.18,644	£.10,555	£.9,491	£.14,862	£.14,598
44,500	176,078	46,611	61,003	15,535	2,576	2,486	25,642
£.20,743	£.19,540	£.19,877	£.28,618	£.15,168	£.35,037	£.18,208	£.23,382
8,428	48,527	1,436	77	252	672	2,412	970
1,084,609	719,788	1,017,387	1,191,492	1,454,588	1,421,855	1,646,330	1,346,330
489,290	516,947	408,810	433,031	295,592	409,554	375,737	384,545
683,756	653,996	582,091	590,917	493,458	673,922	692,932	606,664
£.16,186	£.15,976	£.44,403	£.11,761	£.19,088	£.12,287	£.15,305	£.20,569
£.148,943	£.137,868	£.168,017	£.148,177	£.135,656	£.149,994	£.184,773	£.157,323
£.8,937,964	£.8,801,920	£.8,892,384	£.8,620,218	£.7,995,871	£.8,829,497	£.8,936,335	£.8,654,861
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
12,799	17,015	17,958	24,900	22,053	32,328	36,208	26,689
13,744	11,067	10,178	12,406	13,282	15,220	16,505	13,518
1,188,534	1,119,390	1,293,617	1,191,063	977,204	1,008,149	885,994	1,071,206
252,315	275,441	207,105	217,968	194,857	162,263	177,584	191,955
1,598,467	1,524,955	1,793,458	1,746,553	1,957,831	2,172,998	2,253,616	1,984,891
13,065	13,091	12,452	14,576	16,896	18,235	15,632	15,558
22,448	18,974	17,118	19,383	18,363	23,166	18,674	19,341
75,048	70,942	78,792	74,328	68,356	77,873	81,786	76,227
36,646	27,729	29,919	43,388	22,117	65,438	100,581	52,289
33,937	28,165	29,499	28,177	42,177	40,432	56,284	39,314
8,326	4,940	14,274	13,960	17,408	16,332	24,397	17,274
3,271	2,040	4,209	4,863	7,027	6,978	10,210	6,657
. .	14	889	10,859	26,210	25,010	29,660	18,526
10,274	6,091	14,520	26,132	15,636	35,354	59,659	30,260
2,997	3,136	2,787	2,505	3,793	2,040	4,216	3,068
19,171	14,765	21,494	20,955	11,374	11,937	15,255	16,203
80,272	354,202	60,402	101,497	33,462	5,153	3,366	40,776
20,744	19,490	19,880	28,619	15,172	35,038	18,215	23,385
367	2,374	93	10	27	40	120	58
132,493	85,885	134,230	169,268	221,464	196,962	207,049	185,795
571,426	532,104	513,756	575,884	525,338	656,665	660,961	586,521
52,207	50,608	42,463	46,462	45,386	58,715	59,759	50,557
11,223	9,629	9,727	8,832	11,114	10,227	13,800	10,740
171,176	166,603	190,476	181,472	167,273	191,227	194,348	184,959
4,330,950	4,358,650	4,519,296	4,564,060	4,433,820	4,867,780	4,943,879	4,665,767

Colonial Merchandise.

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
38,984	67,866	32,257	46,785	6,891	18,566	11,516	23,203
11,879	12,634	17,271	37,992	44,871	61,252	64,192	45,116
992,771	748,676	255,456	450,358	174,859	193,923	99,926	234,904
3,042,382	4,230,762	1,159,097	1,025,276	621,992	824,594	532,434	832,679
47,140	64,041	104,449	38,998	4,927	206	5,618	30,840
54,469	155,913	290,640	165,840	154,626	179,844	457,666	249,723
2,301	4,828	5,190	12,619	3,259	12,083	7,509	8,132
1,284,503	1,504,058	1,229,796	1,410,781	1,492,362	1,138,814	1,523,750	1,359,101
48,100	22,340	3,467	22,556	42,881	35,780	90,167	38,970
2,192	3,602	10,019	10,384	8,180	3,818	6,776	7,835
16,541	15,624	21,617	21,331	18,238	31,306	32,979	25,094
466,328	343,370	526,968	553,164	283,022	492,456	249,086	420,939
13,985	13,073	. .	75,874	2,814	606	72	15,873
1,299	20,241	2,149	4,813	1,086	2,474	891	2,283
1,660	13,851	180	. .	2,431	1,953	3,710	1,655
781,390	1,037,986	1,044,198	294,447	1,969,209	622,056	658,508	917,684
1,821,899	1,318,665	977,865	1,420,187	1,341,838	818,022	391,729	989,928

Exports to the Hanse Towns.—

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		Years. 1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Spirits, Rum . . . . gallons, including over-proof		442,923	385,469	544,464	588,647
Sugar, unrefined	cwt.	36,061	41,158	64,654	48,936
Tea.	lb.	12	10	6,185	4,138
Tobacco, unmanufactured	do.	843,755	1,067,614	346,477	866,556
Wool, Cotton	do.	5,898,456	1,501,381	3,380,635	4,966,587
Other Articles	value	£.223,401	£.268,047	£.225,189	£.248,295
Total Official Value		£.1,808,134	£.1,507,909	£.1,777,557	£.1,876,342

TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM with

Imports from Mecklenburg,

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		Years. 1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Bark for tanning	cwt.	14,210	17,284	20,765	9,350
Bones of Animals	value	£.4,623	£.3,764	£.4,658	£.6,559
Butter	cwt.	9,117	3,470	11,697	5,652
Corn—Wheat	quarters	78,157	102,556	73,752	28,781
—— Barley	do.	26,536	9,599	57,930	10,542
—— Oats	do.	16,003	63,417	29,716	2,222
—— Rye	do.	1,156	3,499	4,576	..
—— Peas and Beans.	do.	12,445	8,157	10,914	10,277
Flax.	cwt.	..	..	..	932
Hide and Calf-Skins (untanned)	do.	1,593	1,357	883	520
Rags, &c., for making Paper	tons	689	756	553	638
Rape Seed, and other Oil Cakes	cwt.	35,031	29,038	20,934	34,845
Seeds (Rape)	bushels	27,795	8,369	11,289	29,818
Timber (Oak)	loads	182	505	1,067	973
Wool (Sheeps')	lb.	..	13,158	917	7,152
Other Articles	value	£.5,485	£.5,653	£.6,365	£.3,416
Total Official Value		£.218,191	£.261,814	£.248,880	£.104,235

Exports to Mecklenburg, Hanover, and Oldenburg.—

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		Years. 1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Quantities.					
Brass and Copper Manufactures	cwts.	19	108	45	27
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	tons	9,380	11,933	12,600	11,293
Cotton Manufactures, entered by the Yard .	yards	..	13,577	48,420	2:3,394
—— Hosiery, Lace, & Small Wares	value	£.55	£.517	..	£.995
Cotton Twist and Yarn	lb.	1,160	784	60	28,381
Earthenware, of all sorts.	pieces	218,050	390,910	270,230	275,672
Fish (Herrings).	barrels	..	..	..	..
Hardwares and Cutlery.	cwts.	18	36	9	29
Iron and Steel (unwrought)	tons	208	443	533	671
—— Cast and Wrought	do.	60	70	115	134
Linen Manufactures, entered by the Yard . .	yards	..	823	..	..
—— Thread, Tapes, & Small Wares. . . .	value	..	..	..	£.196

Foreign and Colonial Merchandise—*continued.*

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
442,492	480,799	136,015	249,214	190,836	263,545	179,651	203,852
20,181	42,198	22,507	24,327	31,077	45,428	15,666	27,801
..	2,069	20	319,050	1,081,551	1,255,200	432,407	617,646
413,198	707,520	1,314,900	2,254,790	473,001	3,110,860	878,562	1,606,423
3,524,994	3,854,411	6,795,353	8,323,790	9,225,395	9,300,489	7,216,555	8,172,316
£.249,361	£.242,859	£.261,078	£.329,155	£.294,746	£.277,988	£.386,145	£.309,822
£.1,470,040	£.1,687,996	£.1,498,501	£.1,817,596	£2,046,500	£.1,969,404	£.1,804,953	£.1,827,391

MECKLENBURG, HANOVER, and OLDENBURG.

HANOVER, and OLDENBURG.

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
38,145	19,951	18,298	22,881	17,393	7,505	11,942	15,604
£.8,807	£.5,682	£.10,674	£.9,193	£.10,610	£.15,391	£.14,829	£.12,139
6,514	7,290	1,187	1,507	17,626	24,035	24,675	13,806
18,550	60,359	29,676	10,423	43,339	67,341	148,706	59,897
2,355	21,392	1,100	894	11,970	9,242	1,074	4,856
519	22,375	22,166	11,359	33,805	84,654	15,796	33,556
..	1,846	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,628	9,684	33,045	24,555	62,520	56,172	44,978	44,254
22,838	4,754	791	471	1,103	600	..	593
258	922	73	437	1,486	1,046	2,068	1,022
572	642	663	1,026	1,344	1,263	975	1,054
38,580	31,686	43,379	38,890	27,639	45,976	65,894	44,356
63,371	28,128	52,526	85,705	61,675	91,223	65,175	71,261
588	663	633	371	575	522	725	565
57,427	15,731	..	..	9,843	90	6,466	3,280
£.16,937	£.7,571	£.5,319	£.8,227	£.10,827	£.8,018	£.4,625	£.7,403
£.145,029	£.195,630	£.132,963	£.93,981	£.230,295	£.306,947	£.385,340	£.229,905

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
107	61	24	70	8	8	89	40
15,294	12,100	10,202	13,841	14,644	17,835	24,792	16,263
..	71,080	..	..	180	..	53,289	10,694
..	£.313	..	..	..	..	£.889	178
..	6,077	..	5,000	19,970	78,544	194,025	59,508
253,460	281,664	364,650	332,362	393,193	406,374	395,403	378,396
360	72	..	251	120	1,098	..	294
13	21	14	22	15	24	77	30
691	510	453	1,001	297	498	594	569
72	90	250	242	62	153	261	194
..	165	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	£.39	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXPORTS to MECKLENBURG, &c.—

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		Years. 1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Machinery and Millwork	value	£.188	£.15	..	£.29
Salt	bushels	91,060	151,380	65,840	66,160
Silk Manufactures	value	..	..	..	..
Sugar (refined)	cwts.	8,472	11,923	9,839	10,086
Tin and Pewter Wares, and Tin Plates	value	£.467	£.448	£.397	£.423
Wool (Sheeps' and Lambs')	lb.	..	..	..	1,507
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	do.	..	240	112	5,944
Woollen Manufactures, entered by the Piece	pieces	18	192	38	1,264
——— entered by the Yard	yards	..	160	15,000	400
Other Articles	value	£.12,180	£.10,611	£.8,789	£.12,096
Total Official Value		£.51,848	£.68,647	£.64,418	£.91,862
DECLARED VALUE.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Brass and Copper Manufactures		100	480	204	136
Coals, Cinders, and Culm		2,161	3,040	3,152	2,847
Cotton Manufactures, entered by the Yard		..	475	1,171	5,408
——— Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares		45	35	..	365
Cotton Twist and Yarn		93	44	6	1,754
Earthenware, of all sorts		1,881	2,879	2,066	2,212
Fish (Herrings)		..	..	..	..
Hardwares and Cutlery		105	143	39	161
Iron and Steel (unwrought)		1,627	2,866	3,235	3,593
——Cast and Wrought		956	1,148	1,727	1,656
Linen Manufactures, entered by the Yard		..	50	..	..
——— Threads, Tapes, and Small Wares		..	..	..	51
Machinery and Millwork		188	15	..	29
Salt		1,426	2,558	1,331	898
Silk Manufactures		..	..	..	..
Sugar (refined)		18,092	23,691	20,524	22,853
Tin and Pewter Wares, and Tin Plates		467	448	397	423
Wool (Sheep's and Lambs')		..	..	..	90
Woollen and Worsted Yarn		..	18	12	549
Woollen Manufactures, entered by the Piece		55	132	530	3,119
——— entered by the Yard		..	22	1,250	100
Other Articles		12,655	10,694	6,738	10,043
Total declared Value		39,851	48,738	42,382	56,287

Foreign and

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		Years. 1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Coffee	lb.	126,516	479,839	122,263	48,257
Spices—Pepper	do.	25,184	3,736	11,697	6,417
Spirits—Rum	gallons (including over-proof)	15,366	28,010	28,848	33,599
Sugar, unrefined	cwts.	1,445	4,720	2,894	1,899
Other Articles	value	£.3,617	£.7,764	£.4,210	£.9,503
Total official value		£.21,302	£.58,472	£.28,736	£.28,115

British and Irish Produce, &c.—*continued.*

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
£.13	£.49	..	..	£.8	..	£.10	£.4
61,095	87,107	111,320	89,580	130,000	61,880	97,080	97,972
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5
1,303	8,325	4,394	4,016	1,273	3,175	3,391	3,370
£.532	£.453	£.771	£.1,184	£.259	720	£611	£.709
..	301	..	..	..	..	..	..
431	1,345	..	336	..	..	1,350	337
..	302	3	..	..	..	190	39
992	3,310	..	..	..	..	3,888	778
£.8,992	£.10,534	£.13,614	£.12,366	£.4,109	£.3,256	£.4,954	£.7,660
£.39,963	£.63,347	£.42,797	58,404	£.32,524	£.49,907	£.81,687	£.53,064
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
524	289	117	342	45	35	409	190
4,285	3,097	2,418	2,771	3,002	3,788	5,313	3,459
..	1,411	..	..	4	..	1,274	256
..	89	..	..	..	..	195	39
..	379	..	340	2,218	4,825	10,714	3,619
2,171	2,242	2,645	2,479	3,487	3,079	3,555	3,049
360	72	..	181	150	1,098	..	286
114	112	82	162	87	102	279	142
4,032	3,071	2,851	5,839	2,833	3,552	4,642	3,943
891	1,276	2,578	2,442	904	2,051	3,373	2,270
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	49	..	..	8	..	10	4
832	1,409	1,483	1,587	2,334	1,107	2,013	1,705
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5
3,235	17,679	7,899	10,114	3,346	6,349	6,803	6,902
532	453	771	1,184	259	720	611	709
..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	125	..	10	..	..	202	42
..	767	5	..	..	..	162	33
60	286	..	..	..	..	220	44
7,470	9,520	6,99	11,119	3,880	3,530	5,221	6,148
24,565	42,364	27,839	38,570	22,557	30,236	45,021	32,845

Colonial Merchandise.

1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Years. 1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Average of the Five Years.
3,081	155,991	25,493	80,402	24,559	..	..	26,091
1,268	9,660	12,199	7,868	5,513	11,005	2,119	7,741
15,679	24,300	16,959	21,940	3,348	9,146	2,760	10,831
1,157	2,423	4,017	2,103	1,180	3,273	1,769	2,468
£.3,446	£.5,708	£.2,691	£.5,916	£.3,988	£.4,018	£.1,680	£.3,659
£.11,500	£.29,625	£.20,287	£.23,480	£.9,818	£.15,655	£.7,079	£.15,264

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		HOLLAND AND BELGIUM			
		Years.			
		1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Bark for Tanning	cwts.	734,038	673,810	608,305	440,484
Bones of Animals	value	£.20,333	£.24,635	£.24,038	£.23,990
Butter	cwts.	116,234	77,026	80,901	92,410
Cheese	do.	167,914	108,654	133,398	132,112
Corn—Wheat	quarters	144,549	76,711	30,249	..
—— Barley	do.	4,183	1,184	12,284	..
—— Oats	do.	4,227	39,891	15,641	221
Eggs	number	6,749,759	4,626,748	7,557,146	5,734,960
Flax and Tow, or Codilla	cwts.	99,689	116,854	128,232	114,192
Hides and Calf-skins, untanned	do.	26,262	28,194	22,350	14,149
Madder and Madder-root	do.	40,957	28,337	18,727	36,208
Rapeseed and other Oil Cakes	do.	64,867	44,705	176,915	94,799
Seeds—Clover	do.	18,698	9,808	8,193	10,851
—— Linseed and Flaxseed	bushels	33,123	30,025	53,738	43,510
Silk, raw	lb.	42,028	84,171	54,854	126,142
—— thrown	lb.	17,939	41,621	13,517	28,443
Silk Manufactures, viz. Velvet	do.	12,540	9,998	7,269	5,297
—— other sorts	value	£.30,275	£.10,055	£.6,290	£.6,210
Spelter	cwts.	5,192	6,223	5,069	7,940
Spices—Cloves	lb.	..	94,225	..	1
—— Nutmegs	lb.	1,798	198,284	..	996
Spirits	gallons (including over-proof)	145,563	210,928	219,002	232,936
Tin	cwts.	..	359	1,472	2,278
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	156,860	74,814	137,759	198,654
Water, Cologne	flasks (30 to the gallon)	56,259	65,819	79,866	67,567
Wine	gallons	88,414	69,170	73,298	39,514
Wool, Sheep's	lb.	106,222	939,123	659,646	209,144
Other Articles	value	£.165,758	£.177,371	£.214,173	£.169,906
Total official value		£.1,555,744	£.1,415,881	£.1,276,082	£.1,156,897

		1836.			
		Holland.	Belgium.	Total.	Holland.
Bark for Tanning	cwts.	185,167	318,065	503,232	213,403
Bones of Animals	value	£.29,326	£.656	£.29,982	£.40,203
Butter	cwts.	163,564	700	164,264	187,323
Cheese	do.	210,024	9	210,033	235,973
Corn—Wheat	quarters	3,984	..	3,984	10,741
—— Barley	do.	6,333	735	7,068	3,586
—— Oats	do.	45,413	..	45,413	40,082
Eggs	number	6,750	3,002,770	3,009,520	5,960
Flax and Tow, or Codilla	cwts.	155,016	119,259	274,275	134,916
Hides and Calf-skins, untanned	cwts.	26,537	3,082	29,619	113,594
Madder and Madder-root	do.	56,458	1,148	57,606	34,279
Rapeseed and other Oil Cakes	do.	266,494	1,387	267,881	163,927
Seeds—Clover	do.	22,573	6,419	28,992	31,139
—— Linseed and Flaxseed	bushels	103,487	175	103,662	42,342
Silk, raw	lb.	95,499	6,241	101,740	49,88
—— thrown	lb.	29,238	3,820	32,858	4,073
Silk Manufactures, viz. Velvet	lb.	8,936	107	9,043	12,498
—— other sorts	value	£.5,698	£.652	£.6,350	£.5,770
Spelter	cwts.	327	9,235	9,562	46
Spices—Cloves	lb.	2,852	..	2,852	14,005
—— Nutmegs	lb.	102,388	..	102,388	90,718
Spirits	gallons (including overproof)	298,491	11,423	309,914	267,166
Tin	cwts.	162	3,335	3, 97	2,520
Tobacco unmanufactured	lb.	156,848	55,184	212,032	284,725
Water, Cologne	(flasks, 80 to the gallon)	114,912	15,362	130,274	141,475
Wine	gallons	71,940	2,255	74,195	62,795
Wool, Sheep's	lb.	167,559	500,471	1,668,030	251,657
Other Articles	value	£.173,190	£.167,382	£.340,572	£.175,685
Total official value		£.1,632,264	£.536,988	£.2,169,252	£.1,501,209

with HOLLAND and BELGIUM.

HOLLAND and BELGIUM.

Conjointly.		Years.					
		1834.			1835.		
1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.
429,811	577,289	215,823	311,067	526,890	164,273	340,355	504,628
£.19,988	£.22,597	£.23,699	£.4,972	£.28,671	£.26,883	£.2,786	£.29,669
103,625	94,039	106,776	527	107,303	121,254	444	121,698
131,358	134,687	145,004	1	145,005	139,694	1	139,695
276	50,357	..	..	..	8	111	119
2	3,531	179	..	179	7	..	7
174	12,031	22,835	2,421	25,256	5,035	..	5,035
4,932,580	5,920,238	24,980	3,637,710	3,662,690	810	3,734,670	3,735,480
135,477	118,888	81,157	39,427	120,584	104,434	72,731	177,165
11,319	20,455	11,265	741	12,006	14,642	1,989	16,631
24,310	29,707	36,144	2,041	38,185	39,863	902	40,765
132,198	102,697	187,628	140	187,768	81,221	3,713	84,934
8,818	11,273	35,216	3,244	38,460	29,544	6,049	35,593
43,279	40,735	97,835	239	98,074	87,172	112	87,284
224,673	106,374	73,021	3,668	76,689	211,998	9,213	221,211
10,848	22,473	9,670	3	9,673	29,692	2,496	32,188
4,148	7,850	5,004	39	5,043	4,421	4	4,425
£.7,493	£.12,065	£.4,352	£.926	£.5,278	£.2,283	£.157	£.2,440
7,302	6,345	551	11,470	12,021	178	9,713	9,891
164,793	51,804	2,375	..	2,375	3,408	..	3,408
78,186	55,853	169,124	..	169,124	223,022	..	223,022
317,828	225,251	220,000	7,496	227,496	219,199	19,435	238,634
5,197	1,861	2,067	9,937	12,004	615	4,769	5,384
153,860	144,389	192,508	120,338	312,846	195,787	496	196,283
94,106	72,723	115,848	1,712	117,560	129,047	1,996	131,043
47,827	63,644	65,031	1,640	66,671	52,132	2,065	54,197
811,031	545,033	186,452	390,288	576,740	301,855	231,222	533,077
£.151,954	£.175,832	£.138,587	£.55,187	£.193,774	£.122,072	£.96,972	£.219,044
£.1,300,589	£.1,341,039	£.1,105,676	£.303,686	£.1,409,362	£.1,204,354	£.383,825	£.1,588,179

1837.		1838.			Average of the Five Years.		
Belgium.	Total.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.
335,794	549,197	186,786	257,978	444,764	193,090	312,652	505,742
£.1,360	£.41,563	£.39,601	£.3,359	£.42,960	£.31,942	£.2,627	£.34, 9
1,259	188,582	164,315	976	165,291	148,646	781	149,427
17	235,990	256,695	497	257,192	197,478	105	197,583
420	11,161	82,011	17,396	99,407	19,349	3,585	22,934
404	3,990	..	..	..	2,021	227	2,248
130	40,212	23,681	468	24,149	27,409	604	28,013
2,765,009	2,770,969	29,894	2,880,543	2,910,437	13,679	304,140	3,217,819
118,298	253,214	191,602	153,423	345,025	133,425	100,627	234,052
1,323	14,917	16,302	6,119	22,421	16,468	2,651	19,119
405	34,684	43,155	653	43,808	41,980	1,029	43,009
9,372	173,299	147,795	19,554	167,349	169,413	6,833	176,246
3,638	37,777	14,877	3,375	18,252	27,270	4,545	31,815
8	42,350	45,629	3,525	49,154	75,293	812	76,105
1,316	51,204	59,397	1,699	61,096	97,961	4,427	102,388
294	4,367	5,157	643	5,800	15,566	1,411	16,977
599	13,097	15,703	1,080	16,783	9,312	366	9,678
£.1,141	£.6,911	£.10,098	£.451	£.10,549	£.5,640	£.665	£.6,305
8,794	8,840	269	21,258	21,527	274	12,094	12,368
..	14,005	124,966	801	125,767	29,521	160	29,681
..	90,718	110,487	..	110,487	139,148	..	139,148
2,322	269,488	495,124	280	495,404	299,996	8,191	308,187
317	2,837	..	667	667	1,073	3,805	4,878
..	284,725	243,971	134,013	377,984	214,768	62,006	276,774
5,451	146,926	220,553	8,390	228,943	144,367	6,582	150,949
1,765	64,560	74,941	1,775	76,716	65,368	1,900	67,268
97,622	349,279	138,340	263,371	401,711	409,172	296,595	705,767
£.60,300	£.235,985	£.207,540	£.70,856	£.278,396	£.163,415	£ 90,139	£.253,554
£.391,748	£.1,892,957	£.1,775,976	£.532,528	£.2,308,504	£.1,443,896	£.429,755	£.1,873,651

EXPORTS to HOLLAND and BELGIUM.—

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		HOLLAND AMD BELGIUM			
		Years.			
		1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
QUANTITIES.					
Brass and Copper Manfactures	cwts.	4,763	12,763	6,317	11,151
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	tons	2,106	22,921	123,445	123,042
Cotton Manufactures entered by the Yard	yards	11,399,792	10,533,793	13,285,524	22,432,994
——— Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares	value	£.444,768	£.536,893	£.513,349	£.583,324
Cotton Twist and Yarn	lb.	7,878,249	7,254,258	9,091,238	10,345,649
Earthenware of all Sorts	pieces	1,942,565	2,132,363	1,664,303	2,131,044
Fish: Oysters	bushels	10,924	8,144	12,756	13,668
Hardwares and Cutlery	cwts.	8,272	7,661	4,895	5,705
Iron and Steel, unwrought	tons	5,465	9,152	5,060	7,869
—— cast and wrought	do.	2,215	2,777	3,204	3,994
Linen Manufactures entered by the Yard	yards	82,546	75,214	77,897	114,190
——— Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares	value	£.623	£.926	£.1,207	£.1,908
Linen Yarn	lb.	196	73	. .	3,190
Machinery and Millwork	value	£.7,992	£.7,037	£.6,018	£.5,358
Salt	bushels	1,583,517	1,445,593	1,934,601	1,367,768
Silk Manufactures	value	£.11,729	£.14,312	£.3,977	£.25,929
Sugar, Refined	cwts.	9,782	1,157	7,866	3,647
Tin and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates	value	£.20,703	£.20,197	£.21,041	£.24,961
Wool, Sheep's and Lambs'	lbs.	528,023	1,319,464	1,750,157	3,416,963
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	do.	138,313	233,232	245,250	425,751
Woollen Manufactures entered by the Piece	pieces	132,254	116,421	90,011	175,877
——— by the Yard	yards	657,633	572,406	392,775	1,411,479
——— Hosiery and Small Wares	value	£.34,797	£.39,910	£.32,303	£.52,971
Other Articles	value	£.127,430	£.110,858	£.76,778	£.91,540
Total Official Value		£.2,854,648	£.2,896,278	£.3,179,299	£.4,510,988
DECLARED VALUE.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Brass and Copper Manufactures		24,201	57,600	28,501	48,190
Coals, Cinders, and Culm		658	7,504	41,683	42,325
Cotton Manufactures entered by the Yard		443,705	402,363	383,127	596,957
——— Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares		214,681	244,326	214,123	250,086
Cotton Twist and Yarn		673,714	612,925	794,536	890,423
Earthenware of all Sorts		20,670	20,628	17,207	21,423
Fish: Oysters		6,371	4,723	7,049	6,725
Hardwares and Cutlery		42,152	39,843	26,628	32,801
Iron and Steel, unwrought		37,629	55,249	30,139	44,613
—— Cast and wrought		27,434	29,173	45,922	39,252
Linen Manufactures entered by the Yard		5,278	4,064	3,950	4,775
——— Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares		2,239	1,387	1,538	3,369
Linen Yarn		20	10	. .	275
Machinery and Millwork		7,992	7,037	6,018	5,358
Salt		21,722	25,093	23,600	17,517
Silk Manufactures		12,875	14,337	5,621	25,782
Sugar, Refined		19,715	2,329	19,357	9,550
Tin and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates		20,703	20,448	21,063	24,970
Wool, Sheep's and Lambs'		20,960	62,332	89,241	178,796
Woollen and Worsted Yarn		18,306	24,151	26,241	49,442
Woollen Manufactures entered by the Piece		220,338	198,372	161,101	299,574
——— by the Yard		46,479	40,722	24,579	77,210
——— Hosiery and Small Wares		16,447	17,326	14,525	22,126
Other Artcles		145,725	130,516	96,787	106,559
Total Declared Value		2,050,014	2,022,458	2,082,536	2,789,398

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.

conjointly.		Years.					
		1834.			1835.		
1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.
10,041	9,007	10,499	6,905	17,404	13,009	3,400	16,409
114,238	77,150	94,447	270	94,717	115,138	599	115,737
23,733,228	16,277,066	21,189,927	4,180,466	25,370,393	21,746,739	3,581,974	25,328,713
£.738,981	£.563,463	£.246,135	£.420,924	£.667,059	£ 271,218	£.412,598	£.683,816
11,346,263	9,183,131	13,084,898	65,514	13,150,412	13,869,141	42,368	13,911,509
3,705,984	2,315,252	2,860,018	1,042,263	3,902,281	2,842,924	458,486	3,301,410
12,215	11,541	1,982	10,980	12,962	1,588	7,245	8,833
8,629	7,032	6,143	3,960	10,103	6,044	2,853	8,897
6,227	6,755	5,561	1,702	7,263	9,225	2,053	11,278
4,019	3,242	5,211	203	5,414	6,266	245	6,511
129,691	95,908	53,932	97,459	151,391	57,495	104,902	162,397
£.3,788	£.1,690	£.6,121	£.5,644	£.11,765	£.4,756	£.1,479	£.6 235
12,535	3,199	2,503	41,553	44,056	47,639	31,035	78,674
£.9,350	£.7,151	£.12,737	£.7,619	£.20,356	£.14,191	£.8,475	£.22,666
1,570,925	1,580,481	514,340	619,228	1,133,568	249,080	660,847	909,927
£.37,730	£.18,735	£.21,562	£.21,580	£.43,142	£.80,209	£.15,693	£.95,902
812	4,653	2,245	142	2,387	241	. .	241
£.20,722	£.21,525	£.17,370	£.3,301	£.20,671	£ 14,205	£.3,364	£.17,569
3,446,670	2,092,255	74,217	1,289,720	1,363,937	27,111	3,076,368	3,103,479
609,498	330,409	358,829	56,897	415,726	438,775	141,755	580,530
150,350	132,983	91,514	60,057	151,571	100,155	54,964	155,119
982,760	803,411	377,107	294,062	671,169	377,913	290,345	568,258
£.62,841	£.44,564	£.32,058	£.13,116	£.45,174	£.21,366	£.14,591	£.35,957
£.115,085	£.104,340	£.115,193	£.42,542	£.157,735	£.102,836	£.39,137	£.141,973
£.4,812,231	£.3,650,689	£.3,864,817	£.1,137,165	£.5,001,982	£.4,062,437	£.1,107,070	£.5,169,507
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
44,868	40,732	49,672	31,983	81,655	58,927	16,100	75,027
39,745	26,383	30,508	122	30,630	35,032	178	35,210
620,235	489,277	549,084	155,921	705,005	595,592	136,712	732,304
298,418	244,327	49,718	170,012	219,730	50,598	123,537	174,135
983,548	791,029	1,122,337	8,009	1,130,346	1,194,651	7,067	1,201,718
28,552	21,696	24,478	7,137	31,615	27,695	5,381	33,076
6,593	6,292	1,671	7,121	8,792	1,168	5,342	6,510
49,244	38,134	34,546	21,618	56,164	36,195	16,691	52,886
37,802	41,086	36,523	8,767	45,290	55,561	10,536	66,097
44,434	37,243	56,257	3,733	59,990	63,233	4,798	68,031
6,740	4,961	3,562	7,300	10,862	3,947	8,602	12,549
1,060	1,919	1,436	1,362	2,798	1,293	609	1,902
620	185	308	2,297	2,605	3,246	2,073	5,319
9,350	7,151	12,737	7,619	20,356	14,191	8,475	22,666
15,923	20,771	4,349	6,013	10,362	3,428	7,955	11,383
34,596	18,642	21,713	18,240	39,953	66,880	17,973	84,853
1,267	10,444	2,475	136	2,611	693	. .	693
20,724	21,582	17,370	3,301	20,671	14,205	3,364	17,569
223,893	115,044	5,470	105,000	110,470	2,387	252,735	255,122
71,478	37,924	42,674	8,619	51,293	48,261	23,598	71,859
304,448	234,967	217,254	105,087	322,341	207,962	97,817	305,779
61,174	50,033	27,710	18,987	46,697	28,558	19,374	47,932
25,133	19,111	13,971	5,899	19,870	9,110	6,536	15,646
138,477	123,613	144,444	45,776	190,220	125,589	43,034	168,623
3,068,322	2,402,546	2,470,267	750,059	3,220,326	2,648,402	818,487	3,466,889

EXPORTS to HOLLAND and BELGIUM.—

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		Years. 1836. Holland.	Belgium.	Total.	Holland.
QUANTITIES.					
Brass and Copper Manufactures	cwts.	7,453	4,193	11,646	27,885
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	tons	127,833	1,204	129,037	120,317
Cotton Manufactures, entered by the Yard	yards	19,730,377	3,426,416	23,156,793	27,970,822
——— Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares	value	£.269,567	£.450,975	£.720,542	£.294,235
Cotton Twist and Yarn	lb.	13,852,746	31,674	13,884,420	15,993,072
Earthenware of all Sorts	pieces	2,594,142	404,754	2,998,896	2,021,282
Fish: Oysters	bushels	904	7,906	8,810	1,444
Hardwares and Cutlery	cwts.	5,580	3,810	9,390	6,644
Iron and Steel, unwrought	tons	6,086	3,915	10,001	14,045
—— Cast and wrought	do.	3,662	812	4,474	4,523
Linen Manufactures, entered by the Yard	yards	75,172	126,475	201,647	86,013
——— Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares	value	£.3,954	£.461	£.4,415	£.7,990
Linen Yarn	lb.	124,476	58,082	182,558	324,716
Machinery and Millwork	value	£.18,209	£.14,848	£.33,057	£.42,857
Salt	bushels	474,410	1,235,086	1,709,496	417,740
Silk Manufactures	value	£21,899	£.7,947	£.29,846	£.44,306
Sugar, Refined	cwts.	11	. .	11	19
Tin and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates	value	£.8,893	£.2,995	£.11,888	£.19,169
Wool, Sheep's and Lambs'	lb.	21,853	2,281,794	2,303,647	63,168
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	do.	413,060	146,793	559,853	505,369
Woollen Manufactures, entered by the Piece	pieces	92,712	71,170	163,882	107,194
——— by the Yard	yards	293,425	322,559	615,984	308,263
——— Hosiery, and Small Wares	value	£.18,948	£.13,563	£.32,511	£.25,580
Other Articles	value	£.72,796	£.38,085	£.110,881	£.81,735
Total Official Vaule		£.3,713,474	£.1,162,648	£.4,876,122	£.4,716,201
DECLARED VALUE.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Brass and Copper Manufactures		37,543	22,242	59,785	123,538
Coals, Cinders, and Culm		41,744	459	42,203	39,935
Cotton Manufactures, entered by the Yard		554,862	142,216	697,078	663,848
——— Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares		48,101	116,692	164,793	50,205
Cotton Twist and Yarn		1,191,229	5,357	1,196,586	1,386,388
Earthenware of all Sorts		21,927	6,687	28,614	27,043
Fish: Oysters		753	5,616	6,369	1,166
Hardware and Cutlery		36,225	21,494	57,719	37,389
Iron and Steel, unwrought		58,744	27,256	86,000	94,785
——, Cast and wrought		53,702	11,697	65,399	60,961
Linen Manufactures, entered by the Yard		4,917	11,403	16,320	4,102
——— Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares.		1,158	238	1,396	1,878
Linen Yarn		7,839	3,520	11,359	19,406
Machinery and Millwork		18,209	14,848	33,057	42,857
Salt		6,535	15,398	21,933	5,876
Silk Manufactures		24,305	14,245	38,550	35,686
Sugar, Refined		32	. .	32	39
Tin and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates		8,901	2,995	11,896	19,169
Wool, Sheep's and Lambs'		2,024	189,237	191,261	5,627
Woollen and Worsted Yarn		47,929	22,390	70,319	58,312
Woollen Manufactures, entered by the Piece		214,543	132,597	347,140	233,967
——— by the Yard		23,405	21,857	45,262	21,503
——— Hosiery and Small Wares		7,887	6,600	14,487	10,406
Other Articles		97,108	44,232	141,340	95,952
Total Declared Value		2,509,622	839,276	3,348,898	3,040,029

British and Irish Produce, &c.—*continued.*

Years.							
1837.		1838.			Average of the Five Years.		
Belgium.	Total.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.
8,944	36,829	19,503	10,496	29,999	15,670	6,788	22,458
2,325	122,642	149,137	4,176	153,313	121,374	1,715	123,089
2,863,499	30,834,321	25,025,359	2,625,585	27,650,944	23,132,645	3,335,588	26,468,233
£.447,504	£.741,739	£.347,189	£.479,776	£.826,965	£.285,669	£.442,355	£.728,024
67,397	16,060,469	21,757,913	78,708	21,836,621	15,711,554	57,132	15,768,686
321,192	2,342,474	2,336,850	327,690	2,664,540	2,531,043	510,877	3,041,920
9,788	11,232	1,438	7,390	8,828	1,471	8,662	10,133
3,721	10,365	6,778	4,147	10,925	6,238	3,698	9,936
8,822	22,867	21,589	5,693	27,291	11,303	4,437	15,740
1,987	6,510	4,901	1,082	5,983	4,912	866	5,778
85,927	171,940	324,885	63,275	388,160	119,499	95,608	215,107
£.1,733	£.9,723	£.8,869	£.290	£.9,159	£.6,338	£.1,921	£.8,259
588,505	913,251	1,380,141	1,340,902	2,721,043	375,901	412,015	787,916
£.38,548	£.81,405	£.48,847	£.64,946	£.113,793	£.27,368	£.26,887	£.54,255
1,071,274	1,489,014	486,492	1,108,330	1,594,822	428,412	938,953	1,367,365
£.7,677	£.51,983	£.29,094	£.8,918	£.38,012	£.39,414	£.12,363	£.51,777
5	24	18	5	23	507	30	537
£.9,886	£.29,046	£.11,538	£.5,869	£.17,407	£.14,233	£.5,083	£.19,316
1,941,755	2,004,923	26,094	4,263,754	4,289,848	42,489	2,570,678	2,613,167
68,744	574,113	600,291	113,485	713,776	463,265	105,535	568,800
68,352	175,546	124,479	77,526	202,005	103,211	66,414	169,625
355,358	663,621	267,537	358,940	626,477	304,849	324,253	629,102
£.15,750	£.41,330	£.22,451	£.13,303	£.35,754	£.20,081	£.14,064	£.34,145
£.44,526	£.126,261	£.84,738	£.63,743	£.148,481	£.91,460	£.45,606	£.137,066
£.1,208,976	£.5,925,177	£.5,272,875	£.1,418,006	£.6,690,881	£.4,325,961	£.1,206,773	£.5,532,734
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
40,507	164,045	86,369	48,283	134,652	71,210	31,823	103,033
1,017	40,952	51,122	1,588	52,710	39,668	673	40,341
104,799	768,647	580,322	81,235	661,557	588,741	124,177	712,918
102,233	152,438	53,719	113,620	167,339	50,468	125,219	175,687
8,752	1,395,140	1,864,529	11,740	1,876,269	1,351,827	8,185	1,360,012
7,711	34,754	27,871	5,536	33,407	25,803	6,490	32,293
6,091	7,257	1,069	4,451	5,520	1,165	5,724	6,889
22,522	59,911	36,018	26,344	62,362	36,075	21,734	57,809
42,149	136,934	155,705	32,882	188,587	80,264	24,318	104,582
22,217	83,178	69,191	27,396	96,587	60,669	13,968	74,637
8,200	12,302	9,448	5,093	14,541	5,195	8,120	13,315
479	2,357	2,002	276	2,278	1,553	593	2,146
26,274	45,680	50,578	51,681	102,259	16,275	17,169	33,444
38,548	81,405	48,847	64,946	113,793	27,368	26,887	54,255
16,304	22,180	6,885	16,059	22,944	5,415	12,346	17,761
13,890	49,576	23,154	15,586	38,740	34,348	15,987	50,335
10	49	43	314	57	656	32	688
9,886	29,046	11,538	5,869	17,407	14,235	5,083	19,318
130,925	136,552	2,328	317,014	319,342	3,567	198,982	202,549
10,594	68,906	69,488	16,327	85,815	53,333	16,305	69,638
116,102	350,069	265,232	133,312	398,544	227,792	116,983	344,775
21,930	43,433	21,064	21,805	42,869	24,448	20,791	45,239
6,423	19,829	13,207	5,334	18,541	10,916	6,158	17,074
47,354	143,306	99,700	61,619	161,319	112,559	48,403	160,962
804,917	3,844,946	3,549,429	1,068,010	4,617,439	2,843,550	856,150	3,699,700

EXPORTS to HOLLAND and BELGIUM—*continued.*—

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	HOLLAND AND BELGIUM			
	Years.			
	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Ashes, Pearl and Pot . . . . . cwts.	14,813	1,155	20,995	18,159
Bark, Peruvian . . . . . lbs.	111,075	153,675	51,733	139,256
Cocoa . . . . . do.	626,813	500,709	602,779	272,355
Coffee . . . . . do.	10,696,971	4,345,462	10,601,168	14,087,252
Copper, unwrought . . . . . cwts.	5,887	447	22	505
Corn, Wheat . . . . . quarters	1,353	2,899	16,135	75,017
——, Oats . . . . . do.	7,650	2,427	..	56,731
——, Rye . . . . . do.	4,298	19,013	33,660	11,110
Cotton Manufactures of India . . . . . pieces	17,914	46,451	32,720	25,308
Gum, Shellac . . . . . lbs.	171,798	24,992	125,806	105,933
Hides and Calf-skins, untanned . . . . . cwts.	19,531	27,637	32,026	23,497
Indigo . . . . . lbs.	1,480,409	1,131,697	1,269,446	1,077,339
Logwood . . . . . tons.	245	480	1,715	396
Rice . . . . . cwts.	48,315	8,170	45,170	59,135
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre unrefined . . . do.	15,690	3,835	7,299	8,789
Silk, raw and thrown . . . . . lbs.	151,460	31,296	22,559	53,045
Silk Handkerchiefs of India . . . . . pieces	13,037	11,346	12,871	10,421
Spices, Cassia Lignea . . . . . lbs.	108,458	77,142	171,102	147,018
———, Pepper . . . . . do.	202,054	113,962	1,804,453	637,181
———, Pimento . . . . . do.	432,344	323,308	348,747	216,993
Spirits, Rum . . . gallons (including overproof)	109,168	92,256	145,262	146,404
Sugar, unrefined . . . . . cwts.	91,162	72,224	196,097	126,440
Tallow . . . . . do.	9,315	38,412	35,161	11,919
Tea . . . . . lbs.	757	1,115	153	303
Terra Japonica . . . . . cwts.	10	..	..	57
Tin . . . . . do.	738	1,325	3,034	8,744
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . . . lbs.	3,352,196	3,441,350	5,285,404	2,498,455
Wool, Cotton . . . . . ibs.	12,508,726	4,233,826	11,443,021	8,800,717
——, Sheep's . . . . . do.	82,887	5,338	187,085	435,599
Other Articles . . . . . value	£.283,254	£.207,700	£.248,764	£.291,259
Total official value	£.3,019,309	£.1,735,266	£.3,270,927	£.3,196,790

	1832.			1833.
	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.	Holland.
Ashes, Pearl and Pot . . . . . cwts.	830	16,722	17,552	3,060
Bark, Peruvian . . . . . lbs.	6,373	1,262	7,635	14,398
Cocoa . . . . . do.	27,681	47,199	74,880	39,377
Coffee . . . . . do.	311,785	3,768,965	4,080,750	249,669
Copper, unwrought . . . . . cwts.	1,066	654	1,720	1,488
Corn, Wheat . . . . . quarters	..	..	..	..
——, Oats . . . . . do.	..	..	..	..
——, Rye . . . . . do.	..	..	..	..
Cotton Manufactures of India . . . . pieces	3,333	4,350	7,683	2,695
Gum, Shellac . . . . . lbs.	82,503	66,030	148,533	91,915
Hides and Calf Skins untanned . . . . cwts.	2,679	1,771	4,450	3,111
Indigo . . . . . lbs.	548,380	171,849	720,229	479,294
Logwood . . . . . tons	769	15	784	460
Rice . . . . . cwts.	9,004	2,190	11,194	21,520
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre, unrefined . . . do.	4,942	2,403	7,345	10,900
Silk, raw and thrown . . . . . lbs.	20,678	6,175	26,853	63,755
Silk Handkerchiefs of India . . . . . pieces	4,556	14,891	19,447	7,272
Spices, Cassia Lignea . . . . . lbs.	29,123	58,017	87,140	25,572
———, Pepper . . . . . do.	462,996	108,093	571,089	708,425
———, Pimento . . . . . do.	160,319	45,737	206,056	105,697
Spirits, Rum . . . gallons (including overproof)	63,881	10,173	74,054	50,153
Sugar, unrefined . . . . . cwts.	21,921	93,556	115,477	52,964
Tallow . . . . . cwts.	205	926	1,131	171
Tea . . . . . lbs.	1,216,347	80,129	1,296,476	1,288,820
Terra Japonica . . . . . cwts.	144	2,669	2,813	2,588
Tin . . . . . do.	872	7,056	7,928	4,042
Tobacco unmanufactured . . . . . lbs.	1,450,572	1,188,386	2,638,958	1,902,175
Wool, Cotton . . . . . do.	9,003,135	5,913,935	14,917,070	13,293,548
——, Sheep's . . . . . do.	63,197	40,743	103,940	128,938
Other Articles . . . . . value	£.197,084	£.92,801	£.289,885	£.196,761
Total official value	£.1,564,906	£.1,384,123	£.2,949,029	£.1,969,877

Inspector-General's Office, Custom House, London, 20th November, 1839.

Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.

conjointly.		Years.					
		1834.			1835.		
1833.	Average of the Five Years.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.
6,904	12,403	341	3,593	3,934	..	3,940	3,940
190,144	129,177	122,428	54,548	176,976	39,859	25,054	64,913
960,612	592,654	297,334	162,278	459,612	80,062	564,228	644,290
8,431,645	9,632,500	1,043,349	7,250,683	8,294,032	1,777,931	4,671,661	6,449,592
548	1,482	1,975	4,326	6,301	2,279	1,622	3,901
6,369	20,355	6,296	..	6,296	1,818	111	1,929
7,124	14,786	..	..	..	..	..	..
856	13,787	600	..	600	419	..	419
26,247	29,728	29,215	28,240	57,455	15,114	28,922	44,036
141,635	114,033	56,081	31,053	87,134	72,666	122,907	195,573
7,680	22,074	8,020	23,026	31,046	9,346	15,468	24,814
711,299	1,134,038	561,546	253,150	814,696	532,798	257,943	790,741
745	716	643	44	687	800	80	880
32,415	38,641	26,958	8,422	35,380	44,774	50,273	95,047
5,075	8,136	10,643	4,104	14,747	12,615	14,555	27,170
44,388	60,550	14,698	43,920	58,618	20,028	10,783	30,811
14,910	12,517	4,602	17,784	22,386	8,371	23,865	32,236
215,697	143,883	218,053	138,160	356,213	124,986	116,039	241,025
411,156	633,761	339,759	278,338	618,097	3,351	103,078	106,429
465,068	357,292	199,396	50,216	249,612	162,157	135,271	297,428
124,214	123,461	102,644	18,258	120,902	61,430	16,215	77,645
181,732	133,531	52,706	165,207	217,913	60,080	117,664	177,744
6,733	20,308	795	1,214	2,009	10,985	357	11,342
1,030	672	69	12	81	427,733	80,758	508,491
441	98	258	324	582	403	1,722	2,125
20,031	6,774	1,834	21,051	22,885	1,172	6,200	7,372
2,619,314	3,439,344	1,463,746	1,033,636	2,497,382	642,831	2,498,309	3,141,140
10,733,824	9,544,023	7,075,235	3,730,326	10,805,561	8,798,406	5,856,127	14,654,533
272,034	196,589	22,886	102,423	125,309	71,452	205,962	277,414
£.244,754	£.255,146	£.177,061	£.128,286	£.305,347	£.294,039	£.113,918	£.497,957
£.2,718,729	£.2,788,204	£.1,300,118	£.1,686,207	£.2,986,325	£.1,656,761	£.1,626,761	£.3,283,413

1837.		1838.			Average of the Five Years.		
Belgium.	Total.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.	Holland.	Belgium.	Total.
11,913	14,973	104	3,258	3,362	867	7,885	8,752
777	15,175	20,409	30,697	51,106	40,693	22,468	63,161
276,066	315,443	9,702	165,983	175,685	90,831	243,151	333,982
2,474,531	2,724,200	2,049,220	2,586,500	4,635,720	1,086,391	4,150,468	5,236,859
1,433	2,921	34	133	167	1,368	1,634	3,002
40	40	..	1	1	1,623	30	1,653
130	130	..	713	713	..	169	169
..	..	504	..	504	305	..	305
5,092	7,787	2,067	8,643	10,710	10,485	15,049	25,534
34,539	126,454	194,093	182,974	377,067	99,452	87,500	186,952
3,973	7,087	1,143	4,421	5,564	4,860	9,732	14,592
310,992	790,286	769,220	242,692	1,011,912	578,248	247,325	825,573
151	811	345	528	873	643	164	807
40,886	72,386	17,359	38,124	55,483	25,923	27,975	53,898
2,576	13,476	14,380	10,416	24,796	10,696	6,811	17,507
21,986	85,741	47,614	10,153	57,767	33,355	18,603	51,958
15,610	22,882	8,435	22,861	31,296	6,647	19,002	25,649
31,390	56,962	52,558	47,968	100,526	90,058	78,315	168,373
266,703	975,128	387,564	294,211	681,775	380,419	210,085	590,504
14,091	119,788	85,322	11,342	96,664	142,578	51,332	193,910
22,721	72,874	48,301	13,103	61,404	65,282	16,094	81,376
118,030	170,994	92,924	85,503	178,427	56,119	115,992	172,111
2,042	2,216	..	9	9	2,432	909	3,341
91,235	1,380,055	69,655	97,091	166,746	600,525	69,845	670,370
4,517	7,105	6,402	5,169	11,571	1,959	2,880	4,839
9,472	13,514	5,498	6,021	11,519	2,684	9,960	12,644
4,369,480	6,271,655	862,655	1,220,989	2,083,644	1,264,396	2,062,160	3,326,556
7,764,861	21,058,409	8,285,998	4,554,222	12,840,220	9,291,265	5,563,894	14,855,159
1,174,769	1,303,707	41,399	1,225,339	1,266,738	65,575	549,847	615,422
£.116,732	£.313,493	£.252,340	£.163,835	£.416,175	£.223,457	£.123,114	£.346,571
£.1,738,917	£.3,708,794	£.1,722,355	£.1,432,733	£.3,155,088	£.1,642,781	£.1,573,748	£.3,216,529

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

APPENDIX VII.

An Account of the Quantities of Corn, Meal, and Flour, imported into the United Kingdom from the several States of Germany, during each of the last Ten Years, with the Amount of Duty paid thereon.

Years.	Countries.	Corn. Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Other Sorts.	Total.	Meal and Flour. Wheat.	Other sorts.	Total.	Gross Amount of Duty paid on Corn imported from Germany, and admitted to Home Consumption.
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£.
1829	Prussia	348,906	49,616	48,476	19,693	15,361	482,052	184	..	184	197,930
	Mecklenburgh	59,188	25,017	3,699	854	2,083	90,841	..	..	..	42,507
	Hanover	10,868	507	11,911	302	4,926	28,514	..	..	..	11,690
	Oldenburgh	8,101	1,012	393	..	5,436	14,942	..	..	..	7,787
	The Hanseatic Towns	228,535	28,657	3,854	7,506	9,986	278,538	961	56	1,017	120,793
	Total	655,598	104,809	68,333	28,355	37,792	894,887	1,145	56	1,201	380,707
1830	Prussia	517,844	29,508	130,961	21,461	23,932	723,706	7,936	..	7,936	228,238
	Mecklenburgh	84,419	9,369	24,274	3,499	1,598	123,159	..	..	..	57,492
	Hanover	9,366	230	33,034	..	3,919	46,549	..	45	45	14,387
	Oldenburgh	8,771	..	6,109	..	2,640	17,520	..	..	..	5,761
	The Hanseatic Towns	262,405	18,123	4,908	2,286	10,907	298,629	3,570	245	3,815	137,313
	Total	882,805	57,230	199,286	27,246	42,996	1,209,563	11,506	290	11,796	443,191
1831	Prussia	298,605	60,886	70,597	18,447	37,319	485,584	18	..	18	125,310
	Mecklenburgh	59,212	54,707	18,281	2,622	4,644	139,466	..	..	..	25,021
	Hanover	8,861	3,223	10,759	1,944	1,878	26,665	..	..	..	5,751
	Oldenburgh	5,679	..	676	10	4,392	10,757	..	..	..	2,211
	The Hanseatic Towns	146,022	58,999	1,718	2,528	10,713	219,980	971	25	996	35,795
	Total	518,379	177,815	102,031	25,551	58,946	882,722	989	25	1,014	194,088
1832	Prussia	119,320	11,374	..	..	14,886	145,580	10	..	10	101,049
	Mecklenburgh	28,781	10,447	2,222	..	248	41,698	..	..	..	24,918
	Hanover	..	95	..	..	4,644	4,739	..	..	..	945
	Oldenburgh	..	..	..	..	5,385	5,385	..	..	..	362
	The Hanseatic Towns	14,265	5,666	51	..	5,274	25,256	534	92	626	9,383
	Total	162,366	27,582	2,273	..	30,437	222,658	544	92	636	136,657
1833	Prussia	87,903	8,735	84	..	4,735	101,457	18,264	..	18,264	3,773
	Mecklenburgh	18,550	2,355	..	..	254	21,159	..	..	..	281
	Hanover	..	..	519	..	2,175	2,694	..	..	..	543
	Oldenburgh	..	..	..	..	4,199	4,199	..	..	..	799
	The Hanseatic Towns	30,871	1,864	12	..	7,654	40,401	3,778	73	3,851	2,789
	Total	137,324	12,954	615	..	19,017	169,910	22,042	73	22,115	8,185
1834	Prussia	29,826	2,166	11,189	..	12,132	55,313	41,749	225	41,974	3,680
	Mecklenburgh	29,397	993	2,004	..	8,824	41,218	..	..	..	2,232
	Hanover	279	107	17,213	..	11,065	28,664	..	..	..	10,922
	Oldenburgh	..	..	2,949	..	13,156	16,105	..	..	..	7,366
	The Hanseatic Towns	13,094	1,062	4,551	..	31,411	50,118	3,542	59	3,601	13,355
	Total	72,596	4,328	37,906	..	76,588	191,418	45,291	284	45,575	37,555
1835	Prussia	3,236	823	4,051	..	7,778	15,888	37,292	..	37,292	10,109
	Mecklenburgh	10,423	894	858	..	5,207	17,382	..	..	..	3,299
	Hanover	..	..	10,063	..	10,719	20,782	..	..	..	14,213
	Oldenburgh	..	..	438	..	9,906	10,344	..	..	..	10,027
	The Hanseatic Towns	1,154	373	851	..	10,330	12,708	5,196	169	5,365	11,072
	Total	14,813	2,090	16,261	..	43,940	77,104	42,488	169	42,657	48,720
1836	Prussia	100,199	29,586	18,749	5,542	44,556	198,632	79,790	..	79,790	33,971
	Mecklenburgh	41,683	6,575	2,910	..	11,129	62,297	..	..	..	8,700
	Hanover	1,656	1,939	21,739	..	28,401	53,735	697	..	697	16,189
	Oldenburgh	..	3,456	9,156	..	23,042	35,654	..	..	..	11,893
	The Hanseatic Towns	8,224	12,357	2,281	..	17,022	39,884	96,952	638	97,590	9,873
	Total	151,762	53,913	54,835	5,542	124,150	390,202	177,439	638	178,077	80,626
1837	Prussia	315,121	28,443	99,251	24,057	64,873	531,745	122,959	..	122,959	279,732
	Mecklenburgh	66,705	3,047	8,295	..	12,580	90,627	..	..	..	61,752
	Hanover	636	5,676	60,525	..	28,051	94,888	..	..	..	40,034
	Olbenburgh	..	519	15,834	..	15,573	31,926	..	..	..	12,830
	The Hanseatic Towns	20,324	15,538	7,243	67	14,876	58,048	120,134	1,149	121,283	30,110
	Total	402,786	53,223	191,148	24,124	135,953	807,234	243,093	1,149	244,242	424,458
1838	Prussia	550,826	469	199	1,290	8,656	561,440	123,120	..	123,120	75,936
	Mecklenburgh	110,200	1,003	..	..	5,954	117,157	..	..	..	12,500
	Hanover	23,388	71	14,580	..	24,879	62,918	520	1,113	1,633	12,474
	Oldenburgh	15,118	..	1,216	..	14,145	30,479	..	..	..	6,990
	The Hanseatic Towns	163,736	310	83	360	9,065	173,554	131,416	359	131,775	18,037
	Total	863,268	1,853	16,078	1,650	62,699	945,548	255,056	1,472	256,528	125,937

Inspector-General's Office, Custom House, London, 20th November, 1839.

William Irving,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

APPENDIX VIII.

Account of the Quantities of Timber Imported into the United Kingdom fron the several States of Germany during each of the last Ten Years, with the Amount of Duty paid thereon.

Years.	Countries.	Timber and Balks. Fir.	Timber and Balks. Oak.	Wainscot Logs.	Oak Plank.	Oak Knees. 8 inches square or upwards.	Oak Knees. Under 8 inches square.	Deals and Deal Ends.	Battens and Batten Ends.	Lathwood.	Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits, 12 inches in diameter and upwards.	Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits, 6 and under 12 inches in diameter.	Spars under 6 inches in diameter.	Staves.	Clap and Pipe Boards.	Gross Amount of Duty paid on Timber Imported from Germany and admitted to Home Consumption.
		Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Gt. Hundreds.	Gt. Hundreds.	Gt. Hundreds.	Fathoms.	Loads.	Number.	Number.	Gt. Hundreds.	Gt. Hundreds.	£.
1829	Prussia	123,925	3,623	2,031	1,281	110	5¾	5,340	258	2,687	203	369	3,360	17,710	70	510,582
	Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	Hanover	..	36	..	..	22	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
	Oldenburgh	..	146	..	6	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516
	The Hanseatic Towns	36	1,622	..	106	120	8¾	1	..	..	71	5	..	1,056	..	7,553
	Total	123,961	5,427	2,031	1,393	270	19½	5,342	258	2,687	274	374	3,360	18,766	70	518,817
1830	Prussia	83,109	2,498	1,043	1,425	91	7¼	4,229	196	2,691	194	416	3,066	10,836	53	454,270
	Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Hanover	..	56	..	..	8	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	137
	Oldenburgh	..	449	..	..	49	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,159
	The Hanseatic Towns	22	2,616	..	9	371	33	..	..	10	138	5	82	411	1	9,757
	Total	83,131	5,619	1,043	1,434	519	44	4,230	196	2,701	332	421	3,148	11,248	54	465,336
1831	Prussia	97,352	3,595	708	2,058	130	15	4,550	307	2,254	282	510	1,082	20,808	100	406,721
	Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Hanover	..	182	..	..	49	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	483
	Oldenburgh	..	885	..	6	96	4½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,401
	The Hanseatic Towns	45	3,342	..	204	274	17	3	..	..	40	..	116	396	..	10,405
	Total	97,397	8,004	708	2,268	549	40	4,553	307	2,254	322	510	1,198	21,204	100	420,012
1832	Prussia	67,822	5,152	587	1,755	165	7¼	4,042	207	1,865	248	282	974	13,204	52	362,212
	Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hanover	3	132	..	..	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	365
	Oldenburgh	4	841	..	3	70	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,180
	The Hanseatic Towns	19	2,984	..	1	420	27½	..	..	..	100	3	..	556	..	10,887
	Total	67,848	9,109	587	1,759	683	39¼	4,042	207	1,865	348	285	976	13,760	52	375,644
1833	Prussia	72,011	2,278	280	2,330	160	6¾	4,230	160	1,983	253	201	1,335	10,556	59	365,017
	Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hanover	..	23	..	..	12	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
	Oldenburgh	..	565	..	4	70	2¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,572
	The Hanseatic Towns	..	1,672	..	4	177	14½	1	..	..	6	1	24	60	..	5,755
	Total	72,011	4,538	280	2,338	419	27½	4,231	160	1,983	259	202	1,359	10,616	59	372,469

An Account of the Quantities of Timber, &c.—(*continued.*)

Years.	Countries.	Timber and Balks.		Wainscot	Oak	Oak Knees.		Deals and Deal Ends.	Battens and Batten Ends.	Lathwood.	Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits.		Spars under 6 inches in diameter.	Staves.	Clap and Pipe Boards.	Gross Amount of Duty paid on Timber imported from Germany and admitted to Home Consumption.
		Fir.	Oak.	Logs.	Plank.	8 inches square or upwards.	Under 8 inches square.				12 inches in diameter and upwards.	6 and under 12 inches in diameter.				
		Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Gt. Hundreds.	Gt. Hundreds.	Gt. Hundreds.	Fathoms.	Loads.	Number.	Number.	Gt. Hundreds.	Gt. Hundreds.	£.
1834	Prussia	80,853	2,578	388	2,684	115	12	1,582	191	2,184	153	480	2,214	9,124	79	371,671
	Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Hanover	..	191	..	..	37	2¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	596
	Oldenburgh	..	442	..	..	83	7¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,469
	The Hanseatic Towns	3	1,295	..	1	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,896
	Total	80,856	4,506	388	2,685	403	27¼	1,582	191	2,184	156	480	2,214	9,652	79	378,637
1835	Prussia	80,381	3,141	495	1,321	116	7½	4,715	303	2,630	217	333	1,421	12,675	104	382,509
	Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	3
	Hanover	..	33	..	..	10	1¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
	Oldenburgh	..	338	..	..	30	2¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,280
	The Hanseatic Towns	..	851	..	..	137	2¾	..	..	..	..	1	3	1,659	..	6,736
	Total	80,381	4,363	495	1,321	293	14¼	4,715	303	2,630	217	334	1,434	14,334	104	390,672
1836	Prussia	93,382	4,127	731	3,011	99	6½	5,627	436	2,843	169	408	2,227	17,506	71	444,878
	Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hanover	..	101	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
	Oldenburgh	..	474	..	..	61	¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,503
	The Hanseatic Towns	..	1,589	..	8	190	9	..	..	3	28	..	3	1,199	..	7,378
	Total	93,382	6,291	731	3,019	355	16¼	5,628	436	2,846	197	408	2,230	18,705	71	454,075
1837	Prussia	77,654	5,103	514	1,941	53	4	1,450	304	2,209	96	265	1,740	11,893	42	383,563
	Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Hanover	..	148	..	..	27	2½	..	..	3	..	..	..	20	..	531
	Oldenburgh	..	374	..	..	37	¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,285
	The Hanseatic Towns	..	3,166	..	..	288	11¼	..	..	66	..	..	..	1,242	..	12,371
	Total	77,654	8,791	514	1,941	405	19	1,450	304	2,278	96	265	1,740	13,155	42	397,752
1838	Prussia	108,219	5,201	923	3,970	79	3	5,331	234	2,758	99	456	2,525	17,488	23	465,896
	Mecklenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Hanover	..	8	..	..	..	¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Oldenburgh	..	717	..	7	67	10¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,930
	The Hanseatic Towns	..	3,490	..	4	269	14¼	1	..	5	8	7	25	1,371	..	13,392
	Total	108,219	9,416	923	3,981	415	27¾	5,332	234	2,763	107	463	2,550	18,859	23	481,248

Inspector-General's Office, Custom House, London,
20th November, 1839.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

APPENDIX IX.

An Account of the Quantities of Spirits imported into the United Kingdom from the several States of Germany, in each of the last Ten Years, and also of the Quantities exported, and admitted to Home Consumption during the same period.

Years.	Quantities imported from Germany.						Quantities re-exported.	Quantities admitted to Home Consumption.
	Prussia.	Mecklenburg.	Hanover.	Oldenburg.	Hanseatic Towns.	Total.		
	Gallons, including over-proof.							
1829	5,635	..	2	..	27,130	32,767	25,428	962
1830	2,839	..	..	47	12,476	15,362	20,431	1,261
1831	1,560	..	..	..	2,736	4,296	6,256	410
1832	1,323	..	..	1,577	26,538	29,438	14,370	229
1833	59,514	..	3,038	612	91,728	154,892	116,867	393
1834	80,231	819	..	187	72,483	153,720	124,513	407
1835	48,875	2,115	535	..	39,603	91,128	118,079	440
1836	184,415	..	..	..	50,684	235,099	236,221	859
1837	73,351	..	..	..	32,947	106,298	130,838	910
1838	62,272	..	..	..	347,352	409,624	273,633	641

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

Inspector General's Office, Custom-House, London,
20th November, 1839.

APPENDIX X.

AN ACCOUNT of Shipping and Tonnage in each Year, from 1829 inclusive, entered Inwards from German Ports, distinguishing the Quantities from each Port,* and British from Foreign Shipping and Tonnage.

Entered the Ports of the United Kingdom	From Mecklenburg.				From Hanover.				From Oldenburg.				From Hanse Towns.				Total.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
In the year 1829	20	2,062	110	14,962	5	499	105	6,459	..	..	65	5,497	664	98,633	233	22,999	689	101,194	513	49,917
,, 1830	14	1,768	143	19,488	6	670	178	10,467	3	340	72	5,564	963	148,219	221	19,250	986	150,997	614	54,769
,, 1831	23	2,759	143	19,976	..	..	144	8,575	3	506	73	5,485	698	106,386	271	24,324	724	109,651	631	58,360
,, 1832	8	1,073	67	7,943	4	436	71	4,191	1	140	59	4,483	804	128,143	164	14,416	817	129,792	361	31,033
,, 1833	5	473	50	5,743	43	4,726	77	,30 4	2	152	94	7,093	747	117,299	181	16,552	797	122,650	402	34,692
,, 1834	5	540	77	8,876	3	338	142	8,201	2	377	99	7,403	691	114,023	225	20,935	701	115,278	543	45,415
,, 1835	3	382	49	4,541	..	..	114	7,228	2	281	80	6,079	650	117,530	253	21,689	655	118,193	496	39,537
,, 1836	2	264	113	13,020	..	..	195	10,711	1	99	155	10,113	610	118,215	290	26,037	613	118,578	753	59,881
,, 1837	7	954	137	16,403	26	4,051	310	15,377	5	387	134	6,869	629	127,538	266	21,223	667	132,930	847	59,872
,, 1838	19	2,102	178	21,306	20	1,317	228	11,491	..	..	164	9,344	700	134,092	330	26,144	739	137,511	900	68,285

* The books of this office do not distinguish the particular ports of Germany whence the vessels in the foregoing account arrived.

Register General of Shipping Office, Custom-house, London,
4th November, 1839.

JOHN COVEY,
Register General of Shipping

AN ACCOUNT of Shipping and Tonnage in each Year, from 1829 inclusive, entered Inwards from Prussia, Holland, and Belgium, distinguishing British and Foreign Shipping and Tonnage.

Entered the Ports of the United Kingdom.	From Prussia.				From Holland.				From Belgium.				From the United Netherlands.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
In the year 1829	744	125,918	628	127,861	Not distinguished during these years.								1,174	117,661	964	97,593
„ 1830	666	102,758	720	139,646									1,156	120,301	863	92,811
„ 1831	487	83,908	701	140,532									1,723	187,456	756	82,449
„ 1832	401	62,079	428	89,187									1,673	195,473	771	90,492
„ 1833	254	41,735	534	108,753									1,210	146,006	1,259	136,163
„ 1834	193	32,021	575	118,111	1,011	137,546	646	67,230	407	40,875	371	43,683	1,418	178,421	1,017	110,913
„ 1835	152	25,514	606	124,144	1,021	150,387	556	56,622	556	57,033	374	41,052	1,577	207,420	930	97,674
„ 1836	270	42,567	903	174,439	1,026	143,285	555	48,953	501	51,522	409	49,185	1,527	194,807	964	98,138
„ 1837	431	67,566	783	145,742	1,164	159,397	559	52,968	544	57,196	423	49,433	1,708	216,593	982	102,401
„ 1838	563	86,734	969	175,643	1,191	177,778	740	67,704	587	60,085	455	58,862	1,778	237,863	1,195	126,566

JOHN COVEY,
Register-General of Shipping.

Custom-house, London, 27th December, 1839.

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT

OF

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND TRANSITS,

THROUGH THE

STATES OF THE COMMERCIAL LEAGUE,

FOR THE YEARS 1832 TO 1836.

(FROM DIETERICI.)

	Years.	1	2 Cotton and Cotton Goods.				3 Lead and Lead	
			A.	B. Cotton Yarn.		C.	A.	B.
		Shreds, broken Glass, and Soap refuse; Horns, Tips, &c.	Raw Cotton.	1 Untwisted and Wadding.	2 Twisted and Dyed.	Cotton Stuffs, Prints, &c.	Lead in Blocks and Pigs.	Course Lead Wares, as Cauldrons, &c.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption.	1832	31,046	117,911	172,110	5,764	14,159	*)	5,650
	1833	59,671	92,212	144,702	5,578	12,953	..	4,516
	1834	30,591	175,317	251,148	6,598	13,540	45,163	1,473
	1835	56,942	121,013	244,867	6,473	13,808	46,496	2,127
	1836	45,194	187,858	307,867	9,196	13,507	43,373	1,965
	Duty	free.	free.	2 d.	6 d.	50 d.	7½ s. g.	2 d.
Exports	1832	58,928	69,466	37,168	23,559	25,884	*)	229
	1833	134,668	55,924	18,283	21,419	23,324	..	747
	1834	130,854	24,593	40,695	12,977	74,955	4,506	420
	1835	133,256	31,051	28,918	11,454	81,245	2,919	210
	1836	129,721	35,494	27,942	11,855	84,273	5,964	424
	Duty	10 s. g.	15 s. g.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	33,742	53,856	169,067	4,455	124,404	*)	1,561
	1833	55,885	28,386	147,808	4,656	131,666	..	1,265
	1834	23,748	34,632	57,156	2,918	73,419	8,241	804
	1835	39,959	30,556	70,446	3,882	63,168	3,760	635
	1836	33,937	12,408	57,349	2,083	43,340	3,001	30

	Years.	5 Drugs, Apothecary, and						
		F.	G.	H.	I.	K.	L.	M.
		Yellow, Green, and Red Earths.	Galls, Yellow Berries, Madder, Valerian, &c.	Dye Woods, in Blocks or Rasped.	Corkwood, Pockwood, &c.	Potashes, Tartar, &c.	Mineral Waters, in Bottles or Jars.	Saltpetre, pure and impure.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption	1832	63,886	111,216	167,304	3,183	141,200	25,317	21,873
	1833	73,057	109,051	209,834	2,200	96,170	26,114	17,560
	1834	56,827	142,382	132,304	8,226	129,723	54,922	34,011
	1835	47,880	146,848	180,250	6,551	141,349	49,638	28,553
	1836	60,216	156,126	230,383	13,709	132,335	14,373	28,798
	Duty	5 s. g.	5 and 2½ s.g.	5 s. g.	5 s. g.	7½ s. g	7½ s. g.	5 s. g.
Exports	1832	19,139	28,626	73,647	471	17,743	12,114	1,572
	1833	21,940	24,054	60,213	131	25,733	14,624	1,927
	1834	16,890	27,779	37,168	481	33,073	16,764	472
	1835	11,556	39,293	47,757	602	36,059	15,558	466
	1836	12,487	50,967	58,119	508	49,387	46,095	604
	Duty	free.	2½ s. g.	5½ s.g.	5 s. g.	free.	free.	free.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	5,660	15,891	33,400	218	1,649	60,638 49,817	4,514
	1833	10,773	23,535	21,589	7,304	1,434	72,709	3,539
	1834	11,207	23,981	15,075	597	3,125	77,107	3,317
	1835	5,947	30,087	9,740	182	3,574	5,643	2,675
	1836	1,285	9,241	6,207	165	1,601		2,018

Ware.	4 Brushmakers' and Sivemakers' Ware.		5 Drugs, Apothecary, and Colour Wares.						
C. Fine Lead Ware, as Toys, &c.	A. Coarse, with Wood, or Iron.	B. Fine, with other Materials.	A. Chemicals for Medicine and Manufacture.	B. Alum.	C. White Lead.	D. Soda, purified and unpurified.	D. Minium and Smalts.	D. Blue and White Vitriol.	E. Copperas.
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
19	1,791	143	11,726	1,683	7,190	2,817	3,105	3,999	13,957
54	1,295	94	10,924	930	5,302	2,409	2,847	3,366	12,686
23	641	67	11,315	643	3,462	4,921	2,844	3,206	17,479
8	427	60	11,071	812	2,958	6,975	3,258	2,706	17,058
26	296	42	11,637	2,451	1,984	13,575	2,902	1,765	17,961
10 d.	3 d.	10 d.	3⅔ d.	1½ d.	2 d.	1 d.	1 d.	1 d.	7½ s. g.
53	305	13	15,914	8,519	1,427	469	3,638	2,438	6,758
42	143	15	18,787	10,128	2,216	409	5,266	2,322	6,500
56	302	116	23,721	2,384	2,599	455	15,770	3,222	4,276
46	251	195	23,033	1,442	3,177	999	17,212	2,651	2,910
18	450	57	26,344	981	3,116	1,270	17,750	1,373	3,209
free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
12	673	343	10,164	3,309	4,030	134	18,337	2,499	595
29	773	478	9,385	4,089	4,107	337	18,797	3,472	203
2	144	89	11,344	6,144	3,057	1,141	5,258	2,600	1,120
3	187	142	8,759	541	2,408	991	2,629	1,342	1,939
8	9	59	5,172	564	593	542	2,277	248	1,168

Colour Wares.					6 Iron and Steel.				
N. Muriatic Acid.	N. Sulphuric Acid.	O. Waste from the Manufactures of Saltpetre, Muriatic Acid, &c.	P. Brimstone.	Q. Turpentine and Oil of Turpentine.	A. Pig Iron of all sorts.	B. Iron Bars, Rails, Coarse Steel, &c.	C. Iron Plates of all sorts, Iron Wire, Anchors, and Anchor Chains.	D. Iron Goods. 1 Coarse Cast Goods.	D. Iron Goods. 2 Coarse, out of Wrought Iron.
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
668	4,447	3,389	29,921	7,092	120,928	100,842	10,548	21,514	7,900
519	3,506	324	22,824	10,895	81,687	102,947	10,261	21,369	7,497
1,555	11,317	1,720	40,899	10,337	204,431	149,493	16,628	26,129	10,667
168	7,710	3,608	62,893	10,006	211,700	195,366	21,327	14,992	11,688
736	9,293	3,664	66,841	13,393	95,876	173,742	20,779	30,152	15,202
1½ d.	1½ d.	7½ s. g.	2½ s g.	10 s. g.	free.	1 d.	3⅔ d.	1 d	6 d.
2,211	5,995	2,046	1,230	712	34,208	80,231	12,364	31,826	87,312
2,894	6,671	128	785	2,091	49,438	76,995	20,283	38,734	87,312
1,606	2,769	168	598	338	18,689	34,787	7,133	28,976	87,969
681	1,270	344	386	228	33,721	33,840	8,539	23,469	96,436
2,018	1,510	83	1,686	157	45,548	45,312	7,842	23,287	106,330
free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	7½	free.	free.	free.	free.
179	1,889	39	1,567	1,344	7,054	57,226	31,322	21,680	31,663
169	1,409	17	601	616	17,147	55,183	46,117	15,865	27,058
2,547	2,167	62	2,384	827	18,581	50,033	15,309	11,643	35,564
2,135	1,827	157	1,632	697	4,107	45,246	13,410	18,851	25,013
1,241	2,453	169	239	213	1,540	20,304	2,740	21,305	16,506

	Years.	6 Iron and Steel. D. Iron Goods. 3 Fine melted goods, Polished Iron, &c.	7 Ore, and Steel Stone, &c.	Flax, Hemp, Oakum, &c.	9 Wheat, Corn, Seeds, and Berries. A. Wheat, Corn, and Berries. Wheat, and Spelt.	Rye.	Barley, Malt, Oats, &c.	Beans, Pease, Millet, Lentils, &c.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Shaffels.	Shaffels.	Shaffels.	Shaffels.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption	1832	2,172	30,189	261,076	565,940	505,533	563,121	56,848
	1833	1,791	33,062	229,925	295,348	102,058	174,357	21,468
	1834	1,887	90,544	168,441	121,054	316,652	229,106	30,135
	1835	1,842	145,525	142,370	187,365	189,024	87,158	21,543
	1836	2,097	75,658	154,168	359,824	223,263	121,870	24,389
		Duty 10 d.	free.	5 s. g.	5 s. g.	5 s. g.	5 s. g.	5 s. g.
Exports	1832	10,758	16,279	165,004	3,446,624	725,682	610,493	95,479
	1833	8,625	10,323	197,261	2,921,941	946,889	674,905	55,643
	1834	12,161	15,638	126,629	2,925,699	1,227,418	987,925	189,561
	1835	15,588	10,775	100,811	2,368,267	831,138	1,026,153	155,306
	1836	19,496	27,039	179,840	3,795,147	1,872,438	2,031,153	411,972
		Duty free.	5 s. g.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	4,863	7,095	11,271	272,915	483,290	185,712	19,798
	1833	4,794	20,035	8,608	326,820	355,399	21,562	25,385
	1834	3,726	22,153	7,808	661,787	352,610	120,662	7,309
	1835	3,104	10,054	10,073	187,670	307,329	86,423	1,274
	1836	2,104	8,364	3,226	1,015,849	449,302	142,621	10,121

	Years.	10 Glass, and Glass Ware. C. Fine Cut, Gilded, Painted Glass.	D. Mirrors, &c. Melted or Blown, or Framed or Unframed. 1 When the Glass is not more than 1 square foot	3 Above 144 square inches to 288 square inches.	4 Over 288 square inches, to 576 square inches.	5 Above 576 square inches, to 1,000 square inches.	6 Above 1,000 square inches, to 1,400 square inches.	7 Above 1,400 square inches, to 1,900 square inches.	8 Above 1,900 square inches.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Piece.	Piece.	Piece.	Piece.	Piece.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption	1832	3,951	65	139	9,045	3,317	288	46	..
	1833	3,440	317	1,018	20,161	5,951	991	122	..
	1834	5,200	12	52	119	79	21	2	12
	1835	5,336	4	122	95	68	41	20	21
	1836	6,409	9	297	106	62	27	18	26
		Duty 6 d.	6 d.	8 d.	1 d.	3 d.	8 d.	22 d.	33 d.
Exports	1832	438	174	137	14	9	..	..	112
	1833	228	515	45	175	..	..	30	..
	1834	2,005	3,619	595	5	..	..	..	..
	1835	2,095	6,027	780	19	6	1	..	2
	1836	1,334	5,533	771	171	62	12	16	10
		Duty free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	12,297	1,336	1,990	2	..	..	..	..
	1833	12,620	5,128	108	515	106	30	8	..
	1834	8,823	1,357	200	1	..	2	..	..
	1835	41,232	297	567	50	168	29	14	..
	1836	42,771	777	38	..	..	..	..	..

1	9 Wheat, Corn, Seeds, and Berries.							10 Glass & Glass Ware.	
	B. Seeds.							A.	B.
Anis and Cummin.	2 Oilseeds. Hemp Seed.	2 Oilseeds. Linseed and Darnel.	2 Oilseeds. Poppy Seed.	2 Oilseeds. Rape and Turnip Seeds.	3 Clover Seed.	3 Other Seeds.	3 Juniper Berries.	Green Glass.	White Glass.
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Sheffel.	Sheffel.	Sheffel.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1,983	7,977	279,785	3,987	174,917	19,143	4,411	2,302	4,463	13,510
3,739	5,605	392,418	6,945	185,436	22,387	6,044	2,547	3,383	12,509
1,722	12,248	258,470	1,075	142,278	30,935	5,618	1,114	1,216	10,070
1,918	7,764	282,549	2,059	147,891	36,877	6,961	139	802	9,271
1,731	15,229	551,780	2,526	233,489	18,445	6,232	946	705	9,611
1 d.	1½ s. g.	1½ s. g.	1½ s. g.	1½ s. g.	5 s. g.	5 s. g.	5 s. g.	1 d.	3 d.
8,175	5,963	485,951	643	19,320	44,242	6,246	6,702	22,703	11,035
4,091	4,390	363,097	1,173	28,657	58,047	4,710	15,604	26,964	7,691
8,712	18,277	209,583	779	16,759	63,398	3,602	9,185	25,332	17,335
7,640	5,010	328,974	4,027	92,507	73,924	3,548	5,882	19,892	11,927
7,913	4,223	461,023	2,981	321,760	91,328	7,954	11,237	22,113	14,058
free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
397	21	1,637	7	4,447	14,847	846	2,745	6,940	37,910
320	55	2,203	..	663	26,081	566	..	3,823	37,680
245	533	3,211	7	6,306	23,263	208	5,678	1,321	47,769
55	72	2,903	105	3	7,137	429	676	2,191	18,270
130	4	2,091	..	126	18,935	145	10	2,824	21,535

10 GlassWare.	11 Hides, Skins, and Hair.	11 Hides, Skins, and Hair.			12 Wood, Wood Ware, &c.					
		B. Skins for FurWork.		C.	A.	B. Building and useful Wood, by water.				
						In Eastern Prussian Provinces.				
Glass Ware, with common Metal.	Raw, Green, Salted, and Dried Hides, and Horse Hair.	1 Lamb Skins, and Ukrane Skins.	2 Hare and Rabbit Skins.	Cow Hair.	Fire Wood, by water.	1 Masts.	2 Bowsprits and Yards.	3 Blocks, and Bulks of Hard Wood.	4 Fir Bulks.	5 Planks, Laths, &c.
Piece.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.		Piece.	Piece.	Piece.	Piece.	Lasts.
2,146	125,622	9	47	57	43,216	82	321	10,761	547,886	17,335
2,178	125,673	7	82	114	76,336	29	262	40,722	464,267	19,561
194	143,658	11,161	3,107	368	38,318	2,992	467	13,924	361,277	10,972
223	140,489	9,801	3,396	3,926	39,324	34	268	17,563	489,452	16,911
134	132,494	11,238	6,402	573	50,878	2	80	24,515	490,230	26,526
10 d.	free.	20 s. g.	free.	free.	2½ s. g.	1½ d.	1 d.	5 s. g.	1 s. g.	15 s. g.
316	16,401	9	1	1,959	20,206	153	1,501	24,057	134,018	53,013
544	19,518	16	5	1,565	27,899	340	2,155	18,070	157,951	59,843
6,184	13,169	3,531	5,035	3,535	19,667	47	2,836	19,525	181,311	60,557
10,558	12,751	5,954	2,676	3,257	20,829	453	4,321	25,375	268,717	69,427
12,171	14,940	6,203	5,987	3,816	42,571	275	3,178	23,134	160,065	74,428
free.	1⅔	free.	15	5	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
6,934	40,377	68	0	140	1,103	..	..	..	..	1,530
10,408	37,022	96	5	264	2,841	1	..	230	95	2,163
1,174	17,462	596	1,909	466	3,868	..	..	..	42	1,091
1,389	18,874	971	2,261	171	1,034	1	..	4	33	3,547
357	8,034	336	437	86	1,248	..	..	..	..	218

	Years.	12. Wood, Wood-ware, &c, B. Building and useful Wood by Water and Land for Shipping. 1. Oak, Ash, Elm, Cherry, &c.	B. 2. Fine, Fir, and soft Wood.	C. Oak and Birch Bark.	C. Charcoal.	D. Wood Ashes.	E. Wood in Furniture, and Household Ware.	F. Fine Furniture.	G. Coarse Cooper's Ware.
		Lasts	Lasts.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption	1832	1,622	45,038	86,852	10,257	21,759	3,331	6,498	8,106
	1833	2,509	73,043	65,346	16,061	17,434	3,194	6,913	10,405
	1834	2,319	31,642	134,621	52,935	32,340	2,686	2,558	11,278
	1835	510	18 115	109,015	60,298	34,012	1,451	2,048	8,875
	1836	568	22,825	107,469	48,169	8,805	1,956	1,458	5,017
	Duty	1½ d.	20 s. g.	free.	free.	free.	3 d.	10 d.	5 s. g.
Exports	1832	13,446	1,943	163,395	119,176	3,658	4,531	1,606	3,275
	1833	8,545	1,738	146,254	83,059	3,162	5,748	2,429	3,506
	1834	10,701	271,447	214,070	101,286	133	9,844	25,519	3,800
	1835	14,195	4,892	110,844	44,458	73	9,922	32,676	3,918
	1836	36,999	103,818	158,824	19,532	427	9,728	41,049	3,234
	Duty	free.	free.	2½ s. g.	2½ s. g.	10 s. g.	free.	free.	free.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	8,950	17,352	21,569	225	372	4,507	23,295	1,199
	1833	18,963	17,490	26,450	1,179	..	4,417	29,480	1,504
	1834	13,092	10,632	22,284	6,088	42	7,006	10,226	2,075
	1835	10,496	15.931	3,064	1,270	1	3,848	8,380	1,858
	1836	203	2,676	2,799	1,258	1	1,884	5,035	532

	Years.	21 Leather and Leather-ware. A. Tanned Hides.	B. Glove Leather, Cordovan, &c.	C. Coarse Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Wares, Bellows, &c.	D. Fine Leather Ware and Cordovan.	22 Linen Yarn, A. Raw Yarn.	B. Bleached or Coloured Yarn and Twist.	C. Canvass and Sail Cloth.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption	1832	5,846	568	750	433	30,046	4,622	14,547
	1833	4,468	517	870	386	29,693	4,024	11,073
	1834	2,242	661	584	335	34,108	7,976	6,265
	1835	1,716	586	592	336	86,378	8,021	6,157
	1836	2,037	595	752	365	44,969	10,917	8,215
	Duty	6 d.	8 d.	10 d.	22 d.	5 s. g.	1 d.	20 s. g.
Exports	1832	17,301	2,759	1,293	1,044	45,679	15,947	16,804
	1833	15,203	2,522	1,548	678	64,960	17,273	20,300
	1834	10,566	936	3,146	1,487	25,429	6,348	31,978
	1835	12,935	1,160	2,236	783	24,448	5,005	30,749
	1836	12,951	925	1,837	1,017	26,614	5,734	50,943
	Duty	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	20,475	700	973	1,237	2,161	1,235	11,039
	1833	17,969	835	926	1,579	2,756	1,565	10,473
	1834	13,898	559	1,332	680	226	1,282	5,716
	1835	14,709	469	1,133	456	206	885	7,752
	1836	5,959	115	896	269	278	342	4,174

13	14	16	17	18	19 Copper and Brass.			20
					A.	B.	C.	
Hops.	Musical, Mechanical, and Mathematical Instruments.	Chalk and Gypsum.	Cards and Teazel.	Clothes.	Raw Brass, Raw or Black Copper, Raw Copper, old broken Copper, or Brass.	Melted and Hammered Vessels.	Pots, Pans, &c.	Fancy Ware, Hardware, &c.
Cwt.	Cwt.	Ton.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
9,925	1,668	43,007	10,532	56	11,298	676	1,755	875
15,365	1,399	47,709	10,702	41	21,996	1,181	2,118	815
17,887	1,149	91,357	8,174	120	28,565	1,073	1,658	863
13,138	1,106	105,862	10,296	75	32,533	948	1,942	1,722
16,548	1,662	73,816	11,091	71	33,216	522	2,897	1,006
2½ d.	6 d.	5 s. g.	free.	110 d.	15 s. g.	6 d.	10 d.	55 d.
2,391	715	43,866	2,458	230	1,743	2,180	6,147	5,560
2,630	732	59,302	5,918	386	2,457	3,641	8,796	4,355
11,682	4,615	67,155	2,934	596	2,690	4,120	9,313	9,511
10,294	5,394	67,051	4,065	545	3,035	2,466	13,083	9,337
10,820	6,400	76,476	2,854	661	3,134	2,181	11,597	14,616
free.	free.	free.	5 s. g.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
5,701	4,682	8,584	372	614	5,617	7,110	2,488	15,497
5,194	4,768	10,777	290	640	5,886	4,811	2,634	10,538
3,691	2,801	6,487	135	1,238	3,039	2,547	1,830	7,811
2,153	2,870	6,495	476	1,470	2,425	1,591	1,753	5,745
2,097	3,539	7,917	2	137	901	378	1,005	2,412

22 Linen, &c.				23	24 Rags for Paper Manufacture.		25 Articles of Food, Drink, &c.		
D.	E.	F.	G.		A.	B.	A.	B.	C.
Raw Linen, Twilling, and Drilling.	Bleached, Dyed, and Printed Linens, &c.	Tape, Cambric, and Fine Wares.	Lace.	Candles of Tallow, Wax, Spermaceti, &c.	Linen and Cotton Rags.	Old Nets, Tow, &c.	Beer in Barrels, Mead, &c.	Brandy, Arrack, &c.	Vinegar in Barrels.
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
19,508	4,005	541	34	1,331	2,019	88	10,790	26,821	3,498
18,679	3,229	314	820	1,021	2,925	122	12,567	24,452	2,551
5,619	821	92	24	622	9,950	9	5,176	23,987	783
4,930	844	132	21	671	5,909	22	3,432	24,810	700
19,290	1,280	104	19	796	6,263	8	3,722	28,148	963
2 d.	11 d.	22 d.	55 d.	4 d.	free.	free.	2½ d.	8 d.	1½ d.
10,154	71,638	6,684	12	559	11,496	958	14,754	81,778	2,413
8,290	75,539	6,619	1	803	23,668	2,637	17,649	82,739	1,846
15,059	101,728	6,347	51	1,141	18,787	313	23,847	64,840	3,489
20,597	106,341	6,691	48	732	13,532	616	26,241	66,479	3,270
28,418	109,697	9,352	56	275	24,680	1,096	32,054	50,954	2,553
free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	2 d.	free.	free.	free.	free.
3,196	18,081	702	102	639	1,821	57	5,486	59,034	1,883
16,494	28,492	1,254	119	652	3,803	18	5,983	60,657	1,352
4,172	13,739	1,131	26	414	4,065	19	6,090	28,749	910
13,586	6,572	3,367	35	806	5,943	43	5,042	23,275	888
9,225	5,172	122	30	99	5,279	25	4,215	20,349	843

	Years.	25 Articles of Food,						
		D. Beer and Vinegar in Bottles, Cruses, &c.	E. Oil in Bottles or Cruses.	F. Wine and Must, Cider, &c.	G. Butter.	H. Fresh, Salted, and Smoked Meat.	I. Southern Fruits. Orange, Lemon, Dried Dates, Figs, &c.	K. Spices. Galangal, Ginger, Cardamom, &c.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption	1832	346	70	212,831	31,612	5,629	72,934	5,283
	1833	154	180	177,522	39,325	6,596	67,516	7,480
	1834	77	275	194,671	39,107	5,810	121,665	12,919
	1835	158	98	182,427	38,725	4,928	134,746	15,209
	1836	103	101	204,490	27,298	3,559	126,919	17,637
	Duty	8 d.	8 d.	8 d.	$3\frac{2}{3}$ d.	2 d.	2 d. fresh 4 d. dried	$6\frac{2}{3}$ d.
Exports	1832	429	227	18,700	5,328	4,521	220	263
	1833	370	189	13,331	4,492	3,856	99	330
	1834	396	4,756	49,462	7,390	5,139	464	746
	1835	1,039	170	143,540	9,104	3,581	213	686
	1836	667	203	139,424	8,396	12,182	277	576
	Duty	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	24	54	250,994	864	1,196	51,089	14,147
	1833	115	78	229,309	549	1,271	56,542	21,172
	1834	300	140	151,691	891	3,352	19,009	18,560
	1835	158	656	147,376	1,230	3,756	16,079	10,967
	1836	194	24	57,555	771	2,926	8,936	6,760

	Years.	25 Articles of Food, Drink, &c.						
		T. Rice.	V. Molasses.	W. Tobacco. 1 Unmanufactured Tobacco.	W. Tobacco. 2 Manufactured Tobacco.	X. Tea.	Y. Sugar. 1 Refined and Loaf Sugar.	Y. Sugar. 2 Raw and crushed Sugar for Home Refiners.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption	1832	66,586	50,691	103,961	9,063	1,925	3,673	451,651
	1833	69,056	47,507	126,561	10,380	1,889	3,515	496,405
	1834	80,289	47,927	148,422	13,011	2,827	6,752	550,849
	1835	86,470	43,859	173,836	16,240	2,983	12,798	871,600
	1836	90,756	23,007	167,970	19,937	3,250	7,970	986,810
		3 d.	5 d.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11 d.	11 d.	11 d.	5 d.
Exports	1832	41	823	4,550	14,630	113	10,277	77
	1833	117	548	3,902	17,242	194	29,857	11
	1834	205	1,605	8,348	13,195	494	21,595	12
	1835	46	486	42,381	20,459	1,136	24,694	5
	1836	73	1,023	71,999	40,608	1,905	35,679	8
		free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	37,156	56,458	178,332	55,157	2,720	584,880	57,077
	1833	32,674	66,683	217,962	49,421	2,342	567,302	76,619
	1834	27,003	10,248	148,607	25,595	5,005	354,581	62,681
	1835	23,296	10,380	218,804	12,988	2,452	238,197	57,407
	1836	9,707	12,745	72,829	6,948	1,190	62,514	32,713

25
Drink, &c.

K. Spices.		L.	M.	N.	O.	P.	Q.	R.	S.
Pepper.	Cinnamon and Cassia.	Herrings.	Coffee and Coffee Surrogate.	Cocoa.	Cheese.	Sweetmeats.	Starch, Vermicelli, &c.	Preparation of Grain, such as Groats, Barley Meal, Oatmeal, &c.	Muscles, Shell-fish, Oysters, &c.
Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
4,446	2,027	188,814	266,352	3,301	12,447	2,594	774	6,284	2,357
7,376	2,930	182,663	284,347	4,322	11,019	2,469	1,366	7,229	2,150
11,952	4,957	185,098	408,668	3,294	19,670	3,058	592	1,683	2,954
13,067	4,402	147,856	451,137	4,503	15,299	3,136	431	2,191	3,394
16,645	5,004	165,783	518,364	4,701	33,461	3,072	659	843	3,236
$6\frac{2}{3}$ d.	$6\frac{2}{3}$ d.	1 d.	$6\frac{2}{3}$ d.	$6\frac{2}{3}$ d.	$3\frac{2}{3}$ d.	11 d.	2 d.	2 d.	4 d.
73	37	17,385	15,575	7	587	1,054	15,728	52,195	8
63	49	16,351	15,643	9	1,102	1,227	16,045	67,509	..
344	99	8,771	11,290	88	1,348	1,431	9,013	137,693	289
169	177	10,148	14,361	53	1,367	1,538	11,084	143,943	313
182	360	8,203	7,023	121	798	1,256	6,844	171,737	151
free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
14,372	2,585	62,619	349,607	4,305	23,349	1,983	845	12,415	187
18,084	4,937	79,052	342,553	6,083	23,011	2,039	840	20,484	226
6,077	739	62,913	174,409	4,028	26,964	1,129	1,135	33,205	107
3,701	805	58,827	157,231	936	28,051	933	462	4,465	97
4,297	867	32,068	75,539	834	12,332	375	179	7,198	32

26 Oil.		27 Paper and Paper Ware.					28 Skin Ware.		29
In Barrels.	Vegetable Oils and Oil of Turpentine.	A. Grey Covering Packing Papers.	B. Rough Printing Paper Ware, White and Coloured, Packing Paper and Pasteboard.	C. Other sorts of Papers.	D. Paper Hangings.	E. Bookbinders' work of Paper and Pasteboard.	A. Sheep's Skins.	B. Furrier's Work.	Gunpowder.
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
107,736	8,105	5,018	15,219	8,492	921	639	74	263	103
120,625	16,878	4,344	13,262	9,553	1,335	702	52	223	99
91,982	38,468	1,974	9,025	2,709	1,116	232	356	103	123
49,085	24,907	2,079	8,110	2,835	1,084	198	415	120	60
57,027	50,859	2,285	7,029	2,466	1,348	195	501	159	117
$1\frac{2}{3}$ d.	15 s. g.	15 s. g.	1 d.	5 d.	10 d.	10 d.	6 d.	22 d.	2 d.
46,325	42	862	3,378	7,836	546	449	71	340	2,320
35,689	16	751	2,736	12,956	672	429	134	337	2,988
21,968	198	331	3,908	10,347	628	963	21	425	2,319
31,454	111	365	3,455	11,561	782	1,139	208	743	2,216
36,329	9	931	2,829	11,280	571	763	87	615	1,994
free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free	free.	free.
31,161	..	668	3,979	9,839	1,635	892	203	1,795	88
23,231	113	686	3,900	9,049	2,057	691	198	1,247	50
16,063	202	506	1,846	3,543	1,315	256	104	114	167
5,083	137	426	1,364	4,642	1,201	157	54	49	226
5,195	214	337	802	3,021	503	54	3	5	544

	Years.	30 Silk and Silk Goods. A. Coloured, or Bleached Floret Silk.	B. Silken Stuffs, Stockings, Cloths, Ribbons, &c.	C. All other sorts of Silk Goods.	31 Soap. A. Green and Black.	B. Common White.	C. Fine Soap, in Cakes.	33 Stones. A. 1 Hewn Stones.	2 Lithographic Stones.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lasts.	Piece.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption	1832	932	1,335	957	138	2,504	41	16,407	..
	1833	1,003	1,212	819	182	4,299	57	24,461	..
	1834	1,422	2,160	906	336	3,363	65	24,258	246
	1835	1,531	1,711	903	167	2,201	56	7,226	165
	1836	1,661	1,911	1,027	145	3,649	119	5,196	71
	Duty	6 d.	110 d.	55 d.	1 d.	3$\frac{2}{3}$ d.	10 d.	15 s. g.	free.
Exports	1832	253	4,724	3,524	1,607	293	166	7,842	..
	1833	379	5,556	3,564	1,410	464	159	14,883	..
	1834	399	4,736	2,713	596	1,082	89	24,308	25,203
	1835	834	6,455	3,151	893	687	129	17,890	10,710
	1836	646	7,182	3,426	605	338	91	15,876	28,931
	Duty	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	1$\frac{1}{4}$ s. g.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	2,058	10,314	2,834	141	1,477	155	4,384	..
	1833	1,114	11,085	8,544	208	1,816	214	3,521	..
	1834	1,680	5,660	1,399	119	993	28	4,417	2,086
	1835	2,432	5,092	1,161	86	753	59	5,816	21
	1836	740	5,048	854	70	343	9	1,056	..

	Years.	38 Earthenware. D. Earthenware Coloured. Printed and Gilded Ware.	E. F. and G. Porcelain. White.	Coloured and White.	H. and I. Earthenware, and other such White or Coloured. With Common Metals.	With Gold, Silver, &c.	39 Animals. A. Horses, Mules, Asses, &c.	B. Oxen and Steers.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Piece.	Piece.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption	1832	760	1,460	1,898	47	122	27,919	17,606
	1833	757	1,602	1,868	28	24	28,194	18,387
	1834	539	456	586	21	6	34,332	9,470
	1835	613	568	573	30	1	32,611	9,138
	1836	801	655	644	16	7	33,857	10,008
	Duty	10 d.	10 d.	25 d.	10 d.	55 d.	1$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5 d.
Exports	1832	424	585	171	25	1	8,890	7,905
	1833	466	510	305	178	13	7,051	10,004
	1834	130	1,772	2,049	57	23	7,651	25,532
	1835	288	2,824	2,069	147	4	8,715	25,384
	1836	790	3,083	1,914	141	567	8,024	13,547
	Duty	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	569	2,904	2,804	214	93	489	696
	1833	575	2,005	2,960	225	76	2,017	1,532
	1834	178	654	1,719	167	8	820	4,781
	1835	487	570	912	73	15	833	3,933
	1836	397	93	284	24	28	84	862

33 Stones.	34 Coals.	35 Straw, Reed, and Bast Wares.			36	37	38 Earthenware.		
B. Alabaster, Marble, &c.		A. Mats, and Foot Coverings.	B. Common Straw and Reed Ware.	C. Fine Reed and Straw Hats.	Tallow.	Pitch.	A. Clay for Porcelain Manufacture.	B. Common Earthenware.	C. Earthenware Coloured. One Coloured, or White Ware.
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
995	1,130,512	10.548	330	42	83 282	90,764	5,599	30,503	4,517
1,211	1,293,637	7,497	348	46	60,187	92,939	4,355	27,807	5,518
1,128	1,136,684	7.448	358	50	49.036	86.705	4.411	28,010	2,458
206	1,509,768	5,989	399	59	41,354	80.654	6,689	30,905	2.608
230	1,369,025	10,528	424	38	59,399	90,285	3,865	22,088	2,343
10 d.	1¼ s. g.	5 s .g.	10 d.	55 d.	3 d.	5 s. g.	free.	10 s. g.	5 d.
1,052	4,621,275	2,981	49	2	291	9,849	2,571	50,887	3,965
1,000	4,373,147	4,912	20	9	349	8,183	767	56,767	8,451
913	4,368,935	2,469	411	78	3,362	5.552	2,009	55,212	5,696
773	4,653,027	4,629	517	170	2.743	4,559	3,071	59,600	5,228
1,230	5,455,746	3,615	977	139	1,787	6,389	1,084	108.885	12,008
free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	15	free.	free.
300	126,774	853	882	211	99,275	5,450	3,375	45,626	10,650
1,145	170,370	37	833	221	31.971	3,108	1,971	56,182	5,046
488	73,181	13	822	236	4,091	6,614	1,039	66,646	6,595
390	62,123	24	810	165	6,460	4,584	2,053	57,056	4,757
67	85,292	15	555	268	2.677	3.926	962	11,490	2,757

39 Animals.						40 Oil Cloths, &c.			41 Wool, &c.
C. Cows.	D. Calves.	E. Pigs. 1 Fattened.	E. Pigs. 2 Lean.	F. Wethers.	G. Other Cattle, Sheep, Goats, &c.	A. Coarse Black Unprinted Oil Cloths.	B. All other sorts.	C. Fine Embossed Oil Cloth.	A. Raw and Combed Sheep's Wool.
Piece.	Piece.	Piece.	Piece.	Piece.	Piece.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
6,437	3,067	15,698	162,278	37,792	115,992	127	426	28	99,441
7,179	3,240	14,826	117,516	46,380	140,758	63	407	116	87.634
10,700	4,127	15,880	186,060	61,108	221,622	37	236	5	87,741
10.894	4,018	17.399	140,174	98,577	180,245	24	208	8	112,184
11,198	5,874	16,510	217,987	75,123	152,231	17	76	8	112,787
3 d.	2 d.	1 d.	20 s. g.	15 s. g.	5 s. g.	2 d.	5½ d.	10 d.	free.
4,566	1,125	7,481	28,319	22,805	33.824	311	138	9	99,637
7,324	2,005	6,720	30,143	23,022	48,988	235	95	10	135.240
11,723	10,455	7,374	52,484	72,855	90,879	230	1,927	16	128.758
8,002	7,299	8,359	37,843	48,791	53,159	208	1,581	10	150,428
9,409	5.366	4,687	27,394	68,343	57,075	848	2,925	14	178,171
free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	2 d.
38	68	..	2	1,404	385	993	1,769	10	121,944
317	28	..	137	3,835	1,664	833	2,067	2	153,859
1,556	555	400	2,844	23,783	4,427	571	261	31	51,804
2,591	1,423	45	1,130	7,606	8,993	329	249	30	102,829
571	125	1	142	4,396	1,639	29	53	9	129,571

	Years.	41 Wool and Woollen Goods. B. White, thrice or more Twisted, Woollen and Camel Yarn.	41 C. Woollen Cloths and Hosiery.	41 D. Carpets, and other mixed Goods.	42 Zinc. A. Raw.	42 B. Plates and Zinc Ware.	43 Tin and Tin Wares. A. Coarse Tin Ware, Plates, &c.	43 B. Fine and Lacquered Ware.	Other Articles. 1 Books, Manuscripts, Maps, Prints, &c.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption	1832	2,236	14,796	409	28	208	1,019	135	18,085
	1833	3,067	12,224	231	3,127	248	220	173	20,578
	1834	2,381	11,803	166	29	586	487	44	12,815
	1835	2,540	13,726	172	257	980	413	41	13,213
	1836	3,798	12,287	213	285	624	316	36	10,019
	Duty	6 d.	30 d.	20d.	2 d.	3⅓ d.	2 d.	10 d.	15 s. g.
Exports	1832	717	48,773	564	88,216	2,453	391	163	10,642
	1833	2,262	46,395	439	149,161	2,701	478	144	9,621
	1834	1,471	51,173	481	73,686	1,204	560	126	11,531
	1835	2,528	60,251	571	155,164	2,260	793	256	13,778
	1836	2,404	67,335	615	254,307	3,275	771	402	14,511
	Duty	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	2,958	64,776	550	19,991	1,283	270	148	14,973
	1833	7,408	56,921	565	42,378	1,342	167	133	15,968
	1834	2,120	35,529	402	76,313	296	1,045	75	2,868
	1835	2,325	32,310	307	109,915	370	238	177	1,546
	1836	1,202	20,006	133	65,366	397	144	63	475

	Years.	Other Articles. 2 Feathers.	3 Indigo.	4 Baked Fruit.	5 Dried Chicory.	6 Blubber.	7 Salted and Dried Fish.	8 Litharge of Lead and Silver.	9 Unenumerated Articles.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Import of Foreign Goods for Consumption	1832	10,143	17,915	40,046	12,986	142,545	38,031	14,802	271,899
	1833	9,208	12,806	27,088	9,440	133,919	27,002	9,693	220,204
	1834	14,627	16,622	17,870	18,448	196,352	29,072	11,467	338,947
	1835	16,116	23,439	31,595	12,273	237,756	40,635	14,669	241,302
	1836	17,967	26,636	25,742	9,146	152,519	36,580	15,343	402,273
	Duty	15 s. g.	15 s. g.	15 s. g.	15 s. g.	15 s. g.	15 s. g.	15 s. g.	15 s. g.
Exports	1832	3,091	3,169	15,542	34,392	7,536	3,062	840	329,244
	1833	2,640	384	11,302	24,738	8,155	3,407	1,004	142,674
	1834	4,824	1,693	7,217	2,033	6,429	1,023	445	398,366
	1835	4,998	2,696	11,413	6,417	9,995	1,455	994	290,988
	1836	5,833	4,142	12,880	8,380	9,874	1,349	507	367,733
	Duty	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
Transit of Foreign Goods	1832	1,406	16,239	18,621	188	17,153	869	7,822	170,845
	1833	2,397	10,409	18,331	2,557	15,724	1,176	8,960	147,229
	1834	6,678	990	11,863	9	8,213	298	543	135,893
	1835	6,648	929	8,637	130	16,202	444	164	75,028
	1836	2,903	564	7,297	..	8,383	482	34	150,428

APPENDIX XII.

ARTICLES IMPORTED

INTO ALL THE

STATES OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION

IN THE

YEAR 1837.

1 B.

Articles imported from Foreign Countries, and dispatched with Certificates of destination, or allowed to be bonded by the Officers of the Customs.

Reduced to the weights of the Union. Amounts below ½ a cwt., sheffel &c. not mentioned; above ½ a cwt. entered as a cwt., &c.

APPENDIX (C.)

ARTICLES IMPORTED into all the States of the COMMERCIAL UNION in the Year 1837.

States.	1.	2. Cotton and Cotton Goods.				3. Lead and Lead Wares.			4. Brushmakers and Sievemakers' Wares.	
	Broken Glass, Shreds, and Waste.	A. Raw Cotton.	B. Cotton Yarn. Untwisted and Wadding.	B. Cotton Yarn. Twisted and Dyed.	C. Cotton Stuffs, Prints, &c.	A. Lead in Blocks and Pigs.	B. Course Lead Ware, as Cauldrons, &c.	C. Fine Lead Ware, as Toys, &c.	A. Course with Wood or Iron.	B. Fine with other Metals.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	19,879	77,091	292.711	5,374	31,826	8,537	102	9	26	10
Bavaria	197	7,011	5,363	249	5,585	3,042	347	..	1	35
Saxony	31,328	..	..	5	168	..	..	..	..	21
Würtemberg	4	..	1,069	90	7,253	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	189	21,130	5,290	179	13,782	2	34	..	1	3
Electoral Hesse	230	95	7,694	915	5,770	1,548	23	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	..	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..	..
	51,827	105,327	312,127	6,812	64,690	13,129	506	9	28	69
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	45,106	147,843	22,642	1,120	692 a 41	29,663	657	3	246	22
Imported by Post	1	1	25	30	458	..	..	..	9	3
	96,934	253,171	334,794	7,962	65,840 a 41	42,792	1,163	12	283	94
Imported by Emmerich.	4,073	51,398	97,168	2,734	3,814	8,783	5	1	35	..

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary, and Colour Wares.										
	A. Chemicals for Medicine and Manufacture.	B. Alum.	C. White Lead.	D. Soda, purified and unpurified.	D. Minium, Smalts.	D. Blue and White Vitriol.	E. Copperas.	F. Yellow, Green, and Red Earths.	G. 1. Galls, Yellow Berries, and	G. 2. Madder.	G. 3 Valonia.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	9,136	1,457	322	16,811	1,280	560	3,992	40,603	44,213	29,075	816
Bavaria	2,533	397	360	66	1,621	380	72	763	7,832	89	2,611
Saxony	565	4	111	..	282	127	..	78	3	..	..
Würtemberg	74	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	2,653	1,061	134	1,486	..	..	1,117	253	493	6,386	15
Electoral Hesse	428	1	151	56	82	105	234	44	397	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort on the-Maine.	90	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15,479	2,931	1,089	18,427	3,265	1,172	5,415	41,741	52,940	35,550	3,442
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	2,552 a 211 b 7	1,489	610	10,398 a 973	626	835	12,128	29,098	33,573 a 178	32,231	11,552
Imported by Post	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	18,102 a 211 b 7	4,421	1,699	28,825 a 973	3,891	2,007	17,843	70,839	86,513 a 178	67,783	14,994
Imported by Emmerich.	2,671	42	1,372	224	1,457	..	1,121	1,567	7,088	8,793	19

N.B.—The small figures are cases of exemption from duty on various grounds.

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Wares.								
	H. Dye Woods, in Blocks or Rasped.	I. Corkwood, Cedar, &c.	K. Potashes, Tartar, &c.	L. Mineral Waters, in Bottles or Jars.	M. Saltpetre, pure and impure.	N. Muriatic Acid.	N. Sulphuric Acid.	O. Brimstone.	P. Turpentine and Oil of Turpentine.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	83,138	2,250	49,317	171	18,323	..	462	22,444	3,119
Bavaria	759	40	3,834	22	17	180	2,462	219	571
Saxony	..	..	1	4,414	..	..	5,312	4	..
Würtemberg	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	25
Baden	1,724	5	119	2	144	24	..	884	460
Electoral Hesse	2,435	74	22	4	206	..	..	120	153
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	88,056	2,369	53,309	4,613	18,690	204	8,236	23,671	4,328
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	56,676	3,150	80,102	13,922	14,940	447	3,619	35,467	6,403
Imported by Post	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	144,732	5,519	133,411	18,541	33,630	651	11,855	59,138	10,731
Imported by Emmerich	27,989	3,670	5,289	1	10,405	..	..	7,717	2,967

States.	6. Iron and Steel.							7.	8.
	A. Pig Iron, of all Sorts.	B. Iron Bars, Rails, Coarse Steel, &c.	C. Melted Iron for Fine Works.	D. Tin Plates, Iron Wire, Anchors, &c.	E. Iron Goods. 1. Coarse Cast Goods.	E. Iron Goods. 2. Coarse, out of Wrought Iron.	E. Iron Goods. 3. Fine Melted Goods, Polished Iron, &c.	Ores, Iron and Steel Stone, &c.	Flax, Hemp, Oakum, &c.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	30,047	98,050	9,329	16,671	21,837	19,488	2,381	384	71,592
Bavaria	7	14,528	2,366	665	626	15,092	308	427	1,079
Saxony	..	3,466	..	..	221	2,953	240	13,949	..
Würtemberg	..	14	..	..	133	290	4	..	..
Baden	10	1,023	1,515	1,192	11,212	1,712	257	..	66
Electoral Hesse	..	27	4	288	36	86	297	..	3
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	42	6	..	..
	30,064	117,108	13,214	18,816	34,065	39,663	3,493	14,760	72,740
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	129,970	50,940 *a* 10,582	2,344 *a* 130	2,895 *a* 89	14,743 *a* 1,442 *b* 889	5,495 *a* 317 *b* 386	558 *a* 33 *b* 23 *c* 1	106,508	55,807
Imported by Post	..	3	..	2	4	35	117 *a* 3	..	23
	160,034	168,051 *a* 10,582	15,558 *a* 130	21,713 *a* 289	48,812 *a* 1,442 *b* 889	45,193 *a* 317 *b* 386	4,168 *a* 33 *b* 23 *c* 1	121,268	128,570
Imported by Emmerich	34,276	14,191	13,093	2,601	651	2,612	207	82	1,305

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	9. Wheat, Corn, Seeds, and Berries.								
	A. Wheat, Corn, and Pulse.				B. Seeds.				
					1.	2. Oil Seeds.			
	Wheat and Spelt.	Rye.	Barley, Malt, and Oats.	Beans, Pease, Millet, Lentils, &c.	Anis and Cummin.	Hemp Seed.	Linseed and Dannel.	Poppy Seed.	Rape and Turnip Seed.
	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	1,916,991	874,047	154,351	24,123	140	1,204	110,544	3	5,529
Bavaria	..	..	5,243	..	112	54	225	..	2
Saxony	..	..	6,437	532	2	..	..	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,916,991	874,047	166,031	24,655	255	1,258	110,778	3	5,531
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	154,346 a 175 b 9,840	533,257 a 265 b 690 c 12	296,385 a 338 b 76	24,546 a 72	706	4,333	354,525	1,592	222,628
Imported by Post	..	61	..	1	2	..	1	..	1
	2,071,337 a 175 b 9,880	1,467,365 a 265 b 690 c 12	462,416 a 338 b 76	49,202 a 72	963	5,591	465,304	1,595	228,160
Imported by Emmerich	1	..	..	1	115	18	1,950	..	4

States.	9. Wheat, Corn, Seeds, and Berries.			10. Glass and Glass Ware.					
	B. Seeds and Berries.			A.	B.	C.	D. Mirrors.		
	3.						When not exceeding 288 Prussian Square Inches.		
							Milled, Covered, or Uncovered.		Blown, Covered, or Uncovered.
	Clover Seed.	Other Seeds.	Juniper Berries.	Green Glass.	White Glass.	Fine Cut, Gilded, and Painted Glass.	When the Glass is not more than 10 feet.	When not above 144 square inches.	
	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	205	1,673	36	674	717	1,821	..	10	..
Bavaria	1,554	81	..	2	1,044	2,374	247	205	2
Saxony	9,790	2	..	34	25,069	38,979	7	17	11
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	..
Baden	611	..	..	5	61	792	..	..	4
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	1	7	27	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	10	132	..	..	..
	12,160	1,756	36	716	26,911	44,137	254	232	17
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	17,966	3,785	801	529	6,930	983	10	2	22 a 6,323
Imported by Post	6	37	..	3	7	51	..	..	..
	30,132	5,578	837	1,248	33,848	45,171	264	234	39 a 6,323
Imported by Emmerich	..	1,908	..	2	37	4	..	..	..

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	10. Glass and Glass Ware. D. Mirrors. Covered, Uncovered, Milled, or Blown, when the Glass exceeds: 288 square inches to 576 square inches per Ps.	576 square inches to 1,000 square inches per Ps.	1,000 square inches to 1,400 square inches per Ps.	1,400 square inches to 1,900 square inches per Ps.	Above 1,900 square inches per Ps.	E. Glass Ware with Common Metal.	11. Hides, Skins, and Hair. A. Raw, Green, Salted, and Dry Hides, and Horse Hair.	B. Skins for Fur-work.	C. Hare, Rabbit Skins, &c.	D. Cow Hair.
						Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	12	1	4	..	1	376	9,376	4,350	21	106
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	56	2,822	126	5	3
Saxony	113	195	8	..	..	301	41	950	1	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..
Baden	3	2	1	..	1	24	647	316	1	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	9	2,757	46	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	128	198	13	..	2	767	15,643	5,792	28	109
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	75	37	16	10	2	58	111,701	5,633	5,623	498
Imported by Post	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	36	..	..
	203	236	29	10	4	833	127,346	11,461	5,651	607
Imported by Emmerich	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,255	44	6	18

States.	12. Wood, Woodenware, &c. A. Firewood by Water.	B. Building and useful Wood, by water and land, for Shipping. In East Prussian Provinces. 1. Masts.	2. Bowsprits and Yards.	3. Blocks and Balks of Hard Wood.	4. Fir Balks.	5. Planks, Laths, &c.	In other parts of the Union. 1. Oak, Elm, Ash, Cherry, &c.	2. Pine, Fir, and Soft Wood.
	Klafter.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Last.	Last.	Last.
Prussia	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	6
Bavaria	161	..	..	..	..	..	143	212
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	161	..	..	..	..	38	144	508
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	52,808	394	132	12,590	539,928 *a* 3,558	18,912	3,875 *a* 1	28,214 *a* 6,502 *b* 8,305 *c* 2
Imported by Post	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	52,969	394	132	12,590	539,928 *a* 3,558	18,950	4,019 *a* 1	28,722 *a* 6,502 *b* 8,305 *c* 2
Imported by Emmerich	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	25

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	12. Wood, and Wood Wares. C. Oak and Birch Bark.	C. Charcoal.	D. Wood Ashes.	E. Wood in Furniture and Household Ware.	F. Fine Furniture.	G. Coarse Coopers' Ware.	13. Hops.	14. Musical, Mechanical, and Mathematical Instruments.	15. Almanacs.	16. Chalk and Gypsum.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Ton.
Prussia	..	1	..	1,177	485	178	1,469	310	..	30
Bavaria	..	..	..	254	2,171	99	1,684	1,397	..	897
Saxony	..	..	..	394	1,380	..	160	1,438	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	4	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	214	494	..	253	134	3	1
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	188	64	16	92	42	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	2,242	4,597	293	3,658	3,325	3	928
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	90,463	56,161	9,634	865	595	3,475	13,090	263	..	64,820 *a* 457
Imported by Post	..	..	..	11	77	1	1	39	..	..
	90,463	56,162	9,634	3,118	5,269	3,769	16,749	3,627	3	65,748 *a* 457
Imported by Emmerich	..	..	..	277	94	2	73	41	..	..

States.	17. Cards and Teazels.	18. Clothes.	19. Copper and Brass. A. Pans, Copper and Brass.	A. Melted and hammered Vessels.	B. Pots, Pans, &c.	20. Hardware.	21. Leather and Leather Ware. A. Tanned Hides.	B. Glove-Leather and Cordovan.	C. Coarse Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Wares.	D. Fine Leather Ware of Cordovan.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	764	72	21,441	273	1,106	3,646	6,469	376	380	265
Bavaria	..	247	..	696	112	163	268	10	694	24
Saxony	..	50	..	1	790	1,911	120	130	382	9
Würtemberg	..	..	1	..	5	5	1	1	2	8
Baden	81	12	20	133	279	1,046	136	8	114	206
Electoral Hesse	..	2	421	..	137	359	85	10	28	39
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	8	55	6	..	..	18
	845	383	21,883	1,103	2,437	7,185	7,085	535	1,600	569
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	6,443	11 *a* 3	6,479 *a* 19	371	607 *a* 33 *b* 52	144 *a* 1	2,428	217	272 *a* 1 *b* 2	69
Imported by Post	..	29 *a* 1	..	4	84	182 *a* 2	7	22	20	60
	7,288	423 *a* 4	28,362 *a* 19	1,478	3,128 *a* 33 *b* 52	7,511 *a* 3	9,520	774	1,892 *a* 1 *b* 2	698
Imported by Emmerich	..	6	14,756	321	571	239	44	1	34	18

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	22. Linen Yarn, Linens, &c.								23. Candles.
	A. Raw Yarn.	B. Bleached or Coloured Yarn.	C. Twist.	D. Canvas and Sail-Cloth.	E. Raw Linen, Twilling, and Drilling.	F. Bleached, Dyed, and Printed Linens, &c.	G. Tape, Cambric, and Fine Wares.	H. Lace.	Tallow, Wax, and Spermaceti Candles.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	523	654	913	1,043	143	1,036	87	4	5,236
Bavaria	2	74	12	27	707	378	39	..	20
Saxony	..	1	195	1	99	616	41	4	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	1
Baden	392	28	9	5	12	184	11	..	26
Electoral Hesse	70	25	21	28	517	271	..	..	215
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	..	..
	987	782	1,150	1,104	1,497	2,494	197	8	5,498
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	33,506	4,285 *a* 6,000	4,052	10,110	1,668 *a* 196,320 47/60 *b* 105	615 *a* 1	38	22	385 *a* 2
Imported by Post	..	1	4	5	3	44	12	..	4
	34,493	5,068 *a* 6,000	5,206	11,219	3,150 *a* 196,320 47/60 *b* 105	3,153 *a* 1	247	30	5,887 *a* 2
Imported by Emmerich	1,053	299	18	15	9	15	3	..	13

States.	24. Rags &c., for Paper Manufacture.		25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.							
	A. Linen and Cotton Rags.	B. Old Net, Tow, &c.	A. Rice in Barrels, Bread, &c.	B. Brandy, Arrack, &c.	C. Vinegar in Barrels.	D. Beer and Vinegar in Bottles, Cruses, &c.	E. Oil in Bottles or Cruses, &c.	F. Wine and Must, Cyder, &c.	G. Butter.	H. Fresh, salted, and smoked Meat.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	3,496	2	7,454	28,575	482	919	31	154,995	7,007	756
Bavaria	55	..	31	97	33	..	15	1,995 *a* 3	195	1,506
Saxony	..	..	5	17	19	..	..	136	1	42
Würtemberg	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	7 *a* 35 *b* 3	..	7
Baden	1	..	13	619	32	17	6	12,278	..	9
Electoral Hesse	..	..	15	423	..	1	8	1,093	3	67
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	44	4	..	1	3,184	..	..
	3,552	2	7,518	29,804	570	937	61	173,883 *a* 38 *b* 3	7,206	2,387
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	4,669	3	1,043	2,351 *a* 60	457	29	44	19,156 *a* 21,810 *b* 334 *c* 9,041 *d* 31	15,368 *a* 11 *b* 126	2,414 *a* 8
Imported by Post	..	..	1	19	..	2	4	58	7	436
	8,221	5	8,562	32,174 *a* 60	1,027	968	109	193,097 *a* 21,848 *b* 337 *c* 9,041 *d* 31	22,581 *a* 11 *b* 126	5,237 *a* 8
Imported by Emmerich	..	..	196	3,432	42	..	1	7,852	57	1

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.									
	I. Southern Fruits.			K. Spices.			L.	M.	N.	
	Oranges and Lemons.	Oranges and Lemons.	Dried Dates, Figs, &c.	Galangal Ginger, Cardamums, &c.	Pepper.	Cinnamon, Cassia, &c.	Herrings.	Coffee, and Coffee Surrogate.	1. Cocoa.	2. Chocolate.
	Cwts.	Nos.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	19,126	696	75,918	16,552	17,641	7,321	264,552	365,111	6,761	14
Bavaria	3,140	..	13,280	488	629	94	15	9,160	468	..
Saxony	1,159	..	594	21	1	15	..	56	5	..
Würtemberg	13	..	27	..	8	..	..	2	..	1
Baden	187	..	492	..	3,081	..	194	26,099	160	5
Electoral Hesse	137	..	711	1,880	701	72	337	21,733	390	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	149	..	6	..	..	..	..	2
	23,762	696	91,162	18,941	22,067	7,502	265,098	422,179	7,784	22
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	12,498	15,704	6,809	1,078	1,985	242	46,372	37,396 a 1	631	10
Imported by Post	41	2,075	18	27	7	1	62	125	3	1
	36,301	18,475	97,989	20,046	24,039	7,745	311,532	459,700 a 1	8,418	33
Imported by Emmerich	755	..	6,373	4,247	9,759	1,659	4,975	183,343	1,562	13

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.								
	O.	P.	Q.	R.	S.	U.	V. Tobacco.		W.
	Cheese.	Sweetmeats.	Starch, Vermicelli, &c.	Shell Fish, Oysters, &c.	Rice.	Molasses.	1. Unmanufactured Tobacco.	2. Manufactured Tobacco.	Tea.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	5,989	1,526	1,133	339	73,299	5,351	108,290	21,089	4,147
Bavaria	9,750 a 360	648	190	73	5,749	6,854	13,061	1,055	3
Saxony	13	60	28	..	11	7	2,269	16	..
Würtemburg	78 a 2	48	100	..	447	..	..	1	1
Baden	6,463	306	130	1	2,605	41	7,555	1,931	108
Electoral Hesse	21	96	12	1	2,748	..	66,672	5,661	569
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	1,768	11	..	..	..	20	..	..	24
	24,082 a 362	2,695	1,593	414	84,859	12,273	197,932	29,753	4,852
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	8,491 a 5 b 11,962	1,188	1,463 a 21 b 104 c 1,798	658	14,877	959	25,165	1,610	637 a 1
Imported by Post	37	187 a 2	44	1,949	9	3	192	154 a 1	25
	32,610 a 5 b 12,324	4,070 a 2	3,100 a 21 b 104 c 1,798	3,021	99,745	13,235	223,289	31,517 a 1	5,514 a 1
Imported by Emmerich	976	129	39	21	26,725	7	26,032	6,093	472

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.			26. Oil.		27. Paper and Paper Ware.			
	X. Sugar.					A.	B.	C.	D.
	1. Lump, Refined, Candy Sugar.	2. Raw Sugar and Crushed.	3. Raw Sugar for Refining.	In Barrels.	Vegetable Oil and Oil of Turpentine.	Printing, Packing, and Coloured Paper.	Other sorts of Paper.	Paper-hangings.	Bookbinders' Work of Paper, &c.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	51,736	770	733,514	78,636	12,657	317	1,474	926	54
Bavaria	3,917	397	4,414	9,026	42	96	463	28	5
Saxony	169	58	..	538	82	25	86	1	8
Würtemberg	..	..	..	63	..	1	..	..	..
Baden	33,700	..	44,557	6,358	9	216	851	532	25
Electoral Hesse	69	..	48,534	112	3	36	109	2	1
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	36	..	12	122	86	1
	89,591	1,225	831,019	94,769	12,793	703	3,105	1,575	94
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	1,924	55	29,387	14,362 (a 1,024)	9,566	6,228	899	244	75
Imported by Post	17	9	8	..	..	3	38	19	25
	91,532	1,289	860,414	109,131 (a 1,024)	22,359	6,934	4,042	1,838	194
Imported by Emmerich	122,008	32	278,433	24,398	80	15	86	5	1

States.	28. Skin Ware.		29.	30. Silk and Silk Goods.			31. Soap.		
				A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	Sheep Skins.	Furriers' Work.	Gunpowder.	Coloured or Bleached Floret Silk.	Silken Stuffs, Stockings, Cloths, Ribbons, &c.	All other sorts of Silk Goods mixed with other Materials.	Green and Black.	Common White.	Fine Soap in Cakes.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	15	361	1	66	791	819	41	2,204	66
Bavaria	1	2	584	1,176	176	20	1	665	..
Saxony	9	..	..	4	32	585	..	63	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	425	102	22	..	..	..
Baden	7	22	..	263	5,808	323	..	338	4
Electoral Hesse	1	4	..	2	49	185	3	25	27
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	3	354	173	..	2	..
	33	389	585	1,931	7,312	2,129	45	3,297	97
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	448	11	61	284	126	80	185	938	22
Imported by Post	..	4	..	59	472 (a 3)	274	..	..	2
	481	404	646	2,274	7,910 (a 3)	2,483	230	4,235	121
Imported by Emmerich	195	..	..	16	29	21	..	92	..

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	32.	33. Stones.			34.	35. Straw, Reed, and Bast Wares.			36.
		A.		B.		A.	B.	C.	
	Playing Cards.	Hewn Stones.	Lithographic Stones.	Marble, Alabaster, &c.	Coals.	Mats and Foot Coverings.	Common Straw and Reed Ware.	Fine Reed and Straw Hats.	Tallow.
	Cwts.	Last.	Ps.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	3	248	..	155	717,487	6,308	49	21	64,241
Bavaria	1	50	..	43	..	..	109	15	1,621
Saxony	..	..	..	2	..	1	288	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	7	..	5	5	13	..
Baden	..	3	1	12	..	5	515	82	51
Electoral Hesse	..	9	..	1	..	..	15	5	70
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
	4	310	1	220	717,487	6,319	985	137	65,983
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	..	3,751 a 30	328 a 4	40	835,446 a 20,771	2,720	265	11	2,662 a 8
Imported by Post	..	..	.. a 1	21	..	51	59	16	1
	4	4,061 a 30	329 a 5	281	1,552,933 a 20,771	9,090	1,309	164	68,646 a 8
Imported by Emmerich	..	31	..	6	..	40	11	2	553

States.	37.	38. Earthenware.							
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
				Earthenware Coloured.		Porcelain.		Earthenware and other such White and Ornamented.	
	Pitch.	Clay for Porcelain Manufacture.	Common Earthenware.	One Coloured or White Ware.	Painted and Gilded Ware.	White.	Coloured and White.	With Common Metals.	With Gold, Silver, &c.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	47,512	2,623	2,299	983	1,059	327	809	179	..
Bavaria	84	..	3	101	39	14	35	8	..
Saxony	..	..	18	316	8	31	36	1	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	10	..	161	41	29	56	110	..	1
Electoral Hesse	13	..	6	132	294	8	53	4	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	47,619	2,623	2,487	1,573	1,429	436	1,043	192	1
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	91,874	547	16,740 a 1,515	693	124	247	76 a 2	4	..
Imported by Post	..	..	..	5	2	2	18	2	1
	149,493	3,170	19,227 a 1,515	2,271	1,555	685	1,137 a 2	198	2
Imported by Emmerich	5,535	..	59	733	619	21	104	..	..

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

[States.	39. Animals. A. Horses, Mules, Asses, &c.	B. Oxen and Steers.	C. Cows.	D. Calves.	E. Pigs. 1. Fattened.	E. Pigs. 2. Lean.	F. Wethers.	G. Other Cattle, Sheep, Goats, &c.	40. Oil Cloth, &c. A. Coarse Black Unprinted Oil Cloths.	B. All other Sorts.	C. Fine Embossed Oil Cloths.
									Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	..	353	378	32	..	..	7,743	385	7	63	1
Bavaria	27	59	215	154	..	3,136	..	428	1	1	7
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	1	58	27	20	..	..	..	291	1	26	5
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	470	620	206	..	3,136	7,743	1,104	9	98	14
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	41,102 a 30	8,080 a 21 b 7,472 c 93	8,819 a 63 b 5,254 c 117	4,228 a 141 b 59 c 3,236 d 111	18,700 a 31	331,783	97,285 a 19	149,867 a 147 b 312	12	39	7
Imported by Post	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	41,130 a 30	8,550 a 21 b 7,472 c 93	9,439 a 63 b 5,254 c 117	4,434 a 141 b 59 c 3,236 d 111	18,700 a 31	334,919	105,028 a 19	150,971 a 147 b 312	24	140	21
Imported by Emmerich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..

States.	41. Wool and Woollen Goods. A. Raw and Combed Sheep's Wool.	B. White, thrice or more twilled, Woollen and Camel Yarn.	C. Woollen Cloths and Hosiery.	D. Carpets and other Mixed Goods.	42. Zinc. A. Raw.	B. Plates and Zinc Ware.	43. Tin and Tin Ware. A. Coarse Tin Ware, Plates, &c.	B. Fine and Lacquered Ware.	Other Articles. Books, Manuscripts, Maps, Prints, &c
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
Prussia	11,014	2,309	26,350	212	50,755	369	151	15	1,280
Bavaria	50,223	29	2,618	21	377	..	7	..	628
Saxony	29,049	7	344	4	..	..	14	72	1,935
Würtemberg	..	1	15	2	..	..	..	..	62
Baden	64	63	427	9	..	11	80	..	..
Electoral Hesse	339	1,324	5,864	2	3	..	1	..	17
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
	90,689	3,763	35,707	250	51,135	380	253	87	3,922
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	103,950	200	696 a 2	56	48	222 a 1	81	11	7,343 a 33
Imported by Post	1	42	500	7	..	2	1	1	677
	194,640	4,005	36,903 a 2	313	51,183	604 a 1	335	99	11,942 a 33
Imported by Emmerich	483	1,108	3,715	14	1,648	412	17	3	223

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	Other Articles.								
	Feathers.	Ropemakers' Wares.	Wax.	Indigo.	Baked Fruit.	Dried Chicory.	Blubber.	Salted and Dried Fish.	Litharge of Lead and Silver.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	54	267	198	2,510	117	..	91,665	11,095	618
Bavaria	1,371	3	1,573	389	72	..	335	66	206
Saxony	7	..	..	3	5,706	..	..	..	..
Würtemberg	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	59	..	369	328	..	..	3,345	200	2,842
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,498	270	2,140	3,230	5,897	..	95,345	11,365	3,666
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	24,551	1,820	2,711	15,192	15,156 *a* 1 *b* 463	7,515	65,199	16,407	12,025
Imported by Post	32	2	..	61	3	..	..	89	..
	26,081	2,092	4,855	18,483	21,056 *a* 1 *b* 463	7,515	160,544	27,861	15,691
Imported by Emmerich	28	23	627	8,464	59	..	51,919	16,205	..

States.	Other Articles.								
							Loads.		
	Salt.	Raw Silk.	Clover.	Unenumerated Articles.	Sent by Post.	Hardware not included.	First Class. One-half Rix Dollar.	Second Class. Two-thirds Rix Dollar.	Third Class. One Rix Dollar.
	Cwts.	Cwts.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			
Prussia	150,966	20	..	57,236	..	..	..	..	..
Bavaria	..	..	..	23,920	..	..	..	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	3,202	..	..	..	..	..
Würtemberg	..	45	..	274	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	112	..	18,934	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	4,642	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	38	..	12	..	..	..
	150,966	177	..	108,246	..	12	..	..	..
Expedited by Frontier Custom Houses	238,801	5,998	331	172,436 *a* 2,314 *b* 1,098	..	..	4	136	4
Imported by Post	..	2	..	3,094 *a* 1	18	..	..	..	..
	389,767	6,177	331	283,776 *a* 2,315 *b* 1,098	18	12	4	136	4
Imported by Emmerich	..	..	..	74,663	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XIII.

TOTAL

IMPORTS OF GOODS

INTO ALL THE

STATES OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION

IN THE

YEAR 1837.

In Prussian Weights, Measures, &c., according to the Standard of the Union: all above the fraction of one-half reckoned as a whole, all less than half omitted.

See accompanying details, a I A., Appendices XI. to XV.

APPENDIX (A.)

TOTAL IMPORTS of GOODS into all the States of the COMMERCIAL UNION in the Year 1837.

States.	1. Broken Glass, Shreds, and Waste	2. Cotton and Cotton Goods.				3. Lead and Lead Wares.			4. Brush Makers' and Sieve Makers' Wares.	
		A. Raw Cotton.	B. Cotton Yarn. Untwisted and Wadding.	B. Cotton Yarn. Twisted and Dyed.	C. Cotton Stuffs, Prints, &c.	A. Lead in blocks and pigs.	B. Coarse Lead Ware, as Cauldrons, &c.	C. Fine Lead Wares, as Toys, &c.	A. Coarse, with Wood or Iron.	B. Fine, with other Materials.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	53,995	197,243	301,073	5,739	32,346	33,993	589	12	240	22
Bavaria	3,239	105,758	10,999	324	5,799	5,354	356	..	12	36
Saxony	34,878	3,238	51	6	225	164	..	..	6	28
Würtemberg	73	110	2,200	99	7,356	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	3,541	41,381	11,286	795	13,953 a 41	390	83	..	23	6
Electoral Hesse	1,208	467	9,095	999	5,797	2,891	135	..	2	1
Ducal Hesse	..	..	5	..	14	..	..	..	..	1
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	154	85	..	348	..	..	..	..	..
	96,934	253,171	334,794	7,962	65,840 a 41	42,792	1,163	12	283	94
Imports through Emmerich	4,073	51,398	97,168	2,734	3,814	8,783	5	1	35	..

States	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Wares.										
	A. Chemicals for Medicine and Manufactures.	B. Alum.	C. White Lead.	D. Soda, purified and unpurified.	D. Minium Smalts.	D. Blue and White Vitriol.	E. Copperas.	F. Yellow, Green, and Red Earths.	G. 1. Galls, Yellow Berries, Curcuma.	G. 2. Madders.	G. 3. Valonia.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	10,486	2,601	768	24,668	1,694	880	9,611	58,125	69,670	55,723	3,483
Bavaria	2,812 a 15	470	399	646	1,739	578	1,637	3,081	12,900	658	10,294
Saxony	753	32	114	.. a 973	354	462	4,063	4,688	777	696	1,152
Würtemberg	79 a 10	..	1	8	..	..	8	14	.. a 148	..	..
Baden	3,304 a 186 b 7	1,306	231	3,168	..	..	1,687	4,004	2,291 a 30	10,390	59
Electoral Hesse	517	1	193	258	104	107	887	888	700	37	6
Ducal Hesse	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	140	11	..	77	..	..	..	39	175	279	..
	18,162 a 211 b 7	4,421	1,699	28,825 a 973	3,891	2,207	17,843	70,839	85,613 a 178	67,783	14,994
Imports through Emmerich	2,671	42	1,372	224	1,457	..	1,121	1,567	7,088	8,793	19

N.B.—The small numbers throughout this return are exceptional cases, where the articles have been imported free from duty, for the members of the diplomatic body, or goods returned, or goods admitted to lower duties on special reasons.

Total Imports of Goods into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Wares.								
	H. Dye Woods, in Blocks or Rasped.	I. Corkwood, Cedar, &c.	K. Potashes, Tartar, &c.	L. Mineral Waters, in Bottles or Jars.	M. Saltpetre, pure and impure.	N. Muriatic Acid.	N. Sulphuric Acid.	O. Brimstone.	P. Turpentine and Oil of Turpentine.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	133,628	5,151	98,056	2,523	31,368	13	1,315	47,912	6,922
Bavaria	2,620	66	21,802	3,293	70	181	3,192	3,474	2,269
Saxony	146	6	12,742	12,654	..	33	7,328	881	158
Würtemberg	..	..	16	3	..	3	..	5	31
Baden	3,188	122	395	60	877	421	..	6,262	940
Electoral Hesse	5,150	164	394	8	1,315	..	20	565	410
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	39	1
	144,732	5,519	133,411	18,541	33,630	651	11,855	59,138	10,731
Imports through Emmerich	27,989	3,670	5,289	1	10,405	..	..	7,717	2,967

States.	6. Iron and Steel.							7.	8.
	A. Pig Iron, of all Sorts.	B. Iron Bars, Rails, Coarse Steel, &c.	C. Melted Iron for Fine Works.	D. Tin Plates, Iron Wire, Anchors, &c.	E. Iron Goods. 1. Coarse Cast Goods.	E. 2. Coarse, out of Wrought Iron.	E. 3. Fine Melted Goods, Polished Iron, &c.	Ores, Iron and Steel Stone, &c.	Flax, Hemp, Oakum, &c.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	132,309	137,387 *a* 10,582	10,942 *a* 130	19,297 *a* 289	34,657 *a* 1,064 *b* 205	21,941 *a* 317 *b* 7	2,874 *a* 33 *b* 16	955	113,803
Bavaria	15,483	24,003	2,951	690	1,193 *a* 378	16,636	343	97,088	10,163
Saxony	4,525	4,811	14	29	954	3,792	287	23,144	302
Würtemberg	8	43	..	..	136	319	9	..	95
Baden	7,603	1,684	1,589	1,234	11,829 *b* 684	2,315 *b* 379	324 *a* 1 *b* 9	65	1,447
Electoral Hesse	106	123	62	448	40	142	308	16	2,566
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	15	3	45	18 *b* 1	..	194
	160,034	168,051 *a* 10,582	15,558 *a* 130	21,713 *a* 289	48,812 *a* 1,442 *b* 889	45,193 *a* 317 *b* 386	4,168 *a* 33 *b* 26 *c* 1	121,268	128,570
Imports through Emmerich	34,276	14,192	13,093	2,601	651	2,612	207	82	1,305

Total Imports of Goods into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	9. Wheat, Corn, Seeds, and Berries.								
	A. Wheat, Corn, and Berries.				B. Seeds.				
					1.	2. Oilseed.			
	Wheat and Spelt.	Rye.	Barley, Malt, and Oats.	Beans, Pease, Millet, Lentils, &c.	Anis and Cummin.	Hemp Seed.	Linseed and Darnel.	Poppy Seed.	Rape and Turnip Seed.
	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	1,939,610 *a* 175	920,045 *a* 265 *b* 12	174,447 *a* 338	38,014 *a* 72	681	5,239	452,439	1,484	214,342
Bavaria	7,428	3,601	89,908	878	260	118	8,516	..	285
Saxony	74,249	483,564	197,913	10,196	5	227	2,446	19	13,055
Würtemberg	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	11 *b* 9,880	.. *c* 690	52 *b* 76	98	16	..	1,166	..	..
Electoral Hesse	39	76	96	16	1	7	737	92	478
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,071,337 *a* 175 *b* 9,880	1,407,365 *a* 265 *b* 12 *c* 690	462,416 *a* 338 *b* 76	49,202 *a* 72	963	5,591	465,304	1,595	228,160
Imports through Emmerich	1	..	..	1	115	18	1,950	..	4

States.	9. Wheat, Corn, Seeds, and Berries.			10. Glass and Glass Wares.					
	Seeds and Berries.						Mirrors.		
	3.						When not exceeding 2 88 Prussian Square Inches.		
							Milled, Covered, or Uncovered		
	Clover Seed.	Other Seeds.	Juniper Berries.	Green Glass.	White Glass.	Fine Cut, Gilded, Painted, Glass.	When the Glass is not more than 10 Feet.	When not above 144 Square Inches.	Blown, Covered, or Uncovered.
	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	12,985	5,187	182	1,079	1,554	2,125	5	11	..
Bavaria	2,650	259	328	15	2,183	2,452	248	205	23 *a* 6,323
Saxony	12,676	70	327	64	29,782	39,470	11	18	12
Würtemberg	2	..	..	1	3	15	..	..	..
Baden	1,391	..	..	88	255	893	..	..	4
Electoral Hesse	36	62	..	1	43	36	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	392	..	..	..	28	176	..	..	..
	30,132	5,578	837	1,248	33,848	45,171	264	234	39 *a* 6,323
Imports through Emmerich	..	1,908	..	2	37	4	..	..	..

Total Imports of Goods into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	10. Glass and Glass Wares.						11. Hides, Skins, and Hair.			
	Mirrors, Covered, uncovered, milled, or blown, when the Glass is over					Glass Ware with Common Metal.	Raw, Green, Salted, and Dry Hides, and Horse Hair.	Skins for Fur-work.	Hare, Rabbit Skins, &c.	Cow Hair.
	288 square inches to 576 square inches per Ps.	576 square inches to 1,000 square inches per Ps.	1,000 square inches to 1,400 square inches per Ps.	1,400 square inches to 1,900 square inches per Ps.	Above 1,900 square inches per Ps.					
						Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	46	26	18	5	3	407	103,204	9,172	5,532	480
Bavaria	6	1	2	1	..	62	8,160	173	53	45
Saxony	147	203	8	..	..	309	2,280	1,490	44	76
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	1	443	27	..	..
Baden	3	3	1	4	1	40	4,386	540	2	6
Electoral Hesse	1	3	..	..	..	12	8,873	55	20	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..
	203	236	29	10	4	833	127,346	11,461	5,651	607
Imports through Emmerich	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,255	44	6	13

States.	12. Wood, Woodenware, &c.									
	Firewood by Water.	Building and Useful Wood by Water and Land for Shipping. In East Prussian Provinces. Masts.	Bowsprits and Yards.	Blocks and Balks of Hardwood.	Fir Balks.	Planks, Laths, &c.	In other parts of the Union. Oak, Elm, Ash, Cherry, &c.	Pine, Fir, and Soft Wood.	C. Oak and Birch Bark.	Charcoal.
									Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	24,642	394	132	12,590	539,928	18,950	3,054	1,321	85,038	4,270
Bavaria	13,053	..	..	..	..	..	699	9,440 a 6,502 b 8,305	1,341	34,843
Saxony	15,747	..	..	..	.. a 3,558	..	259	17,541	1,996	17,049
Würtemberg	76	..	..	..	..	..	2 a 1	4	..	..
Baden	40	..	..	..	..	..	4	395 c 2	1,913	..
Electoral Hesse	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	175	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	52,969	394	132	12,590	539,928 a 3,558	18,950	4,019 a 1	28,722 a 6,502 b 8,305 c 2	90,463	56,162
Imports through Emmerich	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	25	..	..

Total Imports of Goods into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	12. Wood, Woodenware, &c. D. Wood Ashes.	E. Wood in Furniture and Household Ware.	F. Fine Furniture.	G. Coarse Coopers' Ware.	13. Hops.	14. Musical, Mechanical, and Mathematical Instruments.	15. Almanacs.	16. Chalk and Gypsum.	17. Cards and Teazel.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	6,473	1,764	896	2,748	6,748	471	..	54,826 *a* 457	7,206
Bavaria	34	320	2,219	265	5,722	1,429	..	3,267	105
Saxony	2,983	494	1,509	36	3,842	1,492	..	5,294	41
Würtemberg	..	16	6	14	..	7	..	25	..
Baden	144	292	544	460	291	166	3	2,315	133
Electoral Hesse	..	229	87	246	146	54	..	21	3
Ducal Hesse	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Nassau	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	1	9	..	..	3	..	..	..
	9,634	3,118	5,269	3,769	16,749	3,627	3	65,748 *a* 457	7,288
Imports through Emmerich	..	277	94	2	73	41	..	..	..

States.	18. Clothes.	19. Copper and Brass. A. Raw Copper and Brass, in Pigs.	A. Melted and Hammered Vessels.	B. Pots, Pans, &c.	20. Hardware.	21. Leather and Leather Ware. A. Tanned Hides.	B. Glove Leather and Cordovan.	C. Coarse Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Wares.	D. Fine Leather Wares of Cordovan.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	86 *a* 3	25,720	336	1,503 *a* 33 *b* 8	3,777	8,413	455	601	329
Bavaria	252	..	801	147	193	368	35	711	34
Saxony	52	36	4	853	1,955	123	255	393	18
Würtemberg	2	2	1	9	10	1	1	3	11
Baden	22	288	261	392 *b* 44	1,110	516	18	146 *a* 1 *b* 2	232
Electoral Hesse	2	2,316 *a* 19	75	176	367	93	10	33	41
Ducal Hesse	1	..	..	7	6	..	..	1	2
Thuringia	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Nassau	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	1 *a* 1	..	..	41	95 *a* 3	6	..	1	29
	423 *a* 4	28,362 *a* 19	1,478	3,128 *a* 33 *b* 52	7,511 *a* 3	9,520	774	1,892 *a* 1 *b* 2	698
Imports through Emmerich	6	14,756	321	571	239	44	1	34	18

Total Imports of Goods into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	22. Linen Yarn, Linens, &c.								23. Candles.
	A. Raw Yarn.	B. Bleached or Coloured Yarn.	C. Twist.	D. Canvas and Sailcloth.	E. Raw Linen, Twilling, and Drilling.	F. Bleached, Dyed, and Printed Linen, &c.	G. Tape, Cambric, and Fine Wares.	H. Lace.	Tallow, Wax, and Spermaceti Candles.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	25,436	3,031 *a* 6,000	2,682	10,678	1,643 *a* 196,320 47/60 *b* 105	1,414 *a* 1	98	14	5,495
Bavaria	283	546	131	177	761	446	60	2	25
Saxony	1,658	1,429	2,331	127	118	654	46	11	1
Würtemberg	1	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	1
Baden	429	33	24	125	84	328	23	2	96 *a* 2
Electoral Hesse	6,675	29	37	112	543	294	..	1	268
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	11	..	1	..	..	8	18	..	..
	34,493	5,068 *a* 6,000	5,206	11,219	3,150 *a* 196,320 47/60 *b* 105	3,153 *a* 1	247	30	5,887 *a* 2
Imports through Emmerich	1,053	299	18	15	9	15	3	..	13

States.	24. Rags, &c., for Paper Manufacture.		25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.							
	A. Linen and Cotton Rags.	B. Old Nets, Tow.	A. Rice in Barrels, Bread, &c.	B. Brandy, Arrack, &c.	C. Vinegar in Barrels.	D. Beer and Vinegar in Bottles, Cruses, &c.	E. Oil in Bottle, or Cruses, &c.	F. Wine and Must, Cyder, &c.	G. Butter.	H. Fresh, Salted, and Smoked Meat.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	4,856	5	8,484	30,242	738	938	57	170,226	21,897 *a* 5	2,760 *a* 1
Bavaria	783	..	32	189	66	2	18	2,675 *a* 4,198	199	1,689
Saxony	1,370	..	9	23	74	2	..	202	340	171
Würtemberg	335	..	..	30	..	..	..	62 *a* 3,387 *b* 11	..	11
Baden	877	..	16	806 *a* 60	134	20	21	13,578 *b* 326 *a* 14,263 *c* 9,041	136 *b* 126 *a* 6	471 *a* 7
Electoral Hesse	..	..	21	789	1	6	11	2,177	9	117
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Thuringia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	9
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	1
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	93	14	..	2	3,979 *d* 31	..	5
	8,221	5	8,562	32,174 *a* 60	1,027	968	109	193,097 *a* 21,348 *b* 337 *c* 9,041 *d* 31	22,581 *a* 11 *b* 126	5,237 *a* 8
Imports through Emmerich	..	..	196	3,432	42	..	1	7,852	57	1

Total Imports of Goods into all the States of the Commercial Union in the year 1837—*continued.*

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.									
	I. Southern Fruits.			K. Spices.			L.	M.	N.	
	Oranges and Lemons.	Oranges and Lemons.	Dried Dates, Figs, &c.	Galangal (finger, Cardamums, &c.	Pepper.	Cinnamon, Cassia, &c.	Herrings.	Coffee and Coffee Surrogate.	1. Cocoa.	2. Chocolate.
	Cwts.	Nos.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	24,120	17,472	79,697	17,208	18,270	7,493	309,292	385,335	7,095	22
Bavaria	9,848	48	14,980	533	732	102	62	11,913	490	..
Saxony	1,396	12	828	23	2	15	10	129	5	1
Würtemberg	17	..	30	..	8	..	..	123	..	1
Baden	502	943	1,010	..	4,020	..	588	34,232	391	7
Electoral Hesse	416	..	1,154	2,282	1,012	135	1,577	27,941	437	..
Ducal Hesse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	1	..	289	..	15	..	2	3 [a] 1	..	2
	36,301	18,475	97,989	20,046	24,059	7,745	311,532	459,700 [a] 1	8,418	33
Imports through Emmerich	755	..	6,373	4,247	9,759	1,659	4,975	183,343	1,562	13

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.								
	O.	P.	Q.	R.	S.	U.	V. Tobacco.		W.
	Cheese.	Sweetmeats.	Starch, Vermicelli, &c.	Shell Fish, Oysters, &c.	Rice.	Molasses.	1. Unmanufactured Tobacco.	2. Manufactured Tobacco.	Tea.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	13,096 [a] 5	2,580	2,228 [a] 21	2,471	80,402	6,297	127,320	22,525	4,760
Bavaria	10,775 [b] 2,547	724	255	85	9,739	6,856	14,643	1,087	6
Saxony	21	89	157 [b] 104 [c] 1,798	317	13	7	2,438	48	2
Würtemberg	86 [b] 766	51	101	31	601	. .	3	2	1
Baden	6,789 [b] 8,975	416	340	68	5,364	52	8,372	2,038	125
Electoral Hesse	69	152	19	15	3,626	2	70,388	58,060	595
Ducal Hesse	2	10	..	3	..	..	8	1	..
Thuringia	..	5	..	20	..	..	15	2	..
Nassau	..	1	..	..	..	..	86	1	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	1,772 [a] 36	42 [a] 2	..	11	..	21	17	7 [a] 1	25 [a] 1
	32,610 [a] 5 [b] 12,324	..070 [a] 2	3,100 [a] 21 [b] 104 [c] 1,798	3,021	99,745	13,235	223,289	1,517 [a] 1	5,514 [a] 1
Imports through Emmerich	976	129	39	21	26,725	7	26,032	6,093	472

Total Imports of Goods into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.			26. Oil.		27. Paper and Paper Ware.			
	X. Sugar.								
	1. Lump, Refined, Candy Sugar.	2. Raw Sugar and Crushed.	3. Raw Sugar for Refining.	In Barrels.	Vegetable Oils and Oil of Turpentine.	A. Printing, Packing, and Coloured Paper.	B. Other Sorts of Paper.	C. Paper Hangings.	D. Bookbinders' Work of Paper, &c.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	52,907	831	750,436	90,412 [a 1,024]	20,301	2,932	1,996	1,075	90
Bavaria	3,971	397	4,415	10,406	166	312	514	47	9
Saxony	208	61	..	580	771	2,976	158	2	43
Würtemberg	..	..	..	63	..	1	3	1	2
Baden	34,304	..	55,691	7,413	1,065	441	969	601	42
Electoral Hesse	142	..	49,872	184	56	257	125	5	3
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	73	..	15	272	105	4
	91,532	1,289	860,414	109,131 [a 1,024]	22,359	6,934	4,042	1,838	194
Imports through Emmerich	122,208	32	278,433	24,398	80	15	86	5	1

States.	28. Skin Ware.		29.	30. Silk and Silk Goods.			31. Soap.			32.
	Sheep Skins.	Furriers' Work.	Gunpowder.	A. Coloured or Bleached Floret Silk.	B. Silken Stuffs, Stockings, Clothes, Ribbons, &c.	C. All other Sorts of Silk Goods.	A. Green and Black.	B. Common White.	C. Fine Soap in Cakes.	Playing Cards.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	461	371	25	91	942	955	126	2,656	86	3
Bavaria	2	3	599	1,256	310	60	6	714	..	1
Saxony	10	1	..	21	77	621	85	82	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	489	169	46	..	..	..	..
Baden	7	25	22	404	5,919	366	6	716	7	..
Electoral Hesse	1	4	..	2	58	192	7	65	28	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	1	9	9	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	10	420 [a 3]	229	..	2	..	..
	481	404	646	2,274	7,910 [a 3]	2,483	230	4,235	121	4
Imports through Emmerich	195	..	..	16	29	21	..	92	..	..

Total Imports of Goods into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	33. Stones. A. Hewn Stones.	33. Stones. A. Lithographic Stones.	33. Stones. B. Alabaster, Marble, &c.	34. Coals.	35. Straw, Reed, and Bast Ware. A. Mats and Foot Coverings.	35. B. Common Straw and Reed Ware.	35. C. Fine Reed and Straw Hats.	36. Tallow.	37. Pitch.
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	3,471	72	175	1,508,915	8,968	123	32	66,725	118,516
Bavaria	154	..	50	4,985	48	170	18	1,623	12,902
Saxony	269	..	16	450	16	339	1	37	4,599
Würtemberg	35 a 30	..	8	..	5	9	14	..	5
Baden	99	208 a 5	23	8,863 a 20,771	45	632	88	80 a 8	877
Electoral Hesse	33	49	1	29,720	8	17	5	181	2,551
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	8	..	..	16	6	..	43
	4,061 a 30	329 a 5	281	1,552,933 a 20,771	9,090	1,309	164	68,646 a 8	139,493
Imports through Emmerich	31	..	6	..	40	11	2	553	5,535

States.	38. Earthenwares. A. Clay for Porcelain Manufacture.	38. B. Common Earthenware.	38. C. D. Earthenware Coloured. C. One Coloured or White Ware.	38. D. Printed and Gilded Ware.	38. E. F. Porcelain. E. White.	38. F. Coloured and White.	38. G. H. Earthenware and other such White and Ornamented. G. With Common Metals.	38. H. With Gold, Silver, &c.	39. Animals. A. Horses, Mules, Asses, &c.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Prussia	3,110	12,855	1,573	1,168	554	861	180	1	33,300 a 29
Bavaria	23	1,743 a 11	110	41	17	40	10	..	1,849
Saxony	44	905	332	10	31	47	2	..	1,169
Würtemberg	..	4 a 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Baden	1	3,627 a 1,502	85	33	74	127	2	1	719 a 1
Electoral Hesse	1	78	156	303	9	57	4	..	4,091
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	15	15	..	..	1 a 2	..	..	..
	3,170	19,227 a 1,515	2,271	1,555	685	1,137 a 2	198	2	41,130 a 30
Imports through Emmerich	..	59	733	619	21	104	..	..	..

Total Imports of Goods into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	39. Animals.							40. Oil Cloth, &c.		
	B. Oxen and Steers.	C. Cows.	D. Calves.	E. Pigs. 1 Fattened.	E. Pigs. 2 Lean.	F. Wethers.	G. Other Sheep, Goats, and Cattle.	A. Coarse Black unprinted Oil Cloths.	B. All other sorts.	C. Fine embossed Oil Cloth.
								Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	7,356 *a* 21	8,435 *a* 63	3,357 *a* 141 *b* 59	17,419	249,939	101,429 *a* 19	106,300 *a* 147	10	86	2
Bavaria	526 *b* 7,324	440 *b* 4,934	321 *c* 2,405	44	46,390	1,192	19,451	1	1	12
Saxony	302	173	81	756	37,096	1,033	8,189	..	3	1
Würtemberg	2	2	2	..	..	..	32	..	1	..
Baden	247 *b* 148 *c* 93	266 *b* 320 *c* 117	656 *c* 831 *d* 111	226 *a* 31	1,307	33	14,527 *b* 312	13	44	6
Electoral Hesse	117	123	17	250	187	1,341	2,472	..	5	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8,550 *a* 21 *b* 7,472 *c* 93	9,439 *a* 63 *b* 5,254 *c* 117	4,434 *a* 141 *b* 59 *c* 3,236 *d* 111	18,700 *a* 31	334,919	105,028 *a* 19	150,971 *a* 147 *b* 312	24	140	21
Imports through Emmerich	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..

States.	41. Wool and Woollen Goods.				42. Zinc.		43. Tin and Tin Ware.	
	A. Raw and Combed Sheep's Wool.	B. White thrice, or more twilled Woollen and Camel Yarn.	C. Woollen Cloths and Hosiery.	D. Carpets and other mixed goods.	A. Raw.	B. Plates and Zinc Ware.	A. Coarse Tin Ware, Plates, &c.	B. Fine and lacquered Ware.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	93,889	2,485	27,115 *a* 2	266	50,794	578	187	20
Bavaria	55,692	33	2,708	24	386	1	20	3
Saxony	43,473	27	405	5	..	..	17	75
Würtemberg	7	1	38	2	..	..	..	..
Baden	702	117	537	10	..	25 *a* 1	90	1
Electoral Hesse	877	1,336	5,940	5	3	..	21	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	6	141	..	..	..	..	..
	194,640	4,005	36,903 *a* 2	313	51,183	604 *a* 1	335	99
Imports through Emmerich	483	1,108	3,715	14	1,648	412	17	3

Total Imports of Goods into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	Other Articles.								
	Books, MSS., Maps, Prints, &c.	Feathers.	Rope Makers' Wares.	Wax.	Indigo.	Baked Fruit.	Dried Chicory.	Blubber.	Salted and Dried Fish.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	7,453	6,428	2,042	811	17,075	8,428 [a 1]	7,515	144,382	27,079
Bavaria	965	15,887	26	2,457	468	485 [b 457]	..	2,141	291
Saxony	2,848	3,372	6	75	9	12,116	..	..	11
Würtemberg	191	19	..	..	..	4 [b 6]	..	..	34
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	241	373	17	1,508	931	23	..	14,021	441
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	15	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11,942 [a 33]	26,081	2,092	4,851	18,483	21,056 [a 1 b 463]	7,515	160,544	27,861
Imports through Emmerich	223	28	23	627	8,464	59	..	51,919	16,205

States.	Other Articles.									
	Litharge of Lead and Silver.	Salt.	Raw Silk.	Clover.	Unenumerated Articles.	Sent by Post.	Hardware not included.	Loads.		
								1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			
Prussia	10,474	389,767	20	..	172,031 [a 315]	7	..	..	..	..
Bavaria	840	..	..	..	46,721	3	..	..	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	331	17,209	7	..	4	136	4
Würtemberg	..	..	4,267	..	577	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	1,890	..	36,201 [a 1,999 b 1,098]	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	4,377	..	..	..	9,734	1	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	1,388 [a 1]	..	12	..	..	..
	15,691	389,767	6,177	331	283,776 [a 2,313 b 1,098]	18	12	4	136	4
Imports through Emmerich	..	..	..	..	74,663	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XIV.

ARTICLES IMPORTED

INTO ALL THE

STATES OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION

IN THE

YEAR 1837.

---

1 A.

Goods imported immediately from Foreign Countries, and admitted to Duty by the Customs, or instantly forwarded.

Weights and Measures in the standard of the Union. All above ½ cwt. entered as 1 cwt.; all under that quantity omitted.

ARTICLES IMPORTED into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837.

States.	1.	2. Cotton and Cotton Goods.				3. Lead and Lead Ware.			4. Brushmakers' and Sievemakers Wares.	
		A.	B. Cotton Yarn.		C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
	Broken Glass, Shreds, and Waste.	Raw Cotton.	Untwisted and Wadding.	Twisted and Dyed.	Cotton Stuffs, Prints, &c.	Lead, in Blocks and Pigs.	Coarse Lead Ware, as Cauldrons, &c.	Fine Lead Ware, as Toys, &c.	Coarse, with Wood or Iron.	Fine, with other metals.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	34,116	120,151	8,351	338	259	25,456	487	3	205	11
Bavaria	3,042	3,567	5,636	75	150	2,312	9	..	11	..
Saxony	3,549	3,238	42	..	26	164	..	..	6	7
Würtemberg	69	110	1,131	9	93	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	3,352	20,251	5,996	615	148 a 41	388	49	..	22	3
Electoral Hesse ..	976	372	1,410	83	16	1,343	112	..	2	1
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	154	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45,106	147,843	22,642	1,120	692 a 41	29,663	657	3	246	22
Goods under Appendix XII.* ..	7,088	92,471	299,273	5,658	12,040 a 2,041 b 1,047 c 70 d 4	19,007	1,389 a 290 b 1	8	41	31
Do.†	1	1	25	30	458	..	..	..	9	3
	52,195	240,315	221,940	6,808	13,190 a 2,082 b 107 c 270 d 4	48,670	2,046 a 290 b 1	11	296	56

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Wares.										
	A.	B.	C.	D.			E.	F.	G.		
	Chemicals for Medicine and Manufacture.	Alum.	White Lead.	Soda, purified and unpurified.	Minium and Smalts.	White and Blue Vitriol.	Copperas.	Yellow, Green, and Red Earths.	1. Galls, Yellow Berries, &c.	2. Madder.	3. Valonea.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	1,315	1,144	436	7,837	414	300	5,619	17,522	25,457	26,647	2,667
Bavaria	271 a 15	73	39	580	118	198	1,565	2,318	5,068	569	7,683
Saxony	178	28	3	.. a 973	72	335	4,063	4,610	772	696	1,152
Würtemberg	3 a 10	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	.. a 148	..	..
Baden	645 a 196 b 7	244	100	1,682	..	..	520	3,751	1,798 a 30	4,004	44
Electoral Hesse ..	88	..	32	202	22	2	653	844	303	37	6
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	46	..	..	77	..	..	..	39	175	278	..
	2,552 a 211 b 7	1,489	614	10,398 a 973	626	835	12,428	29,098	33,573 a 178	32,231	11,552
Goods under Appendix XII. ...	8,641 b 2 a 457	1,277	1,221	16,663 a 1,074	4,027	696	4,924	43,778	58,949	51,626	1,446
Do.....	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	11,264 a 668 b 9	2,767	1,831	27,061 a 2,047	4,653	1,531	17,352	72,876	92,522 a 178	83,859	12,998

N.B.—The small figures are exceptional entries of articles admitted without Duties or on diminished Duties.

* Goods imported with Certificates from other Custom Houses.

† Goods imported by Post.

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Wares.								
	H. Dye Woods in Blocks or rasped.	I. Corkwood, &c.	K. Potashes, Tartar, &c.	L. Mineral Waters in Bottles or Jars.	M. Saltpetre, pure and impure.	N. Muriatic Acid.	N. Sulphuric Acid.	O. Brimstone.	P. Turpentine and Oil of Turpentine.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	50,490	2,905	48,739	2,346	13,045	13	853	25,468	3,803
Bavaria	1,861	26	17,968	3,271	53	1	730	3,255	1,698
Saxony	146	6	12,741	8,243	..	33	2,016	877	158
Würtemberg	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	5	6
Baden	1,464	117	276	58	733	397	..	5,378	480
Electoral Hesse	2,715	90	372	4	1,109	..	20	445	257
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	39	1
	56,676	3,150	80,102	13,922	14,940	447	3,619	35,467	6,403
Goods under Appendix XII.	104,906	5,837	57,934	251	28,033	490	4,365	30,041	6,276 *a* 4
Do.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	161,582	8,987	138,036	14,179	42,973	937	7,984	65,508	12,679 *a* 4

States.	6. Iron and Steel.							7.	8.
	A. Pig Iron of all Sorts.	B. Iron Bars, Rails, Coarse Steel, &c.	C. Melted Iron for fine Works.	D. Tin Plates, Iron Wire, Anchors, &c.	E. Iron Goods. 1. Coarse Cast Goods.	E. Iron Goods. 2. Coarse out of wrought Iron.	E. Iron Goods. 3. Fine melted Goods, polished Iron, &c.	Ores, Iron and Steel Stone, &c.	Flax, Hemp, Oakum, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	102,262	39,334 *a* 10,582	1,613 *a* 130	2,625 *a* 289	12,816 *a* 1,064 *b* 205	2,434 *a* 317 *b* 7	430 *a* 33 *b* 14	571	42,190
Bavaria	15,476	9,475	585	24	567 *a* 378	1,542	29	96,661	9,084
Saxony	4,525	1,345	14	29	733	836	30	9,195	302
Wurtemberg	8	29	..	..	3	27	1	..	95
Baden	7,593	661	74	42	617 *b* 684	600 *b* 379	60 *a* 1 *b* 9	65	1,383
Electoral Hesse	106	96	58	160	4	55	8	10	2,562
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	..	..	15	3	1	..	..	194
	129,970	50,940 *a* 10,582	2,344 *a* 130	2,895 *a* 289	14,743 *a* 1,442 *b* 889	5,495 *a* 317 *b* 386	558 *a* 33 *b* 23 *c* 1	106,608	55,807
Goods under Appendix XII.	23,851	105,309 *b* 767	11,829 *b* 18	12,070 *a* 187	6,470 *a* 167 *b* 4,993 *c* 475 *d* 1	10,683 *a* 742 *b* 1,640 *c* 38 *d* 115	1,401 *a* 16 *c* 117 *b* 6	874	75,766
Do.	..	3	..	2	4	35	117 *b* 3	..	2
	153,821	156,252 *a* 10,582 *b* 767	14,173 *a* 130 *b* 18	14,967 *a* 476	21,217 *a* 1,609 *b* 5,882 *d* 1 *c* 475	16,213 *a* 1,059 *b* 1,996 *c* 38 *d* 115	2,076 *a* 49 *b* 32 *c* 118	107,382	133,591

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	9. Wheat, Corn, Seeds, and Berries.								
	A. Wheat, Corn, and Berries.				B. Seeds.				
					1.	2. Oil Seeds.			
	Wheat and Spelt.	Rye.	Barley, Malt, and Oats.	Beans, Pease, Millet, Lentiles, &c.	Anis and Cummin.	Hemp Seed.	Linseed and Darnel.	Poppy Seed.	Rape and Turnip Seed.
	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	72,619 *a* 175	45,998 *a* 265 *b* 12	20,096 *a* 338	13,890 *a* 72	540	4,035	341,894	1,481	208,812
Bavaria	7,428	3,540	84,665	878	148	64	8,291	..	283
Saxony	74,249	483,564	191,476	9,664	3	227	2,446	19	13,055
Würtenberg	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	11 *b* 9,880	.. *c* 690	52 *b* 76	98	15	..	1,166	..	..
Electoral Hesse	39	76	96	16	..	7	728	92	478
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	154,346 *a* 175 *b* 9,880	533,257 *a* 265 *b* 690 *c* 12	296,385 *a* 338 *b* 76	24,546 *a* 72	706	4,333	354,525	1,592	222,628
Goods under Appendix XII.	13,942	4,737	1,306	788	388	571	111,441	71	6,889
Do.	..	61	..	1	2	..	1	..	1
	168,288 *a* 175 *b* 9,880	538,055 *a* 265 *b* 690 *c* 12	297,691 *a* 338 *b* 76	25,335 *a* 72	1,096	4,904	465,967	1,663	229,518

States.	9. Wheat, &c.			10. Glass and Glass Ware.					
	B. Seed and Berries.			A.	B.	C.	D. Mirrors.		
	3.						When not exceeding 288 Prussian square Inches.		
							Milled, Covered, or Uncovered.		Blown, Covered, or Uncovered.
	Clover Seed.	Other Seeds.	Juniper Berries.	Green Glass.	White Glass.	Fine Cut, Gilded, and Painted Glass.	When the Glass is not more than 10 feet.	When not above 144 square Inches.	
	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	12,778	3,479	146	402	834	271	5	1	..
Bavaria	1,096	178	328	13	1,139	75	1	..	21 *a* 6,323
Saxony	2,885	67	326	30	4,712	484	4	1	1
Würtenberg	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Baden	778	..	..	83	192	97	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	36	61	..	..	35	9	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	392	..	..	..	18	46	..	..	..
	17,966	3,785	801	529	6,930	983	10	2	22 *a* 6,323
Goods under Appendix XII.	2,265	3,267	9	18	2,422 *a* 5	6,098 *a* 21	..	..	..
Do.	6	37	..	3	7	51	..	..	..
	20,237	7,089	810	550	9,359 *a* 5 Free.	7,132 *a* 21	10	2	24 *a* 6,323

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	10. Glass and Glass Ware—*continued.* D. Mirrors. Covered, Uncovered, Milled, or Blown, when the Glass is even. 288 square Inches to 576 square Inches, per Ps.	576 square Inches to 1,000 square Inches, per Ps.	1,000 square Inches to 1,400 square Inches, per Ps.	1,400 square Inches to 1,900 square Inches, per Ps.	Above 1,900 square Inches, per Ps.	E. Glass Ware with common Metal.	11. Hides, Skins, and Hair. A. Raw, Green, Salted and Dry Hides, and Horse Hair.	B. Skins for Fur Work.	C. Hare, Rabbit Skins, &c.	D. Cow Hair.
						Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	34	24	14	5	2	28	93,827	4,816	5,511	374
Bavaria	6	1	2	1	..	6	5,338	47	48	42
Saxony	34	8	..	..	..	7	2,238	518	43	76
Wurtemburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	443	23	..	..
Baden	..	1	..	4	..	15	3,739	221	1	6
Electoral Hesse	1	3	..	..	..	2	6,116	8	20	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	75	37	16	10	2	58	111,701	5,633	5,623	498
	27	11	2	11	8	76 [a] 7	25,637	5,429	88	2
	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	36	..	..
	102	49	18	21	10	142 [a] 7	137,340	11,098	5,711	500

States.	12. Wood, Wood Ware, &c. A. Fire Wood by Water.	B. Building and useful Wood by Water and Land for Shipping. In East Prussian Provinces. 1. Masts.	2. Bowsprits and Yards.	3. Blocks and Balks of Hard Wood.	4. Fir Balks.	5. Planks, Laths, &c.	In other parts of the Union. 1. Oak, Elm, Ash, Cherry, &c.	2. Pine, Fir, and Soft Wood.	C. Oak and Birch Bark.	Charcoal.
									Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	24,642	394	132	12,590	539,928	18,912	3,054	1,315	85,038	4,269
Bavaria	12,892	..	..	..	..	..	556	9,228 [a] 6,502 [b] 8,505	1,341	34,843
Saxony	15,147	..	..	..	.. [a] 3,558	..	259	17,251	1,996	17,049
Wurtemburg	76	..	..	..	..	..	2 [a] 1	4	..	..
Baden	40	..	..	..	..	..	3	395 [c] 2	1,913	..
Electoral Hesse	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	175	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	52,808	394	132	12,590	539,928 [a] 3,558	18,912	3,875 [a] 1	28,214 [a] 6,502 [b] 8,505 [c] 2	90,463	56,161
	418	..	..	2	..	44	..	40	1,155	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	53,226	394	132	12,592	539,928 [a] 3,558	18,956	3,875 [a] 1	28,254 [a] 6,502 [b] 8,510 5 [c] 2	91,618	56,161

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	12. Wood and Wood Wares. D. Wood Ashes.	E. Wood in Furniture and Household Ware.	F. Fine Furniture.	G. Coarse Coopers' Ware.	13. Hops.	14. Musical, Mechanical, and Mathematical Instruments.	16. Chalk and Gypsum.	17. Cards and Teazels.	18. Clothes.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	6,473	582	365	2,570	5,278	145	54,796 *a* 457	6,245	6 *a* 3
Bavaria	34	66	45	166	4,038	26	2,370	105	1
Saxony	2,983	100	122	36	3,682	51	5,294	41	..
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	14	..	2	25	..	..
Baden	144	77	42	459	38	28	2,314	52	4
Electoral Hesse	..	40	21	230	54	11	21	3	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9,634	865	595	3,475	13,090	263	64,820 *a* 457	6,443	11 *a* 3
	..	606 *a* 436	1,080 *a* 52	218	2,298	925 *a* 8 *b* 12	3	151	54 *a* 2
	..	11	77	1	1	39	..	..	29 *a* 1
	9,634	1,482 *a* 436	1,752 *a* 52	3,694	15,389	1,227 *a* 8 *b* 12	64,823 *a* 457	6,594	94 *a* 6

States.	19. Copper and Brass. Raw Copper, Bronze, &c.	A. Melted and Hammered Vessels.	B. Pots, Pans, &c.	20. Hardware.	21. Leather and Leather Wares. A. Tanned Hides.	B. Glove Leather and Cordovan.	C. Coarse Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Ware.	D. Fine Leather Ware of Cordovan.	22. Linen Yarn, Linen, &c. A. Raw Yarn.	B. Bleached, or Coloured Yarn.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	4,279	61	363 *a* 33 *b* 8	69	1,940	61	212	42	24,913	2,376 *a* 6,000
Bavaria	..	105	24	7	100	25	16	5	281	472
Saxony	36	3	57	15	3	122	10	3	1,658	1,428
Wurtemberg	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Baden	268	127	108 *b* 44	48	379	9	30 *a* 1 *b* 2	17	37	5
Electoral Hesse	1,895 *a* 19	75	38	5	6	..	4	2	6,605	4
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	16	.. *a* 1	..	..	..	..	11	..
	6,479 *a* 19	371	607 *a* 33 *b* 52	144 *a* 1	2,428	217	272 *a* 1 *b* 2	69	33,506	4,285 *a* 6,000
	33,001	1,056	1,703 *a* 597 *b* 93 *c* 24 *d* 12	542 *c* 59 *a* 16	1,381 *a* 3	440	596 *a* 40 *b* 12	218	1,692	763
	..	4	84	182 *a* 3	7	22	20	60	..	1
	39,480 *a* 19	1,431	2,394 *a* 630 *b* 145 *c* 24 *d* 12	868 *a* 19 *c* 59	3,816 *a* 3	679	888 *a* 41 *b* 14	347	35,198	5,049 *a* 6,000

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	22. Linen and Linen Goods. C. Twist.	D. Canvas and Sail Cloth.	E. Raw Linen, Twilling, and Drilling.	F. Bleached, Dyed and Printed Linens, &c.	G. Tape, Cambric, and Fine Wares.	H. Lace.	23. Candles. Tallow, Wax, and Spermaceti Candles.	24. Rags, &c. for Paper Manufacture. A. Linen and Cotton Rags.	B. Old Net, Tow, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	1,766	9,632	1,497 *a* 196,320 47/60 *b* 105	350 *a* 1	6	10	256	1,360	3
Bavaria	119	149	54	66	19	2	5	*a* 728	..
Saxony	2,136	126	19	35	2	7	1	1,370	..
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*a* 335	..
Baden	15	120	72	142	11	2	70 *a* 2	876	..
Electoral Hesse ..	16	83	26	22	..	1	53	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4,052	10,110	1,668 *a* 196,320 47/60 *b* 105	615 *a* 1	38	22	385 *a* 2	*a* 4,669	3
	1,010	1,860	134	485	52	1	510 *a* 1	33	4
	4	5	3	44	12	..	4	..	..
	5,066	11,975	1,805 *a* 196,320 47/60 *b* 105	1,144 *a* 1	102	23	899 *a* 3	4,702	7

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c. A. Rice in Barrels, Bread, &c.	B. Brandy, Arrack, &c.	C. Vinegar in Barrels.	D. Beer and Vinegar in Bottles, Chuses, &c.	E. Oil in Bottles, or Cruses, &c.	F. Wine and Must, Cyder, &c.	G. Butter.	H. Fresh, Salted, and Smoked Meat.	I. Southern Fruit. Oranges and Lemons.	Entered by Number.	Dried Dates, Figs, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	1,029	1,655	256	17	22	15,196	14,883 *a* 5	1,652 *a* 1	4,960	14,913	3,764
Bavaria	1	91	33	2	3	678 *a* 4,195	4	177	6,707	48	1,699
Saxony.....	4	4	55	2	..	61	339	85	235	..	233
Wurtemberg	..	1	..	..	..	54 *a* 3,352 *b* 8	..	2	4	..	3
Baden	3	186 *a* 60	102	3	15	1,295 *b* 396 *a* 14,263 *c* 9,041	136 *b* 126 *a* 6	458 *a* 7	313	743	518
Electoral Hesse ..	6	366	1	5	3	1,081	6	40	279	..	443
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	48	10	..	1	791 *d* 31	..	..	..	..	149
	1,043	2,351 *a* 60	457	29	44	19,156 *a* 21,810 *b* 334 *c* 9,041 *d* 31	15,368 *a* 11 *b* 126	2,114 *a* 8	12,498	15,704	6,809
	3,513	23,636 *a* 4 *b* 32	425	53 *a* 1	76 *a* 1	136,710 *a* 28 *b* 16 *c* 334	7,260 *a* 16	876 *a* 1	16,062	6,058	87,118 *a* 1
	1	19	..	2	4	58	7	436	41	2,075	18
	4,557	26,006 *a* 64 *b* 32	882	84 *a* 1	124 *a* 1	155,924 *a* 21,838 *b* 350 *c* 9,406	22,635 *a* *b* 126	3,726 *a* 9	28,601	23,837	93,945 *a* 1

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.									
	K. Spices.			L.	M.	N.		O.	P.	Q.
	Galangal, Ginger, Cardamums, &c.	Pepper.	Cinnamon, Cassia, &c.	Herrings.	Coffee and Coffee Surrogate,	1. Cocoa and Cocoa Surrogate.	2. Chocolate.	Cheese.	Sweetmeats.	Starch, Vermicelli, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	642	627	171	44,694	20,134	332	7	7,086 a 5	963	1,058 a 21
Bavaria	38	103	8	47	2,750	22	..	1,023 b 2,187	57	65
Saxony	1	1	..	1	55	..	1	6	10	127 b 104 c 1,798
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	..	121	..	..	7 b 764	..	1
Baden	..	937	..	394	8,132	230	2	321 b 8,975	88	205
Electoral Hesse	397	311	63	1,236	6,204	47	..	46	53	7
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	6	..	..	.. a 1	..	..	2 b 36	17	..
	1,078	1,985	242	46,372	37,396 a 1	631	10	8,491 a 5 b 11,962	1,188	1,463 a 21 b 104 c 1,798
	14,280	22,227	4,883	191,485	493,949 a 16	6,814	62	6,060 a 2 b 4,396	2,229 a 12	594 a 1
	27	7	1	62	125	3	1	37	187 a 2	44
	15,385	24,219	5,131	237,919	531,470 a 17	7,448	73	14,588 a 7 b 16,358	3,604 a 14	2,101 a 52 b 104 c 1,798

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.								
	R.	S.	U.	V. Tobacco.		W.	X. Sugar.		
	Muscles and Shell-Fish, Oysters, &c.	Rice.	Molasses.	1. Unmanufactured Tobacco.	2. Manufactured Tobacco.	Tea.	1. Lump, Refined Candy Sugar.	2. Raw Sugar and Crushed.	3. Raw Sugar for Refining.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	629	7,095	945	18,945	1,329	591	1,156	52	16,915
Bavaria	8	3,990	2	1,559	25	3	54	..	..
Saxony	..	1	..	163	14	1	38	3	..
Wurtemberg	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	19	2,759	10	806	103	17	604	..	11,134
Electoral Hesse	2	878	2	3,692	139	25	72	..	1,338
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	.. a 1	..	..	..
	658	14,877	959	25,165	1,610	637 a 1	1,924	55	29,387
	329 a 1	86,525 a 1	6,836	159,483	18,657	2,687	7,117 a 69	499	836,968
	1,949	9	3	192	154 a 1	25	17	9	8
	2,936 a 1	101,411 a 1	7,798	184,840	20,421 a 1	3,349 a 1	9,058 a 69	563	866,363

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	26. Oil.		27. Paper and Paper Ware.				28. Skin Ware.		29.
	In Barrels.	Vegetable Oils and Oil of Turpentine.	A. Printing, Packing, and Coloured Paper.	B. Other sorts of Paper.	C. Paper Hangings.	D. Bookbinders' Work of Paper, &c.	Sheep Skins.	Furriers' Work.	Gunpowder.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	11,776 *a* 1,024	7,644	2,613	508	141	28	446	7	24
Bavaria	1,380	124	216	48	16	2	1	1	15
Saxony	42	689	2,951	69	..	29	1	..	..
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Baden	1,055	1,056	224	112	68	14	..	3	22
Electoral Hesse	72	53	221	15	3	1	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	37	..	3	146	16	..	..	..	..
	14,362 *a* 1,024	9,566	6,228	899	244	75	448	11	61
	60,921 *b* 4	34,408	422	2,011	1,081 *a* 1	78	253	102	1
	..	..	3	38	19	25	..	4	..
	75,283 *a* 1,024 *b* 4	43,974	6,653	2,948	1,344 *a* 1	178	701	117	62

States.	30. Silk and Silk Goods.			31. Soap.			32.	33. Stones.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.		A.		B.
	Coloured or Bleached Floret Silk.	Silken Stuffs, Stockings, Cloths, Ribbons, &c.	All other sorts of Silk Goods	Green and Black.	Common White.	Fine Soap in Cakes.	Playing Cards.	Hewn Stones.	Lithographic Stones.	Alabaster, Marble, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lasts.	Each.	Cwt.
Prussia	18	31	42	85	452	18	..	3,223	72	15
Bavaria	73	24	8	5	49	..	..	104	..	6
Saxony	3	2	2	85	19	..	..	269	..	11
Wurtemberg	58	1	..	..	..	..	..	35 *a* 30	..	..
Baden	132	63	24	6	378	3	..	96	207 *a* 4	8
Electoral Hesse	..	5	4	4	40	1	..	24	49	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	284	126	80	185	938	22	..	3,751 *a* 30	328 *a* 4	40
	1,253	1,856 *a* 2 *b* 5	1,051 *a* 2	48	2,809	47	..	289	4	101
	59	472 *b* 3	274	..	..	2	..	..	.. *a* 1	21
	1,596	2,364 *a* 2 *b* 8	1,405 *b* 2	233	3,747	71	..	4,040 *a* 30	332 *a* 5	162

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	34. Coals.	35. Straw, Reed, and Bast Wares. A. Mats and Foot Coverings.	B. Common Straw and Reed Ware.	C. Fine Reed and Straw Hats.	36. Tallow.	37. Pitch.	38. Earthenware. A. Clay for Porcelain Manufacture.	B. Common Earthenware.	C. D. Earthenware, coloured. One Coloured, or White Ware.	Painted and Gilded Ware.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	791,428	2,609	46	8	2,483	71,004	478	10,556	589	108
	4,985	48	55	1	2	12,818	23	1,740 a 11	8	2
Bavaria	450	15	48	1	37	4,599	44	887	16	2
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4 a 2	..	..
Wurtemberg	8,863 a 20,771	40	114	2	29 a 8	867	1	3,466 a 1,502	42	3
Baden	29,720	8	2	..	111	2,538	1	72	24	9
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	15	14	..
	835,446 a 20,771	2,720	265	11	2,662 a 8	91,874	547	16,740 a 1,515	693	124
	719,245 b 262,119	5,917	174	23	60,132	49,159	90	1,947	1,218 a 9	424 a 3
	..	51	59	16	1	..	..	..	5	2
	1,554,691 a 20,771 b 262,119	8,688	498	50	62,795 a 8	141,033	637	18,687 a 1,515	1,916 a 9	550 a 3

States.	38. Earthenware. E. F. Porcelain. White.	Coloured and White.	G. H. Earthenware and other such, White and Ornamental. With common Metals.	With Gold, Silver, &c.	39. Animals. A. Horses, Mules, Asses, &c.	B. Oxen and Steers.	C. Cows.	D. Calves.	E. Pigs. 1. Fattened.	2. Lean.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.						
Prussia	226	46	1	..	33,300 a 29	7,003 a 21	8,057 a 63	3,325 a 141 b 59	17,419	249,939
Bavaria	3	2	2	..	1,822	467 b 7,324	225 b 4,934	167 c 2,405	49	43,254
Saxony	..	9	..	..	1,169	302	173	81	756	37,096
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
Baden	17	15	1	..	718 a 1	189 b 148 c 93	239 b 320 c 117	636 c 831 d 111	226 a 31	1,307
Electoral Hesse	1	4	..	..	4,091	117	123	17	250	187
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	.. a 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	247	76 a 2	4	..	41,102 a 30	8,080 a 21 b 7,472 c 93	8,819 a 63 b 5,254 c 117	4,228 a 141 b 59 c 3,236 d 111	18,700 a 31	331,783
	333	480 a 13	11	3 a 1	58	18	16	2	39	1,557
	2	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	582	574 a 15	17	4 a 1	41,16 a 30	8,098 a 21 b 7,472 c 93	8,835 a 63 b 5,254 c 117	4,230 a 141 b 59 c 3,236 d 111	18,739 a 31	333,340

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	39. Animals.		40. Oil Cloth, &c.			41. Wool and Woollen Goods.			
	F. Wethers.	G. Other Sheep, Goats, and Cattle.	A. Coarse Black printed Oil Cloth.	B. All other Sorts.	C. Fine embossed Oil Cloth.	A. Raw and Combed Sheep's Wool.	B. White, thrice or more twilled, Woollen and Camel Yarn.	C. Woollen Cloths and Hosiery.	D. Carpets and other Mixed Goods.
			Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	93,686 *a* 19	105,915 *a* 147	2	21	1	82,874	150	452 *a* 2	51
Bavaria	1,192	19,023	..	..	5	5,469	4	56	1
Saxony	1,033	8,189	..	..	..	14,424	12	39	1
Wurtemberg	..	32	..	..	..	7	..	1	..
Baden	33	14,236 *b* 312	10	18	1	638	24	84	1
Electoral Hesse	1,341	3,472	..	..	..	538	10	64	2
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	97,285 *a* 19	149,867 *a* 147 *b* 312	12	39	7	103,950	200	696 *a* 2	56
	..	388	5	70 *a* 4	7	12,079	3,460	16,381 *a* 55	116 *a* 4
	..	..	3	3	..	1	42	500	7
	97,285 *a* 19	150,255 *a* 147 *b* 312	20	112 *a* 4	14	116,030	3,702	17,577 *a* 57	179 *a* 4

States.	42. Zinc.		43. Tin and Tin Ware.		Other Articles.				
	A. Raw.	B. Plates and Zinc Ware.	A. Coarse Tin Ware, Plates, &c.	B. Fine and Lacquered Ware.	Books, MSS. Maps, Prints, &c.	Feathers.	Rope-maker's Ware.	Wax.	Indigo.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	39	208	35	4	5,964 *a* 33	6,351	1,774	613	14,511
Bavaria	9	1	13	3	283	14,516	23	884	77
Saxony	..	..	3	3	579	3,365	6	75	4
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	..	93	11	..	..	..
Baden	..	13 *a* 1	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	20	..	195	308	17	1,139	600
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	229	..	..	..	..
	48	222 *a* 1	81	11	7,343 *a* 33	24,551	1,820	2,711	15,192
	78 *a* 268	358	236	15	3,962 *a* 10	554	153	2,087	8,842
	..	2	1	1	677	32	2	..	61
	126 *a* 268	582 *a* 1	318	27	11,982 *a* 43	25,137	1,975	4,798	24,095

Articles Imported into all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	Other Articles.							
	Baked Fruit.	Dried Chicory.	Blubber.	Salted and Dried Fish.	Litharge of Lead and Silver.	Salt.	Raw Silk,	Clover,
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Sheffel.
Prussia	8,309 *a* 1	7,515	52,717	15,929	9,856	238,801	..	..
Bavaria	413 *b* 457	..	1,806	224	634	..	..	..
Saxony	6,410	..	..	2	..	..	..	*a* 331
Wurtemberg	1 *b* 6	..	..	30	..	..	4,222	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,776	..
Electoral Hesse	23	..	10,676	222	1,535	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15,156 *a* 1 *b* 463	7,515	65,199	16,407	12,025	238,801	5,998	*a* 331
	200 *a* 1	10	130,078	20,009	2,551	..	390	..
	3	..	..	89	..	..	2	..
	15,359 *a* 2 *b* 463	7,525	195,277	36,505	14,576	238,801	6,390	*a* 331

States.	Other Articles.					Loads.		
	Unenumerated Articles.	Sent by Post.	Hardware not included.	Sent by Post.	Coarse Small Wares.	1st Class. One-third Rix Dollar.	2nd Class. Two-thirds Rix Dollar.	3rd Class. One Rix Dollar.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.					
Prussia	112,579 *a* 315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bavaria	22,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saxony	13,615	..	..	..	..	4	136	4
Wurtemberg	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	17,082 *a* 1,999 *b* 1,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	5,032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	1,127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	172,436 *a* 2,314 *b* 1,093	..	..	..	..	4	136	4
	110,771 *c* 3 *a* 6,139 *d* 105 *b* 829	2	1,272	1	19	..	..	..
	3,094 *a* 1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
	286,301 *a* 8,454 *b* 1,922 *c* 3 *d* 105	20	1,272	16	19	4	136	4

APPENDIX XV.

DETAILS

OF THE

IMPORT RETURNS

FOR THE

STATES OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION

FOR THE

YEAR 1837.

I.

1.—Goods which have been imported with Certificates from other Custom-Houses, and admitted to Duty at the Custom-Houses to which they were addressed, inclusively.

2.—Of the Goods delivered from the Depôts, Entrepôts, and Warehouses, paying Duty.

II.

Goods paying Duty, and imported by Post.

Reduced to the Weights, &c., of the Union. All fractions above ½ cwt., &c., made 1 cwt., and all under ½ cwt. omitted.

DETAILS of the Import Returns for the States of the COMMERCIAL UNION for the Year 1837.

States.	1. Broken Glass, Shreds, and Waste.	2. Cotton and Cotton Goods. A. Raw Cotton.	B. Cotton Yarn. Untwisted and Wadding.	B. Cotton Yarn. Twisted and Dyed.	C. Cotton Stuffs, Prints, &c.	3. Lead and Lead Ware. A. Lead, in Blocks and Pigs.	B. Course Lead Ware, as Cauldrons, &c.	C. Fine Lead Ware, as Toys, &c.	4. Brushmakers' and Sievemakers' Wares. A. Coarse, with Wood or Iron.	B. Fine, with other Metals.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	6,048	84,069	221,383	3,525	4,922 a 19 b 107	13,539	140 a 290 b 1	6	36	8
Bavaria	327	3,677	15,178	431	653 a 38 c 270	339	2	..	1	1
Saxony	..	..	48,271	317	4,040	393	60	2	1	2
Wurtemberg	20	1,870	3,095	66	261 a 3	2,878	18	..	..	1
Baden	41	2,576	582	53	141	..	16	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	18	149	27	8	1,531	12	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	252	25	500	34	86	327	1,139	..	1	4
Thuringia	..	3	9,043	123	99	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	400	233	1,072	1,082	1,830 a 1,981 d 4	..	2	..	2	15
	7,088	92,471	299,273	5,658	12,040 a 2,041 b 107 c 270 d 4	19,207	1,389 a 290 b 1	8	41	31
Class II.										
Prussia	..	1	11	27	261	..	..	..	9	1
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	1
Saxony	1	..	9	1	31	..	..	..	..	..
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	5	..	14	..	..	..	..	1
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	25	30	458	..	..	..	9	3

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Wares. A. Chemicals for Medicines and Manufactures.	B. Alum.	C. White Lead.	D. Soda, purified and unpurified.	D. Muriate and Smalts.	D. Red and White Vitriol.	E. Copperas	F. Yellow, Green, and Red Earths.	G. 1. Galls, Yellow Berries, and Curcuma.	G. 2. Madder.	G. 3. Valonea.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	4,402 a 2	1,662	727	15,083 a 1,074	3,152	435	1,313	42,459	49,230	32,427	811
Bavaria	1,471	80	226	144	720	181	72	327	2,855	2,184	604
Saxony	1,081	41	74	230	147	58	..	..	578	1,665	..
Würtemberg	609 b 157	10	5	201	..	..	..	..	378	1,161	..
Baden	406 b 300	39	14	208	..	..	11	43	160	783	3
Electoral Hesse	35	..	65	29	..	8	216	22	209	..	..
Ducal Hesse	185	20	47	668	..	..	123	824	5,374	12,999	28
Thuringia	191	5	..	..	8	14	14	..	4	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	270	20	63	97	..	..	175	103	161	407	..
	8,641 a 2 b 457	1,277	1,221	16,663 a 1,074	4,027	696	4,924	43,778	58,949	51,626	1,446
Class II.											
Prussia	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bavaria	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saxony	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wurtemberg	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

The small figures are exceptional entries.

Details of the Import Returns for the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Wares.								
	H. Dye Woods, in Blocks or Rasped.	I. Corkwood, &c.	K. Potashes, Tartar, &c.	L. Mineral Waters, in Bottles and Jars.	M. Saltpetre, pure and impure.	N. Muriatic Acid.	N. Sulphuric Acid.	O. Brimstone.	P. Turpentine and Oil of Turpentine.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	97,015	4,303	54,301	226	23,206	231	2,531	25,532	4,643
Bavaria	1,887	731	2,587	19	246	22	1,049	860	299
Saxony	584	53	150	..	2,855	3	316	538	227
Würtemberg	2,347	1	34	1	318	112	..	988	454
Baden	272	7	52	..	3	25	..	266	162
Electoral Hesse	1,498	1	20	3	163	..	26	119	121
Ducal Hesse	992	718	777	..	1,204	81	..	1,695	283
Thuringia	1	..	..	..	2	..	243	6	7
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	310	23	13	2	36	16	..	37	84 *a* 4
	104,906	5,837	57,934	251	28,033	490	4,365	30,041	6,276 *a* 4
Class II.									
Prussia	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..

States.	6. Iron and Steel.							7.	8.
	A. Pig Iron, of all Sorts.	B. Iron Bars, Rails, Coarse Steel, &c.	C. Melted Iron for Fine Works.	D. Tin Plates, Iron Wire, Anchors, &c.	E. Iron Goods. 1. Coarse Cast Goods.	E. 2. Coarse, out of Wrought Iron.	E. 3. Fine Melted Goods, Polished Iron, &c.	Ores, Iron and Steel Stone, &c.	Flax, Hemp, Oakum, &c.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	20,610	74,824	4,033 *a* 18	7,937	3,465 *a* 144 *b* 4,758	3,003 *a* 213 *b* 12 *c* 1,232	533 *a* 15 *b* 5	334	73,449
Bavaria	1,517	6,939	1,140	377 *a* 187	888 *a* 30	3,329 *b* 26 *c* 26 *a* 167 *b* 23	143 *b* 3 *c* 3	475	1,099
Saxony	..	20,834	5,326	2,434	1,388 *c* 475 *a* 6	2,825 *a* 415 *d* 115 *c* 12	405 *b* 98	..	595
Würtemberg	..	867 *a* 767	6	63	16	268 *a* 7	45 *a* 1	..	..
Baden	224	102	31	20	345 *b* 23	434	65	3	56
Electoral Hesse	..	1	7	2	25 *a* 193	3 *c* 332	2	1	..
Ducal Hesse	1,500	1,345	1,238	722	5	57	20	61	558
Thuringia	..	4	16	448	..	90	9	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	393	32	37	338 *d* 1	674 *b* 3 *c* 8	179 *b* 11 *c* 3	..	9
	23,851	105,309 *a* 767	11,829 *a* 18	12,070 *a* 187	6,470 *a* 167 *b* 4,993 *c* 475 *d* 1	10,683 *a* 742 *b* 38 *c* 1,610 *d* 115	1,401 *a* 16 *b* 117 *c* 6	874	75,766
Class II.									
Prussia	..	3	..	1	4	19	63 *a* 2	..	21
Bavaria	..	..	..	1	..	2	6	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	3	17	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	1
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	2	12 *a* 1	..	..
	..	3	..	2	4	35	117 *a* 3	..	23

Details of the Import Returns for the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	9. Wheat, Corn, Seeds, and Berries.								
	A. Wheat, Corn, and Berries.				B. Seeds.				
					1.	2. Oil Seeds.			
	Wheat and Spelt.	Rye.	Barley, Malt and Oats.	Beans, Pease, Millet, Lentiles, &c.	Aniseed and Cinnamon.	Hemp Seed.	Linseed and Darnel.	Poppy Seed.	Rape and Turnip Seed.
Class I.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	13,941	4,735	1,306	788	287	562	110,829	71	6,889
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	71	3	2	..	.
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	19	..	7	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	5	..	24	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	6	..	575	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13,942	4,735	1,306	788	388	571	111,441	71	6,889
Class II.									
Prussia	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Bavaria	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	61	..	1	2	..	1	..	1

States.	9. Wheat, &c.			10. Glass and Glass Ware.					
	B. Seeds and Berries.			A.	B.	C.	D. Mirrors.		
	3.						When not exceeding 288 Prussian square Inches.		
							Milled, Covered, or Uncovered.		Blown, Covered, or Uncovered.
	Clover Seed	Other Seeds.	Juniper Berries.	Green Glass.	White Glass.	Fine Cut, Gilt, and Painted Glass.	When the Glass is not more than 1 square Foot.	When not above 144 square Inches.	
Class I.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	290	2,891	9	9	1,133 *a* 5	2,187 *a* 8	..	..	..
Bavaria	1,117	344	..	..	40	318	..	..	2
Saxony	..	32	..	1	678	1,706	..	..	..
Würtemberg	289	..	..	..	14	325	..	..	..
Baden	116	..	..	..	44	239	..	..	..
Electorol Hesse	..		..	..	12	24	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	388	..	..	5	60	97	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	33	34	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine.	65	..	..	3	408	1,168 *a* 13	..	..	..
	2,665	3,267	9	18	3,422 *a* 5	6,098 *a* 21	..	..	2
Class II.									
Prussia	2	35	..	3	3	33	..	..	..
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Saxony	1	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	..
Würtemberg	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Baden	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	1	..	..	1		..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	6	37	..	3	7	51	..	..	..

Details of the Import Returns for the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	10. Glass and Glass Ware. D. Mirrors. Covered, Uncovered, Milled, or Blown, when the Glass is over. 288 square Inches to 576 square Inches, per Ps.	576 square Inches to 1,000 square Inches, per Ps.	1,000 square Inches to 1,400 square Inches, per Ps.	1,400 square Inches to 1,900 square Inches, per Ps.	Above 1,900 square Inches per Ps.	E. Glass Ware with common Metal.	11. Hides, Skins, and Hair. A. Raw, Green, Salted and Dry Hides, and Horse Hair.	B. Skins for Fur Work.	C. Hare, Rabbit Skins, &c.	D. Cow Hair.
Class I.						Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	18	4		1	1	31	20,163	257	42	1
Bavaria	..	..	1	..	..	4	863	59	1	1
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4,988	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	1	534	33	..	..
Baden	3	1	..	..	2	2	126	4	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	2	1	6	2	14	2,802	43	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine.	6	4	..	4	3	16 a 7	1,149	45	45	..
	27	11	2	11	8	76 a 7	25,637	5,429	88	2
Class II.										
Prussia	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	..
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	22	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	36	..	..

States.	12. Wood, Wood Ware, &c. A. Fire Wood by Water.	B. Building and useful Wood by Water and Land for Shipping. In East Prussian Provinces. 1. Masts.	2. Bowsprits and Yards.	3. Blocks and Balks of Hard Wood.	4. Fir Balks.	5. Planks, Laths, &c.	In other parts of the Union. 1. Oak, Elm, Ash, Cherry, &c.	2. Pine, Fir, and Soft Wood.	C. Oak and Birch Bark.	Charcoal.
Class I.									Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	106	..	..	2	..	44	..	22	1,155	..
Bavaria	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	418	..	..	2	..	44	..	40	1,155	..
Class II.										
Prussia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on the Maine.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Details of the Import Returns for the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	12. Wood and Wood Wares. D. Wood Ashes.	E. Wood in Furniture and Household Ware.	F. Fine Furniture.	G. Coarse Coopers' Ware.	13. Hops.	14. Musical, Mechanical, and Mathematical Instruments.	16. Chalk and Gypsum.	17. Cards and Teazels.	18. Clothes.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	..	155 *a* 419	279	95	1,461	180	..	..	3 *a* 2
Bavaria	..	87 *a* 8	187	31	394	206 *a* 6	3	..	1
Saxony	..	147	265	24	103	133 *a* 2	..	..	..
Würtemberg	..	15	29	..	160	9	..	15	1
Baden	..	48	21	9	97	77	..	..	2
Electoral Hesse	..	1	2	..	3	20	..	..	1
Ducal Hesse	..	66	20	58	5	90	..	56	45
Thuringia	..	4	4	..	52	3	..	..	..
Nassau	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	..	76 *a* 9	273 *a* 52	1	23	207 *b* 12	..	80	1
	..	606 *a* 436	1,030 *a* 52	218	2,298	925 *a* 8 *b* 12	3	151	54 *a* 2
Class II.									
Prussia	..	5	46	..	1	16	..	..	8
Bavaria	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	4
Saxony	..	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	2
Würtemberg	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	2
Baden	..	1	4	1	..	4	..	..	6
Electoral Hesse	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	1
Thuringia	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1
Nassau	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	..	1	8	..	..	3	..	..	1 *a* 1
	..	11	77	1	1	39	..	..	29 *a* 1

States.	19. Copper and Brass. Raw Copper and Brass.	A. Melted and Hammered Vessels.	B. Pots, Pans, &c.	20. Hardware.	21. Leather and Leather Wares. A. Tanned Hides.	B. Glove Leather and Cordovan.	C. Coarse Shoemakers and Saddlers' Ware.	D. Fine Leather Ware of Cordovan.	22. Linen Yarn, Linens, &c. A. Raw Yarn.	B. Bleached or Coloured Yarn.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	32,204	156	729 *a* 421 *b* 7 *c* 30	121 *a* 3 *b* 7	146	300	100 *a* 40	51	1,402	356
Bavaria	..	660	111 *c* 2 *a* 152 *b* 10	64 *a* 5	205	6	118	10	24	51
Saxony	52	14	409 *c* 60 *d* 12	136 *a* 40	308	108	154	59	121	208
Würtemberg	43	11	64	10	20	6	16	3	32	12
Baden	206	38	27	22	10	..	37	7	31	23
Electoral Hesse	..	..	9	3	265	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	512	175	30 *b* 1	8	204	12	114 *b* 10	2	4	16
Thuringia	..	..	5	9	..	1	1	..	51	64
Nassau	..	..	27 *a* 24	..	3	..	37	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	4	6	292 *c* 1 *b* 6	169 *a* 11 *b* 9	220 *a* 3	7	19 *b* 2	86	27	33
	33,001	1,056	1,703 *a* 597 *b* 24 *c* 93 *d* 12	542 *a* 59 *b* 16	1,381 *a* 3	440	596 *a* 40 *b* 12	218	1,692	763
Class II.										
Prussia	..	2	34	56	4	18	12	22	..	1
Bavaria	..	..	11	23	..	..	1	5	..	..
Saxony	..	..	6	29	..	3	1	6	..	..
Würtemberg	..	1	3	5	..	..	1	3	..	..
Baden	..	1	5	16	1	1	2	9	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	7	6	..	..	1	2	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	..	..	17	40 *b* 2	..	..	1	11	..	..
	..	4	84	182 *b* 2	7	22	20	60	..	1

Details of the Import Returns for the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued*

States.	22. Linen, Linens, &c. C. Twist.	D. Canvas and Sail Cloth.	E. Raw Linen, Twilling and Drilling.	F. Bleached, Dyed, and Printed Linens, &c.	G. Tape, Cambric, and Fine Wares.	H. Lace.	23. Candles. Tallow, Wax, and Spermaceti Candles.	24. Rags, &c. for Paper Manufacture. A. Linen and Cotton Rags.	B. Old Nets, Tow, &c.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	631	1,817	54	55	3	1	257	33	4
Bavaria	27	6	17	50	8	..	15	..	..
Saxony	107	4	1	153	16	..	9	..	..
Würtemberg	9	1	3	18	..	..	17	..	..
Baden	51	9	4	30	8	..	4	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	5	10	..	..	1	..	..
Ducal Hesse	6	1	1	46	..	..	11	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	1	1	..	..	11	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	179	22	48	122	17	..	185 *a* 1	..	..
	1,010	1,860	134	485	52	1	510 *a* 1	33	4
Class II.									
Prussia	3	3	3	28	5	..	3	..	..
Bavaria	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	4	5	3	44	12	..	4	..	..

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c. A. Rice in Barrels, Bread, &c.	B. Brandy, Arrack, &c.	C. Vinegar in Barrels.	D. Beer and Vinegar, in Bottles, Cruses, &c.	E. Oil in Bottles or Cruses, &c.	F. Wine and Must, Cyder, &c.	G. Butter.	H. Fresh, Salted, and Smoked Meat.	I. Southern Fruit. Oranges and Lemons.	By Numbers.	Dried Dates, Figs, &c.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.		Cwt.
Prussia	3,315	19,101 *a* 32 *b* 2	293	25 *a* 1	52 *a* 1	113,642 *a* 13 *b* 188	7,210 *a* 5	515 *a* 1	13,125	4,862	62,650
Bavaria	..	587	3	5	2	5,679	1	118	258	168	7,588
Saxony	162	1,107	76	1	4	6,300	29	182	1,641	..	8,996
Würtemberg	..	142	..	..	3	1,061 *c* 28 *a* 3	..	3	176	..	1,559
Baden	11	264	28	15	6	1,858	6	7	142	938	986
Electoral Hesse	..	161	..	..	1	518	1	2	5	..	276
Ducal Hesse	6	440	11	3	3	1,793	5	3	100	90	753
Thuringia	..	1,500	1	..	4	2,554	3	12	541	..	3,232
Nassau	..	12	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	19	322 *b* 2	13	4	1	3,289 *b* 146	5 *a* 1	31	74	..	1,078 *a* 1
	3,513	23,636 *a* 32 *b* 4	425	53 *a* 1	76 *a* 1	136,710 *a* 16 *b* 334 *c* 28	7,260 *a* 6	876 *a* 1	16,062	6,058	87,118 *a* 1
Class II.											
Prussia	1	12	..	2	4	35	7	352	34	1,863	15
Bavaria	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	..	1
Saxony	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	44	2	12	1
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Baden	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	4	2	200	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1
Thuringia	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5	1	..	..
	1	19	..	2	4	58	7	436	41	2,075	18

Details of the Import Returns for the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.									
	K. Spices.			L.	M.	N:		O.	P.	Q.
	Galangal, Ginger, Carlamums, &c.	Pepper.	Cinnamon, Cassia, &c.	Herrings.	Coffee, Coffee Surrogate.	1. Cocoa.	2. Chocolate.	Cheese.	Sweetmeats.	Starch, Vermicelli, &c
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Ton.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	10,475	12,271	4,055	187,558	322,905	3,912	22	5,231	894 *a* 7	266 *a* 1
Bavaria	1,856	3,290	177	552	32,999	638	..	270 *a* 2,337	468	65
Saxony	918	944	354	2,015	42,4 14,0	1,347	12	124	425	78
Würtemberg	..	1,222	..	115	1	128	1	31 *a* 513	119	22
Baden	..	1,164	..	127	15,426	94	2	177 *a* 291	89	40
Electoral Hesse	250	536	48	297	11,468	17	..	8	6	2
Ducal Hesse	..	1,160	..	760	18,295	95	5	84	49	19
Thuringia	781	995	256	38	26,774	255	..	17	82	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	..	645	..	23	9,584 *a* 16	328 ..	20	118 *a* 1,255 *b* 2	97 *a* 5	102
	14,280	22,227	4,888	191,485	493,949 *a* 16	6,814	62	6,060 *a* 4,396 *b* 2	2,229 *a* 12	594 *a* 1
Class II.										
Prussia	14	2	1	46	90	2	1	21	91	37
Bavaria	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	19	..
Saxony	1	..	..	9	18	..	..	2	19	2
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	22	5
Electoral Hesse	5	2	..	4	4	..	..	2	3	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	10	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	5	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	..	3	..	2	3	..	..	2	14 *a* 2	..
	27	7	1	62	125	3	1	37	187 *a* 2	44

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.									
	R.	S.	U.	V. Tobacco.		W.	X. Sugar.			
	Muscles and Shell Fish, Oysters, &c.	Rice.	Molasses.	1. Unmanufactured Tobacco.	2. Manufactured Tobacco.	Tea.	1. Lump, Refined, Candy Sugar.	2. Raw Sugar and Crushed.	3. Raw Sugar for Refining.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	319 *a* 1	69,400	6,019	80,955	10,165	2,061	2,009	98	707,967
Bavaria	..	3,357	..	25,700	3,469	77	222	31	63,134
Saxony	2	3,385	688	3,860	2,874	191	148	34	12,475
Würtemberg	..	1,690	1	5,961	247	32	1,022	..	12,289
Baden	5	1,413	13	5,778	393	25	2,056	280	21,589
Electoral Hesse	..	1,369	..	11,671	52	18	92	..	13,471
Ducal Hesse	2	3,497	10	13,599	155	22	1,190	9	5,261
Thuringia	1	1,722	103	8,386	710	34	40	19	..
Nassau	..	..	..	820	19	..	..	..	782
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	..	692 *a* 1	..	2,573	573	226	338 *a* 69	28	..
	329 *a* 1	86,525 *a* 1	6,836	159,483	18,657	2,687	7,117 *a* 69	499	836,968
Class II.									
Prussia	1,503	8	1	85	107	22	15	9	7
Bavaria	4	..	..	23	7	..	..	..	1
Saxony	317	1	..	6	18	1	1	..	..
Würtemberg	31	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
Baden	48	..	1	11	6	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	12	..	..	24	1	1	1	..	..
Ducal Hesse	3	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	20	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	11	..	1	17	*a* 1	1	..	..	..
	1,949	9	3	192	154 *a* 1	25	17	9	8

Details of the Import Returns for the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	26. Oil.		27. Paper and Paper Ware.				28. Skin Wares.		29.
			A.	B.	C.	D.			
	In Barrels.	Vegetable Oils, and Oil of Turpentine.	Printing, Packing, and Coloured Paper.	Other Sorts of Paper.	Paper Hanging.	Book-binders' Work of Paper, &c.	Sheep Skins.	Furriers' Work.	Shooting Powder.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	47,071	27,690	93	744	292	24	48	3	1
Bavaria	2,797	1,632	10	281	112	7	..	..	..
Saxony	3,002	1,957	102	427	186	20	205	96	..
Würtemberg	1,715	2,662	1	62	58	3	..	..	..
Baden	1,481	126	168	81	72	2	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	89	9	..	14	38	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	3,522	..	16	82	130	3	..	..	..
Thuringia	604	332	..	76	36	2	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	640 *a* 4	..	32	244	157 *a* 1	17	..	2	..
	60,921 *a* 4	34,408	422	2,011	1,081 *a* 1	78	253	102	1
Class II.									
Prussia	..	..	2	14	8	8	..	3	..
Bavaria	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	1	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	1	6	1	3	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	..	..
	..	..	3	38	19	25	..	4	..

States.	30. Silk and Silk Goods.			31. Soap.			32.	33. Stones.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.		A.		B.
	Coloured or Bleached Floret Silk.	Silken Stuffs, Stockings, Cloths, Ribbons, &c.	All other sorts of Silk Goods.	Green and Black.	Common White.	Fine Soap in Cakes.	Playing Cards, &c.	Hewn Stones.	Lithographic Stones.	Alabaster, Marble, &c.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.			Cwt.
Prussia	220	357 *a* 2 *b* 2	212	6	1,589	22	..	250	..	48
Bavaria	233	193	30	4	253	3	..	7	..	14
Saxony	443	641	496	36	453	5	..	..	..	13
Würtemberg	26	107	21	1	207	4	..	1	..	1
Baden	9	29	6	1	107	3	..	22	..	2
Electoral Hesse	1	3	1	..	16	..	..	9	..	1
Ducal Hesse	4	3	2	..	24	1	..	..	4	3
Thuringia	2	8	..	..	123	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	310	525 *b* 3	309 *b* 2	..	37	9	..	..	..	19
	1,253	1,866 *a* 2 *b* 5	1,051 *a* 2	48	2,809	47	..	289	4	101
Class II.										
Prussia	17	120	94	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
Bavaria	7	110	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Saxony	14	43	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Würtemberg	6	66	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Baden	7	48	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
									a 1	
Electoral Hesse	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	1	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	7	66 *b* 3	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	59	472 *b* 3	274	..	..	2	..	..	.. *a* 1	21

Details of the Import Returns for the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*contined.*

States.	34.	35. Straw, Reed and Bast Ware.			36.	37.	38. Earthenware, &c.			
		A.	B.	C.			A.	B.	C.	D.
	Coals.	Mats and Foot Coverings.	Common Straw and Reed Ware.	Fine Reed and Straw Hats.	Tallow.	Pitch.	Clay for Porcelain Manufacture.	Common Earthenware.	Earthenware Coloured. One Colour, or White Ware.	Earthenware Coloured. Painted and Gilded Ware.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	719,245 *a* 262,119	5,909	44	3	55,348	48,045	..	1,336	760	218 *a* 2
Bavaria	..	..	25	3	254	14	..	..	8	9
Saxony	..	..	48	2	3,962	74	90	590	93	73
Würtemberg	..	..	9	1	54	9	..	9	16	6
Baden	..	2	14	1	..	7	..	2	5	3
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	70	7
Ducal Hesse	..	6	4	2	10	1,001	..	6	4	3
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	449	..	..	..	..	8
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	30	10	55	..	..	4	262 *a* 9	97 *a* 1
	719,245 *a* 269,119	5,917	174	23	60,132	49,159	90	1,947	1,218 *a* 9	424 *a* 3
Class II.										
Prussia	..	51	28	3	1	..	..	..	1	1
Bavaria	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Saxony	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	1
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	1	..
	..	51	59	16	1	..	..	..	5	2

States.	38. Earthenware, &c.				39. Animals.					
	E. F. Porcelain.		G. H. Earthenware and other such White and Ornamented.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E. Pigs.	
	White.	Coloured and White.	With Common Metals.	With Gold, Silver, &c.	Horses, Mules, Asses, &c.	Oxen and Steers.	Cows.	Calves.	1. Fatted.	2. Lean.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prussia	201	129	5	.. *a* 1	15	8	..	..	39	2
Bavaria	6	38	2	2	26	..	1	..	..	1,555
Saxony	2	109	1	1	7	..	..	2	..	..
Würtemberg	5	40	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	28	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	40	16	..	..	..	10	15	..	..	..
Thuringia	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	44	113 *a* 13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	333	480 *a* 13	14	3 *a* 1	58	18	16	2	39	1,557
Class II.										
Prussia	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bavaria	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saxony	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baden	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Details of the Import Returns for the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	39. Animals.		40. Oil Cloth, &c.			41. Wool and Woollen Goods.			
	F. Wether.	G. Other Sheep, Goats, and Cattle.	A. Coarse Black Unprinted Oil Cloth.	B. All other sorts.	C. Fine Embossed Oil Cloth.	A. Raw and Combed Sheep's Wool.	B. White, thrice or more twilled, Woollen and Camel Yarn.	C. Woollen Goods and Hosiery.	D. Carpets and other Mixed Goods.
Class I.	No.	No.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	..	387	5	13	1	2,016	1,901	8,838 a 55	42 a 1
Bavaria	..	1	..	1	2	4,688	29	529	8
Saxony	..	..	..	37	1	..	479	3,730	35
Würtemberg	..	..	..	6	..	1,055	42	376	2
Baden	..	..	..	2	1	54	66	255	3
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	4	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	46	128	56	7
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	88	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	11 a 4	2	4,219	678	3,205	19 a 3
	..	388	5	70 a 4	7	12,079	3,460	16,381 a 55	116 a 4
Class II.									
Prussia	..	..	1	2	..	1	26	313	3
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	22	..
Würtemberg	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	..
Baden	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	26	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	1
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	52	..
	..	..	3	3	..	1	42	500	7

States.	42. Zinc.		43. Tin and Tin Ware.		Other Articles.				
	A. Raw.	B. Plates and Zinc Ware.	A. Coarse Tin Ware, Plates, &c.	B. Fine and Lacquered Ware.	Books, MSS., Maps, Prints, &c.	Feathers.	Ropemakers' Ware.	Wax.	Indigo.
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	50	345	40	8	335 a 10	120	150	238	8,210
Bavaria	25	..	1	1	806	84	..	1,819	616
Saxony	..	4	171	1	1,998	..	3	..	16
Würtemberg	.. a 268	1	..	2	121	350	..	..	..
Baden	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	3	..	20	2	679	..	..	..	..
	78 a 268	358	236	15	3,962 a 10	554	153	2,087	8,842
Class II.									
Prussia	..	1	1	1	209	23	1	..	54
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	2
Saxony	..	..	..	..	334	..	..	..	2
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	36	1	..	..	..
Baden	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	29	6	..	..	3
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	15	2	1	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	2	1	1	677	32	2	..	61

Details of the Import Returns for the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	Other Articles.							Exceptional Articles.			
	Baked Fruit.	Dried Chicory.	Blubber.	Salted and Dried Fish.	Litharge of Lead and Silver.	Raw Silk.	Unenumerated Articles.	Sent by Post.	Hardware not included.	Wittinen Transports.	
Class I.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Ps.	Ps.
Prussia	135 *a* 1	10	122,656	19,046	481	..	66,362 *a* 3 *b* 22	2	..	16	19
Bavaria	32	..	3,788	319	55	..	15,839	..	..	..	..
Saxony	5	..	624	161	29	..	2,941 *b* 10 *c* 105	..	947	..	..
Würtemberg	24	..	1,945	471	..	3	4,425	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	318	6,541 *d* 828 *b* 5,920	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	958	9	1,986	..	929 *c* 21	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,502	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	4	..	107	3	..	..	67	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	69	2,989 *b* 166	..	..	..	..
	200 *a* 1	10	130,078	20,009	2,551	390	110,771 *a* 3 *b* 6139 *c* 105 *d* 828	2	1,272	16	19
Class II.											
Prussia	2	..	..	55	..	..	2,216	7	..	..	..
Bavaria	..	..	..	1	..	..	69	3	..	..	..
Saxony	..	..	..	9	..	..	192	7	..	..	..
Würtemberg	1	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	2	185	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	19	..	..	60	1	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	5	..	..	41	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	223 *b* 1	..	..	..	..
	3	..	..	89	..	2	3,094 *b* 1	18	..	..	..

APPENDIX XVI.

COLLECTED STATEMENT

OF ALL

IMPORTED GOODS HAVING PAID DUTIES

IN THE

STATES OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION

FOR THE

YEAR 1837.

Reduced to Prussian weight—portions above ½ cwt., &c., made 1—under ½ cwt., &c., omitted.

EXHIBITS, see preceding Appendices.

I.—A. Goods imported immediately from Foreign Countries and admitted to Duty by the Customs, or instantly forwarded.

II.—Goods which have been imported with Certificates from other Custom Houses, and admitted to Duties at the Custom House to which they they were addressed, inclusively.

III.—B. Goods delivered on paying Duty from the Entrepôts, and Goods imported by Post, paying Duty.

COLLECTED STATEMENT of all Imported Goods having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837.

States.	1.	2. Cotton and Cotton Goods.				3. Lead and Lead Wares.			4. Brush-makers' and Sieve-makers' Wares.	
		A.	B. Cotton Yarn.		C.	A.	B.	C.		
	Broken Glass, Shreds, and Waste.	Raw Cotton.	Untwisted and Wadding.	Twisted and Dyed.	Cotton Stuffs, Prints, &c.	Lead, in Blocks and Pigs.	Coarse Lead Ware, as Cauldrons, &c.	Fine Lead Ware, as Toys, &c.	A. Coarse, with Wood or Iron.	B. Fine, with other Metals.
Duty	Free. Cwt.	Free. Cwt.	2 D. Cwt.	8 D. Cwt.	50 D. Cwt.	7½ S. G. Cwt.	2 D. Cwt.	10 D. Cwt.	3 D. Cwt.	10 D. Cwt.
Prussia	40,164	204,221	229,745	3,890	5,442 *a* 19 *b* 107	38,995	627 *a* 290 *b* 1	9	250	20
Bavaria	3,369	7,244	20,814	506	867 *a* 38 *c* 270	2,651	11	..	12	2
Saxony	3,550	3,238	48,322	318	4,097	557	60	2	7	9
Würtemburg.....	89	1,980	4,226	75	364 *a* 3	2,878	18	..	..	1
Baden	3,393	22,827	6,578	669	312 *a* 41	388	65	..	22	3
Electoral Hesse ...	978	390	1,550	111	35	2,874	124	..	2	1
Ducal Hesse.....	252	25	505	34	100	327	1,139	..	1	5
Thuringia	..	3	9,043	123	101	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Main	400	387	1,157	1,082	1,872 *a* 1,981 *d* 4	..	2	..	2	15
	52,195	240,315	321,940	6,808	13,190 *a* 2,082 *b* 107 *c* 270 *d* 4	48,670	2,046 *a* 290 *b* 1	11	296	56
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	..	..	643,880	54,464	659,500 *a* 41,640 *b* 54 *c* 67	12,168	4,092 *a* 72	110	888	560

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Ware.									
	A.	B.	C.	D.			E.	F.	G.	
	Chemicals for Medicine and Manufacture.	Alum.	White Lead.	Soda, purified and unpurified.	Minium and Smalts.	Blue and white Vitriol.	Copperas.	Yellow, Green and Red Earths.	1 Galls, Yellowberries, &c.	2 Madder.
Duty	3·20 D. Cwt.	1·10 D. Cwt.	2 D. Cwt.	1 D. Cwt.	1 D. Cwt.	1 D. Cwt.	7½ S. G. Cwt.	5 S. G. Cwt.	5 S. G. Cwt.	5 S. G. Cwt.
Prussia	5,752 *a* 2	2,206	1,163	22,940 *a* 1,074	3,566	735	9,932	59,981	74,687	59,075
Bavaria..	1,750 *b* 15	153	265	724	838	379	1,637	2,615	7,923	2,753
Saxony	1,269	69	77	230 *a* 963	219	393	4,063	4,610	1,350	2,361
Würtemberg	605 *b* 167	10	5	204	..	..	8	14	378 *a* 148	1,161
Baden	1,057 *b* 486 *a* 7	284	114	1,890	..	..	531	3,794	1,958 *a* 30	4,787
Electoral Hesse....	121	..	97	231	22	10	869	866	512	37
Ducal Hesse.....	187	20	47	668	..	..	123	824	5,374	12,999
Thuringia	193	5	..	..	8	14	14	..	4	..
Nassau	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	320	20	63	174	..	..	175	142	336	686
	11,264 *a* 9 *b* 668	2,767	1,831	27,061 *a* 2,047	4,653	1,531	17,352	72,876	92,522 *a* 178	83,859
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	41,301 *a* 891	3,689	3,662	27,061 *a* 512	4,653	1,531	4,338	12,146	15,420	13,977

The small figures represent the exceptional cases where smaller duties or no duties have been received, as when the articles are for members of the diplomatic body; when articles have been exported and duties returned, &c.

Collected Statement of all Imported Goods having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837.

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Ware.									
	G. 3. Valonia.	H. Dye Woods in Blocks, or Rasped.	I. Corkwood, &c.	K. Potashes, Tartar, &c.	L. Mineral Waters in Bottles or Jars.	M. Saltpetre, pure and impure.	N. Muriatic Acid.	N. Sulphuric Acid.	O. Brimstone.	P. Turpentine, and Oil of Turpentine.
Duty	2½ S. G. Cwt.	5 S. G. Cwt.	5 S. G. Cwt.	7½ S. G. Cwt.	7½ S. G. Cwt.	5 S. G. Cwt.	1½ D. Cwt.	1·10 D. Cwt.	2½ S. G. Cwt.	10 S. G. Cwt.
Prussia	3,478	147,505	7,208	103,040	2,578	36,251	244	3,384	51,000	8,446
Bavaria	8,287	3,748	757	20,555	3,290	299	23	1,779	4,115	1,997
Saxony	1,152	730	59	12,317 a 574	8,240	2,855	36	2,532	1,415	385
Würtemberg	..	2,347	1	36	4	318	115	..	993	456
Baden	47	1,736	124	328	58	736	422	..	5,644	642
Electoral Hesse ...	6	4,213	91	392	7	1,272	..	46	564	378
Ducal Hesse.....	28	992	718	777	..	1,204	81	..	1,695	283
Thuringia	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	243	6	7
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	310	29	17	2	36	16	..	76	85 a 4
	12,998	161,582	8,987	138,036	14,179	42,973	937	7,984	65,508	12,679 a 4
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	1,083	26,930	1,498	31,509	3,545	7,162	1,249	10,645	5,459	4,226

States.	6. Iron and Steel.							7.	8.
	A. Pig Iron of all sorts.	B. Iron Bars, Rails, Coarse Steel, &c.	C. Melted Iron for Fine Works.	D. Tin Plates, Iron Wire, Anchors, &c.	E. Iron Goods. 1. Coarse Cast Goods.	E. Iron Goods. 2. Coarse, out of Wrought Iron.	E. Iron Goods. 3. Fine melted Goods, Polished Iron, &c.	Ore, Iron and Steel Stone.	Flax, Hemp, Oakum, &c.
Duty	Free. Cwt.	1 D. Cwt.	3 D. Cwt.	4 D. Cwt.	1 D. Cwt.	6 D. Cwt.	10 D. Cwt.	Free. Cwt.	5 S. G Cwt.
Prussia	122,872	114,161 a 10,582	5,646 a 130 b 18	10,563 a 289	16,285 a 1,208 b 4,963	5,456 a 530 b 12 c 1,239	1,026 a 48 b 5 c 16	905	115,660
Bavaria	16,993	16,414	1,725	402 a 187	1,455 a 378 b 36	4,873 a 107 b 26 c 23	178 a 3 b 3	97,136	10,183
Saxony.....	4,525	22,179	5,340	2,463	2,121 c 475 b 6	3,664 a 415 d 115 c 12	452 b 98	9,195	897
Würtemberg	8	896 b 767	6	93	19	297 a 7	50 a 1	..	95
Baden	7,817	763	105	62	962 a 21 b 684	1,037 c 379	132 b 1 c 9	68	1,437
Electoral Hesse ...	106	97	65	162	29 b 193	59 c 332	13	17	2,563
Ducal Hesse.....	1,500	1,345	1,238	722	5	59	22	61	558
Thuringia	..	4	16	448	..	91	12	..	..
Nassau.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	393	32	52	341 a 1	677 b 3 c 8	191 b 11 c 3	..	203
	153,821	156,252 a 10,582 b 767	14,173 a 130 b 18	14,967 a 476	21,217 a 1,609 b 5,883 c 475	16,213 a 1,059 b 38 c 1,996 d 115	2,076 a 49 b 118 c 32	107,382	131,596
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	..	156,252 a 705 b 384	42,519 a 65	59,868 a 238	21,217 a 805 b 119	97,278 a 530 b 114 c 172	20,760 a 25 b 590	..	21,933

Collected Statement of all Imported Goods having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837.

States.	9. Wheat, Corn, Seeds and Berries.								
	A. Wheat, Corn and Berries.				B. Seeds.				
					1.	2. Oil Seeds.			
	Wheat and Spelt.	Rye.	Barley, Malt, and Oats.	Beans, Pease, Millet, Lentils, &c.	Anuis and Cummin.	Hempseed.	Linseed and Darnel.	Poppy Seed.	Rape and Turnip Seed.
Duty	5 S. G. Sheffel.	5 S. G. Sheffel.	5 S. G. Sheffel.	5 S. G. Sheffel.	1 D. Cwt.	1½ S. G. Cwt.	1½ S. G. Cwt.	1½ S. G. Cwt.	1½ S. G. Cwt.
Prussia	86,560 a 175	50,733 a 265	21,402 a 338	14,679 a 72	828	4,597	452,724	1,552	215,702
Bavaria	.. b 7,428	.. b 3,601	.. b 81,665	.. b 878	219	67	8,293	..	283
Saxony	.. c 74,249	.. c 483,364	.. c 191,476	.. c 9,664	3	227	2,446	19	13,055
Würtemberg	..	81	..	..	19	..	7	..	..
Baden	11 d 9,880	.. d 690	52 d 76	98	20	..	1,190	..	..
Electoral Hesse ...	39	76	96	16	1	13	728	92	478
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	6	..	575	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	86,611 a 175 b 7,428 c 74,249 d 9,880	50,890 a 265 b 3,601 c 483,564 d 690	21,550 a 338 b 84,665 c 191,476 d 76	14,793 a 72 b 878 c 9,664	1,096	4,904	465,967	1,663	229,518
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	14,435 b 244 c 2,400	8,482 b 103 c 10,658	3,592 b 1,814 c 3,376	3,466 b 13 c 213	1,096	204	19,415	69	9,563

States.	9. Wheat, &c.			10. Glass and Glass Ware.					
	B. Seeds and Berries.			A.	B.	C.	D. Mirrors.		
	3.						When not exceeding 288 Prussian Square Inches.		
							Milled, covered, or uncovered.		Blown, covered or uncovered.
	Clover Seeds.	Other Seeds.	Juniper Berries.	Green Glass.	White Glass.	Fine Cut, Gilded and Painted Glass.	When the Glass is not more than 10 Feet.	When not above 144 Square Inches.	
Duty	5 S. G. Sheffel.	5 S. G. Sheffel.	5 S. G. Sheffel.	1 D. Cwt.	3 D. Cwt.	6 D. Cwt.	6 D. Cwt.	8 D. Cwt.	3 D. Cwt.
Prussia	13,070	6,405	155	414	1,970 a 5	2,491 a 8	5	1	..
Bavaria	2,213	522	328	13	1,179	396	1	..	23 a 6,233
Saxony	2,886	100	327	31	5,391	2,197	4	1	1
Würtemberg	291	..	..	1	14	328	..	..	..
Baden	896	..	..	83	238	340	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	36	62	..	..	48	33	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	388	..	..	5	60	98	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	33	34	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	457	..	..	3	426	1,215 a 13	..	..	..
	20,237	7,089	810	550	9,359 a 5	7,132 a 21	10	2	24 a 6,323
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	3,373	1,181	135	550	28,077	42,792	60	16	72 a 3,162

Collected Statement of all Imported Goods having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	10. Glass and Glass Ware. D. Mirrors. Covered, uncovered, milled or blown, when the Glass measures: 288 Square Inches to 576 Square Inches.	576 Square Inches to 1,000 Square Inches.	1,000 Square Inches to 1,400 Square Inches.	1,400 Square Inches to 1,900 Square Inches.	Above 1,900 Square Inches.	E. Glass Ware, with Common Metal.	11. Hides, Skins, and Hair. A. Raw, Green, Salted and Dry Hides and Horse.	B. Skins for Fur Work.	C. Hare, Rabbit Skins, &c.	D. Cow Hair.
Duty	1 D. P. Ps.	3 D. P. Ps.	8 D. P. Ps.	22 D. P. Ps.	33 D. P. Pr.	10 D. Cwt.	Free. Cwt.	⅔ D. Cwt.	Free. Cwt.	Free. Cwt.
Prussia	52	29	14	6	3	62	113,991	5,079	5,553	375
Bavaria	6	1	3	1	..	10	6,201	106	49	43
Sexony	34	8	..	..	..	14	2,239	5,528	43	76
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	1	977	56	..	..
Baden	3	2	..	4	2	18	3,865	228	1	6
Electoral Hesse ...	1	3	..	..	..	3	6,116	9	20	..
Ducal Hesse	..	2	1	6	2	14	2,802	44	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	6	4	..	4	3	18 *a* 7	1,149	48	45	..
	102	49	18	21	10	142 *a* 7	137,340	11,098	5,711	500
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	102	147	144	462	330	1,420	..	7,399	..	..

States.	12. Wood, Wooden Ware, &c. A. Fire Wood by Water.	B. Building and Useful Wood, by Water and Land, for Shipping. In East Prussian Province. 1. Masts.	2. Bowsprits and Yards.	3. Blocks and Balks of Hard Wood.	4. Fir Balks.	5. Planks, Laths, &c.	In other Parts of the Union. 1. Oak, Elm, Ash, Cherry, &c.	2. Pine, Fir, and Soft Wood.	C. Oak and Birch Bark.	Charcoal.
Duty	2½ S. G. Klafter.	1½ D. P. Ps.	1 D. P. Ps.	½ D. P. Ps.	1 S. G. P. Ps.	½ D. Last.	1½ D. Last.	⅔ D. Last.	Free. Cwt.	Free. Cwt.
Prussia	24,748	394	132	12,592	539,928	18,956	3,054	1,337	86,193	4,269
Bavaria	13,192	..	..	..	..	..	556	9,228 *a* 6,592 *b* 8,305	1,341	34,843
Saxony	15,147	..	..	..	.. *a* 3,558	..	259	17,265	1,996	17,049
Würtemberg	76	..	..	..	..	..	2 *a* 1	4	..	..
Baden	40	..	..	..	..	..	3	395 *c* 2	1,913 175	.. ..
Electoral Hesse ...	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	..	..
Ducal Hesse	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	53,226	394	132	12,592	539,928 *a* 3,558	18,956	3,875 *a* 1	28,254 *a* 6,592 *b* 8,305 *c* 2	91,618	56,161
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars....	4,436	525	132	2,099	17,998 *a* 1,211	9,478	5,167	18,836 *a* 5 *b* 10	..	..

Collected Statement of all Imported Goods having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	12. Wood and Wooden Ware. D. Wood Ashes.	E. Wood in Furniture and Household Ware.	F. Fine Furniture.	G. Coarse Coopers' Ware.	13. Hops.	14. Musical, Mechanical, and Mathematical Instruments.	16. Chalk and Gypsum.	17. Cards and Teazle's.	18. Clothes.
Duty	Free. Cwt.	3 D. Cwt.	10 D. Cwt.	5 S. G. Cwt.	2½ D. Cwt.	6 D Cwt.	5 S. G. Cwt.	Free. Cwt.	110 D. Cwt.
Prussia	6,473	742 *a* 419	690	2,665	6,740	341	54,796	6,242	17 *a* 5
Bavaria.	34	153 *a* 8	235	197	4,432	238 *a* 6	2,373	105	6
Saxony	2,983	247	394	60	3,785	187 *a* 2	5,294	41	2
Würtemberg.....	..	16	33	14	160	12	25	15	3
Baden	144	126	67	469	135	109	2,314	52	12
Electoral Hesse ...	..	22	25	230	57	32	21	3	1
Ducal Hesse.	..	66	22	58	5	93	..	56	46
Thuringia.....	..	4	5	..	52	5	..	..	1
Nassau	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	77 *a* 9	281 *a* 52	1	23	210 *b* 12	..	80	2 *a* 1
	9,634	1,462 *a* 436	1,752 *a* 52	3,694	15,389	1,227 *a* 8 *b* 12	64,823	6,594	94 *a* 6
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	..	4,386	17,520	616	38,473	7,362 *a* 24	10,804	..	10,340

States.	19. Copper and Brass. Raw Copper and Brass.	A. Melted and Hammered Vessels.	B Pots, Pans, &c.	20. Hardware.	21. Leather and Leather Ware. A. Tanned Hides.	B. Glove Leather and Cordovan.	C. Coarse Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Ware.	D. Fine Leather Ware of Cordovan.
Duty	½ D. Cwt.	6 D. Cwt.	10 D. Cwt.	55 D. Cwt.	6 D. Cwt.	8 D. Cwt.	10 D. Cwt.	22 D. Cwt.
Prussia	36,483	219	1,126 *a* 454 *b* 7 *c* 38	246 *a* 3 *b* 7	2,090	379	324 *a* 40	115
Bavaria	..	765	146 *a* 152 *b* 10 *c* 2	94 *a* 5	305	31	135	20
Saxony	68	13	472 *c* 60 *d* 12	180 *a* 40	311	233	165	68
Würtemberg.....	44	12	68	15	20	6	17	6
Baden	474	166	140 *c* 44	86	390	10	69 *b* 2 *a* 1	33
Electoral Hesse ...	1,895 *a* 19	75	48	11	273	..	5	2
Ducal Hesse.....	512	175	37 *b* 1	14	204	12	115 *b* 10	4
Thuringia.....	..	..	5	11	..	1	1	1
Nassau	..	..	27 *a* 24	2	3	..	37	1
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	4	6	325 *b* 6 *c* 1	209 *a* 11 *b* 12	220 *a* 3	7	20 *b* 2	97
	39,480 *a* 19	1,431	2,394 *a* 630 *b* 24 *c* 145 *d* 12	869 *a* 59 *b* 19	3,816 *a* 3	679	888 *a* 41 *b* 14	347
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	19,740 *a* 2	8,586	23,940 *a* 315 *b* 129 *d* 30	47,740 *a* 1,623	22,896	5,432	8,880 *a* 140	7,634

Collected Statement of all Imported Goods having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	22. Linen Yarn, Linens, &c.								23. Candles.
	A. Raw Yarn.	B. Bleached or coloured Yarn.	C. Twist.	D. Canvass and Sail Cloth.	E. Raw Linen, Twilling, and Drilling.	F. Bleached, dyed and printed Linens, &c.	G. Tape, Cambric, and fine Warps.	H. Lace.	Tallow, Wax, and Spermaceti Candles.
Duty	5 S. G. Cwt.	1 D. Cwt.	2 D. Cwt.	20 S. G. Cwt.	2 D. Cwt.	11 D. Cwt.	22 D. Cwt.	55 D. Cwt.	4 D. Cwt.
Prussia	26,315	2,733	2,400	11,452	1,554	433 *a* 1	14	11	516
Bavaria	305	523	146	156	71	118	29	2	20
Saxony	1,779	1,636	2,243	130	20	191	21	7	10
Wurtemberg	33	12	9	1	3	19	..	..	17
Baden	68	28	66	129	76	174	20	2	74 *a* 2
Electoral Hesse ...	6,605	4	16	84	31	33	..	1	54
Ducal Hesse	4	16	6	1	1	49	..	..	11
Thuringia	51	64	..	..	1	2	..	..	12
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	38	33	180	22	48	125	18	..	185 *a* 1
	35,198	5,049	5,066	11,975	1,805	1,144 *a* 1	102	23	899 *a* 3
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	5,866	5,049	10,132	7,983	3,610	12,584	2,244	1,265	2,596

States.	24. Rags, &c. for Paper Manufactures.		25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.						
	A. Linen and Cotton Rags.	B. Old Nets, Tow, &c.	A. Beer in Barrels, Mead, &c.	B. Brandy, Arrack, &c.	C. Vinegar in Barrels.	D. Beer and Vinegar in Bottles, Cruses, &c.	E. Oil in Bottles or Cruses, &c.	F. Wine and Must, Cyder, &c.	G. Butter
Duty	Free. Cwt.	Free. Cwt.	2½ D. Cwt.	8 D. Cwt.	1½ D. Cwt.	8 D. Cwt.	8 D. Cwt.	8 D. Cwt.	3·20 D. Cwt.
Prussia	1,393	7	4,345	20,768 *a* 32 *b* 2	549	44 *a* 1	78 *a* 1	128,873 *a* 13 *b* 188	22,100 *a* 10
Bavaria	728	..	1	679	36	7	5	6,359 *c* 4,195	5
Saxony	1,370	..	166	1,113	131	3	4	6,366	368
Würtemberg	335	..	..	143	..	..	3	1,116 *a* 11 *c* 3,380	..
Baden	876	..	14	451 *b* 60	130	18	21	3,158 *a* 326 *c* 14,263 *b* 2,041	142 *b* 126 *a* 6
Electoral Hesse ...	..	..	6	527	1	5	4	1,602	7
Ducal Hesse	..	..	6	441	11	3	3	1,794	5
Thuringia	..	..	..	1,501	1	..	4	2,556	3
Nassau	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	16	..
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	..	19	371 *b* 2	23	4	2	4,084 *b* 177	5 *a* 1
	4,702	7	4,557	26,206 *a* 32 *b* 61	882	84 *a* 1	124 *a* 1	155,924 *a* 350 *b* 9,406 *c* 21,838	22,635 *a* 17 *b* 126
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	..	..	11,393	208,048 *a* 117	1,176	672	992	1,247,392 *a* 1,120 *a* 10,919	82,995 *b* 126

Collected Statement of all Imported Goods having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.								
	H. Fresh, Salted, and Smoked Meat.	I. Southern Fruits.			K. Spices.			L.	M.
		Oranges and Lemons.	In Numbers.	Dried Dates, Figs, &c.	Galangal, Ginger, Cardamums, &c.	Pepper.	Cinnamon, Cassia, &c.	Herrings.	Coffee and Coffee Surrogate.
Duty	2 D. Cwt.	2 D. Cwt.	20 S.G. pr. 100.	4 D. Cwt.	6·20 D. Cwt.	6·20 D. Cwt.	6·20 D. Cwt.	1 D. Tons.	6·20 D. Cwt.
Prussia	2,519 *a* 2	18,119	21,638	66,429	11,132	12,900	4,227	232,298	343,129
Bavaria	301	6,966	216	9,288	1,901	3,393	185	599	33,752
Saxony	311	1,878	12	9,230	920	945	352	2,025	42,411
Würtemberg	7	180	..	1,562	..	1,222	..	115	14,162
Baden	469 *a* 7	457	1,881	1,504	..	2,103	..	521	23,559
Electoral Hesse ...	52	284	..	719	652	847	111	1,537	17,676
Ducal Hesse	6	101	90	754	..	1,160	..	760	18,297
Thuringia	21	541	..	3,232	781	995	256	39	26,778
Nassau	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	39	75	..	1,227 *a* 1	..	654	..	25	9,587 *a* 17
	3,726 *a* 9	28,601	23,837	93,945 *a* 1	15,385	24,219	5,131	237,919	531,470 *a* 17
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	7,452	57,202	159	375,780	102,567	161,460	34,207	237,919	3,543,133

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.								
	N.		O.	P.	Q.	R.	S.	U.	V. Tobacco.
	1. Cocoa.	2. Chocolate.	Cheese.	Sweetmeats.	Starch, Vermicelli, &c.	Muscles and Shell Fish, Oysters, &c.	Rice.	Molasses.	1. Unmanufactured Tobacco.
Duty	6·20 D. Cwt.	11 D. Cwt.	3·20 D. Cwt.	11 D. Cwt.	2 D. Cwt.	4 D. Cwt.	3 D. Cwt.	5 D. Cwt.	5½ D. Cwt.
Prussia	4,246	30	12,338 *a* 5	1,948 *a* 7	1,361 *a* 22	2,451 *a* 1	76,503	6,965	99,985
Bavaria	660	..	1,295 *b* 4,524	544	130	12	7,347	2	27,282
Saxony	1,347	13	132	454	207 *b* 104 *c* 1,798	319	3,387	688	4,029
Würtemberg	128	1	39 *b* 1,277	122	23	31	1,844	1	5,963
Baden	225	4	503 *b* 9,266	199	250	72	4,172	24	6,595
Electoral Hesse ...	64	..	56	62	9	14	2,247	2	15,387
Ducal Hesse	95	5	86	59	19	5	3,497	10	13,607
Thuringia	255	..	17	87	..	21	1,722	105	8,401
Nassau	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	821
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	328	20	122 *b* 6291 *a* 2	128 *a* 7	102	11	692 *a* 1	1	2,770
	7,448	73	14,588 *a* 7 *b* 16,358	3,604 *a* 14	2,101 *a* 22 *b* 104 *c* 1,798	2,936 *a* 1	101,411 *a* 1	7,798	184,840
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	49,653	803	53,489 *b* 29,990	39,644	4,202 *b* 26 *c* 300	11,744	304,233	38,990	1,016,620

Collected Statement of all Imported Goods having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.					26. Oil.		27. Paper and Paper Ware.	
	V. Tobacco.	W.	X. Sugar.					A.	B.
	2. Manufactured Tobacco.	Tea	1. Lump, Refined, Candy Sugar.	2. Raw Sugar and Crushed.	3. Raw Sugar for Refining.	In Barrels.	Vegetable Oils and Oil of Turpentine	Printed, Packing, and Coloured Paper.	Other sorts of Paper.
Duty	11 D. Cwt.	11 D Cwt.	11 D. Cwt.	9 D. Cwt.	5 D. Cwt.	1·20 D. Cwt.	½ D. Cwt.	1 D. Cwt.	5 D. Cwt.
Prussia	11,601	2,674	3,180	159	724,889	58,847 *a* 1,024	35,334	2,708	1,266
Bavaria	3,501	80	276	31	63,135	4,177	1,756	226	332
Saxony	2,906	193	187	37	12,475	3,044	2,646	3,053	499
Würtemberg.....	248	32	1,022	..	12,289	1,715	2,662	1	65
Baden	500	43	2,660	280	32,723	2,536	1,182	393	199
Electoral Hesse ...	197	44	165	..	14,809	161	62	221	30
Ducal Hesse	156	22	1,190	9	5,261	3,522	..	16	85
Thuringia.....	712	34	40	19	..	664	332	..	78
Nassau	20	..	..	..	782	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	580 *a* 1	227 *a* 1	338 *a* 69	28	..	677 *b* 4	..	35	394
	20,421 *a* 1	3,349 *a* 1	9,058 *a* 69	563	866,363	77,283 *a* 1,021 *b* 4	43,974	6,653	2,948
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	224,631	36,839	99,638	5,067	4,331,815	125,472 *a* 102	21,987	6,653	14,740

States.	27. Paper and Paper Ware.		28. Skin Ware.		29.	30. Silk and Silk Goods.			31. Soap.		
	C.	D.				A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	Paper Hangings.	Bookbinders' Work of Paper, &c.	Sheep Skins.	Furriers' Work.	Gunpowder.	Coloured or Bleached Floret Silk.	Silken Stuffs, Stockings, Cloths, Ribbons, &c.	All other sorts of Silk Goods, mixed with other Materiels.	Green and Black.	Common White.	Fine Soap, in Cakes.
Duty	10 D. Cwt	10 D. Cwt.	6 D. Cwt.	22 D. Cwt.	2 D. Cwt.	8 D. Cwt.	110 D. Cwt.	55 D. Cwt.	1 D. Cwt.	3·20 D. Cwt.	10 D. Cwt.
Prussia	441	60	494	13	25	255	508 *a* 2 *b* 2	348	91	2,041	42
Bavaria	131	11	1	1	15	318	327	70	9	302	3
Saxony	187	55	206	97	..	460	686	505	121	472	5
Würtemberg.....	59	5	..	..	..	90	174	45	1	207	4
Baden	141	19	..	3	22	148	140	49	7	485	6
Electoral Hesse ...	41	2	..	1	..	1	12	8	4	56	1
Ducal Hesse.....	132	3	..	..	..	5	12	11	..	24	1
Thuringia	36	3	..	..	..	2	10	1	..	123	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	176 *a* 1	20	..	2	..	317	591 *b* 6	365 *a* 2	..	37	9
	1,344 *a* 1	178	701	117	62	1,596	2,464 *a* 2 *b* 8	1,405 *a* 2	233	3,747	71
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	13,440	1,780	4,206	2,574	124	12,768	21,040 4	77,275	233	13,739	710

Collected Statement of all Imported Goods having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	32.	33. Stones. A.		33. Stones. B.	34.	35. Straw, Reed, and Bast Wares.			36.	37.
	Playing Cards.	Hewn Stones.	Lithographic Stones.	Alabaster, Marble, &c.	Coals.	Mats and Foot Coverings.	Common Straw and Reed Ware.	Fine Reed and Straw Hats.	Tallow.	Pitch.
Duty	..	½ D.	Free.	10 D.	1½ S. G.	5 S. G.	10 D.	55 D.	3 D.	5 S. G.
	Cwt.	Last.	No.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	..	3,473	72	68	1,510,673 *a* 262,119	8,569	118	14	57,832	119,049
Bavaria	..	111	..	21	4,985	48	86	6	256	12,832
Saxony	..	269	..	27	450	15	99	3	3,999	4,673
Würtemberg	..	36 *a* 30	..	2	..	..	13	2	54	14
Baden	..	118	207 *a* 5	13	29,633 *b* 20,771 *c* 8,863	42	131	7	29 *a* 8	874
Electoral Hesse ...	..	33	49	1	29,720	8	2	1	111	2,547
Ducal Hesse	..	..	4	3	..	6	7	2	10	1,010
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	27	..	..	42	15	55	43
	..	4,040 *a* 30	332 *a* 5	162	1,575,461 *a* 262,119 *b* 20,771 *c* 8,863	8,688	498	50	62,795 *a* 8	141,033
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	..	2,020	..	1,620	65,644 *b* 204 *c* 347	1,448	4,980	2,750	188,385	23,506

States.	38. Earthenware. A.	38. Earthenware. B.	38. Earthenware. C. D. Earthenware Coloured.		38. Earthenware. E. F. Porcelain.		38. Earthenware. G. H. Earthenware and other such White and Ornamented.		39. Animals. A.	39. Animals. B.
	Clay for Porcelain Manufacture.	Common Earthenware.	One Coloured or White Ware.	Painted and Gilded Ware.	White.	Coloured and White.	With Common Metals.	With Gold, Silver, &c.	Horses, Mules, Asses, &c.	Oxen and Steers.
Duty	Free.	15 S. G.	5 D.	10 D.	10 D.	25 D.	10 D.	55 D.	1·10 D.	5 D.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	No.	No.
Prussia	478	11,992	1,350	327 *a* 2	428	181	6	1 *a* 1	33,315 *a* 29	7,011 *a* 21
Bavaria	23	1,740 *a* 11	17	11	9	43	4	2	1,848	467 *b* 7,324
Saxony	134	1,477	109	75	2	120	2	1	1,176	302
Würtemberg	..	13 *a* 2	16	6	5	40	1	..	12	2
Baden	1	3,468 *a* 1,502	49	7	46	38	3	..	718 *a* 1	189 *b* 148 *c* 93
Electoral Hesse ...	1	72	94	16	5	11	..	..	4,091	117
Ducal Hesse	..	6	4	3	40	19	..	..	..	10
Thuringia	..	..	..	8	3	8	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	19	277 *a* 9	97 *a* 1	44	114 *a* 15	1	..	..	..
	637	18,687 *a* 15·5	1,916 *a* 9	550 *a* 3	582	574 *a* 15	17	4 *a* 1	41,160 *a* 30	8,098 *a* 21 *b* 7,472 *c* 93
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	..	6,229	9,580	5,500	5,820	14,350	170	220 *a* 27	54,880	40,496 *a* 53 *b* 9,340

Collected Statement of all Imported Goods having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued*.

States.	39. Animals.						40. Oilcloth, &c.			41. Wool and Woollen Goods.		
	C. Cows.	D. Calves.	E. Pigs. 1. Fattened	E. Pigs. 2. Lean.	F. Wethers.	G. Sheep, Goats, and Othe rCattle.	A. Coarse, Black, Unprinted Oilcloths.	B. All Other Sorts.	C. Fine Embossed Oilcloth.	A. Raw and Combed Sheeps' Wool.	B. White, Thrice or more Twilled Woollen and Camel Yarn.	C. Woollen Cloths and Hosiery.
Duty	3 D. No.	2 D. No.	1 D. No.	20 S. G. No.	½ D. No.	5 S. G. No.	2 D. Cwt.	5½ D. Cwt.	10 D. Cwt.	Free. Cwt.	8 D. Cwt.	30 D. Cwt.
Prussia	8,057 *a* 63	3,325 *a* 141 *b* 59	17,458	249,941	93,686 *a* 19	106,302 *a* 147	8	36	2	84,891	2,077	8,903 *a* 57
Bavaria	226 *b* 4,934	167 *c* 2,405	49	44,809	1,192	19,024	..	1	7	10,157	33	619
Saxony	173	83	756	37,096	1,033	8,189	..	37	1	14,424	499	3,791
Würtemberg	2	2	..	..	..	32	..	7	..	1,062	42	399
Baden	239 *b* 330 *c* 117	636 *c* 831 *d* 111	226 *a* 31	1,307	33	14,236 *b* 312	12	20	2	692	90	365
Electoral Hesse..	123	17	250	187	1,341	2,472	..	..	..	539	19	80
Ducal Hesse.....	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	128	68
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	91
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 *a* 4	2	4,219	684	3,257
	8,835 *a* 63 *b* 5,254 *c* 117	4,230 *a* 141 *b* 59 *c* 3,236 *d* 111	18,739 *a* 31	333,340	97,285 *a* 19	150,255 *a* 147 *b* 312	20	112 *a* 4	14	116,030	3,702	17,577 *a* 57
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ..	26,505 *b* 3,940	8,460 *a* 141 *b* 1,618	18,739	222,227	48,643	25,042	40	616	140	..	29,619	527,310 *a* 29

States.	41. Wool, &c.	42. Zinc.		43. Tin and Tin Ware.		Other Articles.							
	D. Carpets and other mixed Goods.	A. Raw.	B. Plates and Zinc Ware.	A. Coarse Tin Ware, Plates, &c.	B. Fine and Lacquered Ware.	Books, Manuscripts, Maps, Prints, &c.	Feathers.	Ropemakers' Wares.	Wax.	Indigo.	Baked Fruit.	Dried Chicory.	Blubber.
Duty	20 D. Cwt.	2 D. Cwt.	3·20 D. Cwt.	2 D. Cwt.	10 D. Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	96 *a* 1	89	554	76	13	6,508 *a* 43	6,494	1,925	851	22,775	8,446 *a* 2	7,525	175,373
Bavaria	11	31	1	14	4	1,143	14,600	23	2,733	695	445 *b* 457	..	5,594
Saxony	36	..	4	174	4	2,911	3,365	9	75	22	6,415	..	624
Würtemberg	2	.. *a* 268	1	..	2	250	362	..	..	..	26 *b* 6	..	1,945
Baden	4	..	22 *a* 1	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse ..	3	..	..	20	..	225	314	17	1,139	603	23	..	11,634
Ducal Hesse.....	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	37	2	1	..	..	4	..	107
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	19 *a* 3	3	..	20	2	908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	179 *a* 4	126 *a* 269	582 *a* 1	318	27	11,982 *a* 43	25,137	1,975	4,798	24,095	15,359 *a* 2 *b* 463	7,525	195,277
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	3,580	252 *a* 268	2,134	636	270	5,991	12,569	987	2,399	12,048	7,679	3,763	97,638

Collected Statement of all Imported Goods having paid Duties in the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	Other Articles.												
	Salted and Dried Fish.	Litharge of Lead and Silver.	Raw Silk.	Clover.	Unenumerated Articles.	Sent by Post.	Hardware not included.	Wittinen Transports.		Zillen Transports.			
										1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	
										One-third Rix Dollar.	Two-thirds Rix Dollars.	1 Rix Dollar.	
Duty	..	..	..	..	..	85 D.	10 D.	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Prussia	35,030	10,337	..	..	181,157 *a* 3 *b* 837	9	..	16	19	..	..	..	
Bavaria	544	689	..	..	38,640	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Saxony	172	29	..	331	16,748 *b* 10 *c* 105	7	947	..	..	4	136	4	
Würtemberg	501	..	4,225	..	4,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Baden	..	..	2,096	..	23,808 *a* 1,926 *b* 7,919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Electoral Hesse ..	250	3,521	..	..	6,021 *b* 21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	10,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thuringia	8	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nassau	..	..	..	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Frankfort-on-the Maine	..	..	69	..	4,339 *b* 167	..	325	..	..	..	..	..	
	36,505	14,576	6,390	331	286,301 *a* 3 *b* 8,454 *c* 105 *d* 1,926	20	1,272	16	19	4	136	4	
Total Amount of Duties in Prussian Dollars ...	18,253	7,288	3,195	24	143,150 *a* 1 *b* 13 *c* 289	1,700	12,720	161	79	1	91	4	

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount.
Total Amount according to the preceeding Details . .	17,170,302
According to the Provisional Account for 1837 :—	
1. Import Receipts 17,006,871	
2. Free Inscription for Private Account 30,884	
3. Reduction on Frankfort-on-Oder Fair 64,615	
4. Sound Dues Deduction 34,802	
Together	17,137,172
The Commercial Revision gives, plus	33,130
Difference between the Real Receipts and the Cash Accounts, about One-fifth per Cent.	

APPENDIX XVII.

ARTICLES EXPORTED

FROM ALL THE

STATES OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION

IN THE

YEAR 1837.

II B.

Articles which, from free circulation in the States of the Union, have been exported to Foreign Countries.

Reduced to the Weights and Measures of the Union. All weights exeecding ½ cwt. entered as 1 cwt.; all under ½ cwt. not reckoned.

APPENDIX (XV.)

ARTICLES EXPORTED from all the States of the COMMERCIAL UNION in the Year 1837.

States.	1. Broken Glass, Shreds, and Waste.	2. Cotton and Cotton Goods.				3. Lead and Lead Wares.			4. Brush Makers' and Sieve Makers' Wares.	
		A. Raw Cotton.	B. Cotton Yarn. Untwisted and Wadding.	B. Cotton Yarn. Twisted and Dyed.	C. Cotton Stuffs, Prints, &c.	A. Lead in Blocks and Pigs.	B. Coarse Lead Ware, as Cauldrons, &c.	C. Fine Lead Ware, as Toys, &c.	A. Coarse, with Wood or Iron.	B. Fine, with other Metals.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	118,915	18,333	11,557	10,887	58,354	2,305	89	75	212	49
Bavaria	835	731	64	709	2,742	441	324	..	24	1
Saxony	1,385	16,219	14,677	4,839	11,950	22	9	..	34	21
Würtemberg	216	3	44	141	500	2	10	..	17	..
Baden	2,700	643	1,819	219	995	280	59	..	186	8
Electoral Hesse	13	..	1	7	682	..	9	..	14	37
Ducal Hesse	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	393	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	124,519	35,929	28,162	16,803	75,193	3,050	500	75	487	116

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Wares.										
	A. Chemicals for Medicine and Manufactures.	B. Alum.	C. White Lead.	D. Soda, purified and unpurified.	D. Minium, Smalts.	D. Blue and White Vitriol.	E. Copperas.	F. Yellow, Green, and Red Earths.	G. 1. Galls, Yellow Berries, Curcuma, &c.	G. 2. Madders.	G. 3. Valonia.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	16,168	290	1,803	269	14,824	1,381	2,464	14,405	8,812	16,090	323
Bavaria	3,801	304	223	104	354	145	33	4,499	5,637	1,447	1,047
Saxony	1,956	19	23	32 a 2	75	4	20	184	469	807	..
Würtemberg	592	87	445	* 49	..	..	431	100	211	233	58
Baden	2,711	269	1,096	† 732	..	..	295	569	197	1,705	..
Electoral Hesse	1,003	14	4	..	308	14	13	29	17	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡ 67	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26,231	983	3,594	1,187 a 2	15,561	1,544	3,256	19,786	15,658	20,282	1,428

* Including Blue Vitriol. † Including Soda

‡ Including Madders.

Articles Exported from all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	5. Drugs, Apothecary and Colour Wares.								
	H. Dye Woods, in Blocks or rasped.	I. Corkwood, Cedar, &c.	K. Potashes, Tartar, &c.	L. Mineral Waters, in Bottles or Jars.	M. Saltpetre, pure and impure.	N. Muriatic Acid.	N. Sulphuric Acid.	O. Brimstone.	P. Turpentine and Oil of Turpentine.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	54,222	88	25,218	40,076	1,687	1,514	1,581	334	22
Bavaria	570	26	2,208	6,379	59	86	3	12	18
Saxony	2,785	38	16	5	30	13	54	19	3
Würtemberg	782	1	825	14	155	* 5	..	1	19
Baden	38	17	1,732	1,637	84	*1,065	..	..	64
Electoral Hesse	1	..	451	2,353	..	4	5	..	1
Ducal Hesse	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	58,578	187	30,450	50,464	2,015	2,687	1,643	366	127

States.	6. Iron and Steel.							7.	8.
	A. Pig Iron, of all Sorts.	B. Iron Bars, Rails, Coarse Steel, &c.	C. Melted Iron for Fine Works.	D. Tin Plates, Iron Wire, Anchors, &c.	E. Iron Goods. 1. Coarse Cast Goods.	E. Iron Goods. 2. Coarse, out of Wrought Iron.	E. Iron Goods. 3. Fine Melted Goods, Polished Iron, &c.	Ore, Iron and Steel Stone, &c.	Flax, Hemp, Oakum, &c.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	18,308	27,501	3,412	2,473	25,852	83,187	12,079	12,078	60,349
Bavaria	19,072	1,902	1,208	62	4,702	4,581	2,193	17,864	2,505
Saxony	55	53	27	93	293	980	566	636	4,025
Würtemberg	222	611	205	11	323	1,907	494	1	38
Baden	5,437	23,851	2,418	390	5,518	7,679	796	161	2,417
Electoral Hesse	560	544	15	2	234	1,274	297	139	1,093
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	43,654	54,462	7,285	3,031	36,922	99,608	16,425	30,918	70,427

* Including Sulphuric Acid.

Articles Exported from all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	9. Wheat, Corn, Seeds, and Berries.								
	A. Wheat, Corn, and Berries.				B. Seeds.				
					1.	2. Oil Seeds.			
	Wheat and Spelt.	Rye.	Barley, Malt, and Oats.	Beans, Pease, Millet, Lentiles, &c.	Anis and Cummin.	Hemp Seed.	Linseed and Darnel.	Poppy Seed.	Rape and Turnip Seed.
	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	2,858,051	1,848,508	1,484,617	471,945	5,538	624	175,313	31,805	181,445
Bavaria	940,221	315,933	365,448	3,152	121	1,309	849	153	1,128
Saxony	5,213	2,933	747	40	31	9	2,828	37	148
Würtemberg	*310,896	..	..	..	9	†645	..	..	..
Baden	151,856	527	9,293	57	63	†2,246	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	17,030	19,778	3,525	1,691	8	1	6	..	23
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4,283,267	2,187,679	1,863,630	476,885	5,770	4,834	378,996	32,295	182,744

States.	9. Wheat, &c.			10. Glass and Glass Ware.					
	B. Seed and Berries.			A.	B.	C.	D. Mirrors.		
	3.						When not exceeding 288 Prussian square Inches.		
							Milled, Covered, or Uncovered.		Blown, Covered, or Uncovered.
	Clover Seed.	Other Seeds.	Juniper Berries.	Green Glass.	White Glass.	Fine, Cut, Gilded, and Painted Glass.	When the Glass is not more than 10 Feet.	When not above 144 square Inches.	
	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Sheffels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	44,831	3,084	13,282	19,641	9,605	884	787	569	38
Bavaria	1,036	1,149	129	81	235	163	138	7	34
Saxony	135	55	..	6	6	5	..	..	..
Würtemberg	‡26	..	..	11	6	..	..	14	..
Baden	‡2,197	..	..	2,451	2,004	458	281	1,655	4
Electoral Hesse	46	113	4	127	1,940	147	2,284	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	48,271	4,401	13,415	22,317	13,796	1,657	3,490	2,245	76

* Including rye, barley, and beans. † Including linseed, poppy, and rape seed.
‡ Including unenumerated seeds.

Articles Exported from all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837.—*continued.*

States.	10. Glass and Glass Ware. D. Mirrors. Covered, Uncovered, Milled, or Blown, when the Size of the Glass exceeds: 288 Square Inches to 576 Square Inches per Ps.	576 Square Inches to 1,000 Square Inches per Ps.	1,000 Square Inches to 1,400 Square Inches per Ps.	1,400 Square Inches to 1,900 Square Inches per Ps.	Above 1,900 Square Inches per Ps.	E. Glass Ware with Common Metal.	11. Hides, Skins, and Hair. A. Raw, Green, Salted, and Dry Hides, and Horse Hair.	B. Skins for Fur-work.	C. Hare and Rabbit Skins, &c.	D. Cow Hair.
						Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	..	1,013	2	..	..	1,998	7,249	4,094	1,266	3,835
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	1,089	1,088	7	80	13
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	1	920	84	245	1
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	8	54	18	128	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	900	1,774	213	166	17
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	2,691	38	..	87	14
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	1,003	16	553
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	710	..	1,391	..
	..	1,013	2	..	..	6,687	11,918	5,419	3,380	4,433

States.	12. Wood, Wooden Ware, &c. A. Firewood by Water.	B. Building and useful Wood, by Water and Land, for Shipping. In East Prussian Provinces. 1. Masts.	2. Bowsprits and Yards.	3. Blocks and Balks of Hard Wood.	4. Fir Balks.	5. Planks, Laths, &c.	In other Parts of the Union. 1. Oak, Elm, Ash, Cherry, &c.	2. Pine, Fir, and Soft Wood.
	Klafter.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Ps.	Last.	Last.	Last.
Prussia	15,234	504	2,784	28,468	170,540	64,462	30,932	20,674
Bavaria	20,467	..	..	..	..	..	274	2,814
Saxony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Würtemberg	429	..	..	..	..	..	1	50
Baden	1,874	..	..	..	..	..	198	2,014 * 505 † 4,052 ‡ 7,943
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38,204	504	2,784	28,468	170,540	64,462	31,405	25,553 * Klafter. † Deals. ‡ Laths.

Articles Exported from all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	12. Wood and Wood Wares. C. Oak and Birch Bark.	C. Charcoal.	D. Wood Ashes.	E. Wood in Furniture and Household Wares.	F. Fine Furniture.	G. Coarse Coopers' Ware.	13. Hops.	14. Musical, Mechanical, and Mathematical Instruments.	15. Almanacks.	16. Chalk and Gypsum.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.
Prussia	76,242	31,710	185	5,552	11,378	2,340	1,066	..	5,673	67,961
Bavaria	1,605	1,588	16	1,814	4,092	177	4,112	..	455	4,958
Saxony	221	1,911	3	83	69	7	42	..	30	2,616
Würtemberg	..	..	..	68	42	2	239	..	60	28
Baden	54,270*	..	79	3,496	10,232	541	5,049	1	287	2,395
Electoral Hesse	29	25	..	3,022	4,804	173	307	..	267	6
Ducal Hesse	5,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	137,827	35,234	283	14,035	30,617	3,240	10,815	1	6,772	77,964

States.	17. Cards and Teazels.	18. Clothes.	19. Copper and Brass. Raw Copper and Brass.	A. Melted and Hammered Vessels.	B. Pots, Pans, &c.	20. Hardware.	21. Leather and Leather Wares. A. Tanned Hides.	B. Glove-Leather and Cordovan.	C. Coarse Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Ware.	D. Fine Leather Ware of Cordovan.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	3,178	593	4,045	2,459	8,061	13,532	4,416	382	740	516
Bavaria	1,344	21	..	627	904	2,711	2,934	61	221	28
Saxony	61	16	16	28	43	743	816	13	56	5
Würtemberg	1	..	..	..	167	251	206	48	273	36
Baden	2	31	6	394	659	846	3,540	102	356	162
Electoral Hesse	37	2	2	22	702	869	2,226	100	129	765
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4,623	663	4,069	3,530	10,536	18,952	14,138	706	1,775	1,512

* Including Charcoal.

Articles Exported from all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	22. Linen Yarn, Linen, &c.								23. Candles.
	A. Raw Yarn.	B. Bleached or Coloured Yarn.	C. Twist.	D. Canvas and Sailcloth.	E. Raw Linen, Twilling, and Drilling.	F. Bleached, Dyed, and Printed Linens, &c.	G. Tape, Cambric, and Fine Wares.	H. Lace.	Tallow, Wax, and Spermaceti Candles.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	20,877	12,787	352	32,602	15,537	55,771	5,406	40	142
Bavaria	2,066	132	1	907	1,170	1,448	920	1	38
Saxony	2,594	61	18	1	23	693	191	1	19
Würtemberg	1,663	43	1	489	784	208	511	..	11
Baden	1,460	31	13	33	5,592	2,119	611	26	61
Electoral Hesse	28	2	..	7,066	15	591	19	..	10
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28,688	13,056	385	41,098	23,121	60,830	7,658	68	281

States.	24. Rags, &c., for Paper Manufacture.		25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.							
	A. Linen and Cotton Rags.	B. Old Net, Tow, &c.	A. Beer in Barrels, Mead, &c.	B. Brandy, Arrack, &c.	C. Vinegar in Barrels.	D. Beer and Vinegar in Bottles, Cruses, &c.	E. Oil in Bottles, or Cruses, &c.	F. Wine and Must, Cyder, &c.	G. Butter.	H. Fresh, Salted, and Smoked Meat.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	20,483	759	20,974	68,217	919	244	71	54,284	2,065	15,042
Bavaria	* 80	..	10,657	3,280	538	398	31	6,563	8,944	873
Saxony	..	1	847	1,042	197	13	66	640	65	127
Würtemberg	..	..	61	40	231	4	..	239	..	40
Baden	2	..	7,220	1,256 † 157	110	62	2	58,306	1,114	60
Electoral Hesse	..	..	2,849	401	685	5	4	6,639	1	38
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20,567	760	43,108	74,236 a 157	2,680	726	174	126,671	12,189	16,180

* Including Old Fishing Nets. † Maas, or 3 Eimer, 26 Prussian Quarts.

Articles Exported from all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.									
	I. Southern Fruits.			K. Spices.			L.	M.	N.	
	Oranges and Lemons.	Oranges and Lemons.	Dried Dates, Figs, &c.	Galangal Ginger, Cardamums, &c.	Pepper.	Cinnamon, Cassia, &c.	Herrings.	Coffee and Coffee Surrogate.	1. Cocoa.	2. Chocolate.
	Cwts.	Nos.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	72	850	45	322	51	180	4,881	6,183	2	13
Bavaria	4	..	8	66	18	3	686	833	1	1
Saxony	2	109	58	200	91	65	1,844	12,133	5	4
Würtemberg	..	..	..	..	* 4	..	3	47	..	..
Baden	1	..	1	..	* 11	..	36	21,291	2	13
Electoral Hesse	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	79	959	133	588	175	248	7,450	40,487	10	31

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.								
	O. Cheese.	P. Sweetmeats.	Q. Starch, Vermicelli, &c.	R. Shell Fish, Oysters, &c.	S. Rice.	U. Molasses.	V. Tobacco. 1. Unmanufactured Tobacco.	V. Tobacco. 2. Manufactured Tobacco.	W. Tea.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	597	1,027	191,110	13	16	180	10,354	5,836	853
Bavaria	372	235	22,490	163	2	129	7,312	4,837	8
Saxony	11	105	2,820 † 502 ‡ 1,834	1	32	534	7	4,280	4
Würtemberg	2	20	1,628	..	..	4	..	2,308	1
Baden	14	189	3,423	..	..	9	3,298	19,252	2
Electoral Hesse	31	51	529	..	..	..	460	231	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,027	1,627	222,000	177	50	856	21,431	36,744	868

* Including Galangal and Cinnamon.
† Common Rye Meal. ‡ Common Rye Bread.

Articles Exported from all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	25. Articles of Food, Drink, &c.			26. Oil.		27. Paper and Paper Ware.			
	X. Sugar.					A.	B.	C.	D.
	1. Lump, Refined, Candy Sugar.	2. Raw Sugar and Crushed.	3. Raw Sugar for Refining.	In Barrels.	Vegetable Oils and Oil of Turpentine.	Printing, Packing, and Coloured Paper.	Other Sorts of Paper.	Paper Hangings.	Bookbinders' Work of Paper, &c.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	20,635	56	..	7,482	45	1,956	6,250	494	924
Bavaria	313	..	..	10,134	56	211	2,180	16	66
Saxony	9,730	..	..	352	10	64	133	8	2
Würtemberg	..	..	..	2,420	..	52	222	..	16
Baden	110	..	..	3,819	..	65	510	6	215
Electoral Hesse	..	..	..	123	..	2,039	1,412	157	103
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30,788	56	..	24,330	111	4,974	10,707	681	1,326

States.	28. Skin Wares.		29.	30. Silk and Silk Goods.			31. Soap.		
				A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	Sheep Skins.	Furriers' Work.	Shooting Powder.	Coloured or Bleached Floret Silk.	Silken Stuffs, Stockings, Clothes, Ribbons, &c.	All other Sorts of Silk Goods, with other Materials.	Green and Black.	Common White.	Fine Soap in Cakes.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	19	436	1,302	719	4,114	2,705	374	288	242
Bavaria	10	82	19	8	84	41	..	139	1
Saxony	2	8	102	4	27	58	5	18	4
Würtemberg	..	40	284	1	83	15	..	1	..
Baden	23	80	322	12	183	73	55	106	2
Electoral Hesse	..	2	12	391	21	15	11	4	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	54	648	2,041	1,135	4,512	2,907	445	556	249

Articles Exported from all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	32.	33. Stones.			34.	35. Straw, Reed, and Bast Wares.			36.
		A.		B.		A.	B.	C.	
	Playing Cards.	Hewn Stones.	Lithographic Stones.	Alabaster, Marble, &c.	Coals.	Mats and Foot Coverings.	Common Straw and Reed Ware.	Fine Reed and Straw Hats.	Tallow.
	Cwts.	Lasts.	Nos.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	22	22,733	10,990	144	7,334,445	3,462	357	93	149
Bavaria	37	800	6,170	399	53,086	157	53	..	797
Saxony	1	4	..	6	461	..	4	1	16
Würtemberg	2	863	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Baden	29	206	15,548 a 2 cwts.	11	4,439	103	488	4	114
Electoral Hesse	45	..	449	138	108	..	4	2	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	136	24,606	35,257 a 2 cwts.	698	7,392,539	3,722	906	100	1,082

States.	37.	38. Earthenware.							
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
				Earthenware Coloured.		Porcelain.		Earthenware and other such, White and Ornamented.	
	Pitch.	Clay for Porcelain Manufacture.	Common Earthenware.	One Coloured or White Ware.	Painted and Gilded Ware.	White.	Coloured and White.	With common Metals.	With Gold, Silver, &c.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	3,571	174	81,686	3,019	253	1,446	1,129	43	29
Bavaria	203	2,124	13,107	821	98	277	761	1	..
Saxony	124	..	9,021	33	9	7	25	..	2
Würtemberg	..	..	39	195	..	4	2	..	..
Baden	238	7	1,325	3,520	56	182	60	24	..
Electoral Hesse	20	2,359	5,704	10,438	89	430	88	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4,156	4,664	111,082	18,026	505	2,346	2,063	68	31

Articles Exported from all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	39. Animals.							
	A. Horses, Mules, Asses, &c.	B. Oxen and Steers.	C. Cows.	D. Calves.	E. Pigs. 1 Fattened.	E. Pigs. 2. Lean.	F. Wethers.	G. Other Cattle, Sheep, Goats, &c.
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Prussia	3,930	2,043	1,307	175	1,576	6,245	6,651	43,591
Bavaria	3,939	3,599	3,153	3,470	274	15,629	22,937	9,233
Saxony	548	1,024	2,538	277	432	259	1,632	7,372
Würtemberg	6	753	495	776	64	30	..	202
Baden	460	3,618	605	512	2,658	2,566	32,560	18,951
Electoral Hesse	6	16	14	2	53	160	285	341
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8,889	11,053	8,112	5,212	5,057	24,889	64,065	79,690

States.	40 Oilcloth, &c.			41. Wool and Woollen Goods.				42. Zinc.	
	A. Coarse Black unprinted Oilcloths.	B. All other sorts.	C. Fine embossed Oil-cloth	A. Raw and Combed Sheep's Wool.	B. White, thrice or more twilled, Woollen and Camel Yarn.	C. Woollen Cloths and Hosiery.	D. Carpets and other Mixed Goods.	B. Plates and Zinc Ware.	A. Raw.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	776	2,604	18	100,259	644	47,557	512	3,165	226,304
Bavaria	9	129	..	758	752	7,802	123	80	..
Saxony	1	7	3	15,058	81	2,323	..	67	..
Würtemberg	99	61	..	1,159	31	2,217	..	22	..
Baden	19	160	2	1,225 a 78*	396	8,069	59	18	6
Electoral Hesse	4	115	..	104	25	799	35	..	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	644 a 1,651*	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	601	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	.. a 71*	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	2,264	..	..	..	..	..
	902	3,076	23	122,072 a 1,800	1,929	68,767	729	3,352	226,310

* Tanners' wool, at 15 square.

Articles Exported from all the States of the Commercial Union in the Year 1837—*continued.*

States.	43. Tin and Tin Ware.		Other Articles.						
	A. Coarse Tin Ware, Plates, &c.	B. Fine and lacquered Ware.	Books, MSS., Maps, Prints, &c.	Feathers.	Ropemakers' Ware.	Wax.	Indigo.	Baked Fruit.	Dried Chicory.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	317	149	10,961	5,288	254	482	1,367	15,110	6,825
Bavaria	28	159	1,641	933	5	28	1,462	378	7
Saxony	5	..	2,383	16	18	4	386	12	1,626
Würtemberg	13	2	252	22	7	..	..	52	..
Baden	21	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	3	46	612	177	7	1	..	2,300	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	387	374	15,849	6,430	291	515	3,245	18,052	8,458

States.	Other Articles.								
	Blubber.	Salted and Dried Fish.	Litharge of Lead and Silver.	Salt.	Raw Silk.	Oil Cakes.	Clover, from the Saxo-Bohemian Frontier.	Unenumerated Articles.	Sent by Post.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Sheffel.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Prussia	2,388	730	715	697	13	213,140	..	135,703	..
Bavaria	249	47	1,545	..	..	..	..	22,653	..
Saxony	7,097	772	13	..	..	..	2,546	8,352	..
Würtemberg	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,645	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	17,351	..
Electoral Hesse	..	..	451	..	..	..	..	15,165	..
Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9,740	1,549	2,724	697	78	213,140	2,546	201,869	..

APPENDIX XVIII.

MINERAL PRODUCE OF PRUSSIA.

I owe to the kindness of Baron A. Humboldt the following statement of the Mineral Productions of the Prussian monarchy for the year 1837.

	Produce.	No. of Mines.	Quantity produced.	Workmen.	Their families	Value of produce.
	I.—Mines.					Dollars.
1	Iron-ore and Iron-stone .	805	679,874 tons	7,738	16,396	481,504
2	Copper, lead, and silver ore	121	1,076,962 cwt. } 50 tons }	4,425	8,276	617,631
3	Blacklead	41	995,300 cwt.	2,027	3,579	388,394
4	Cobalt ore	19	1,327	104	198	18,185
5	Arsenic ore	..	10,190	..	..	..
6	Manganese ore	3	5,632	40	149	9,536
7	Antimony ore	3	574	23	41	1,156
8	Alum ore	7	68,591 tons	48	200	6,795
9	Vitriol ore	3	{ 39,649 { 5,521 cwt.	..	..	..
10	Coals	331	10,393,479 tons	16,218	39,747	3,754,371
11	Brown Coals	254	2,612,630	2,538	6,472	281,976
	Totals	1,587		33,161	75,058	5,559,548
	II.—Quarries.	Quarries.				
1	Chalkstone and chalk . .	125		470	1,034	112,863
2	Gypsum	25		78	188	29,672
3	Building stone, &c. . .	316		1,341	3,469	107,761
4	Slates	341		1,248	3,260	71,898
5	Mill stones	39	3,040 stones	202	681	24,590
6	Trap stone	6		17	84	5,802
	Totals	852		3,356	8,716	352,585
	III.—Furnaces.	Furnaces.				
1	Iron, pig iron	129	1,446,372 cwt.	2,745	7,866	2,267,103
	Raw steel iron	21	150,141	254	520	395,848
	Cast iron	67	337,469	3,521	9,546	1,227,949
	Cast from pig iron . . .	12	134,030	220	578	503,931
	Rod and bar iron . . .	431	1,141,356	5,529	12,485	5,656,608
	Plate iron	12	133,573	343	744	1,132,852
	Iron wire	58	65,561	489	656	581,069
	Steel	99	103,938	484	1,224	746,106
	Totals	829	3,512,440	12,585	33,169	12,511,466
1	Silver	2	23,992 mark fine } 45 burnt }	22	50	328,303
3	Lead	27	23,807 cwt.	227	632	175,726
		..	10,847	..	..	76,807
	Lead sheets	..	117	..	..	1,613
4	Copper, raw	12	19,347	581	1,131	647,892
	Ditto worked	31	16,148	167	627	667,290
5	Brass	14	18,544	284	558	606,190
6	Zinc bars	34	215,466	1,159	2,996	841,905
	Zinc plates	..	15,636	..	..	68,882
7		3	8,791	39	107	114,552
8	Arsenic	2	3,170	53	120	25,680
9	Antimony	2	901	40	167	12,083
10	Alum	15	40,877	373	1,106	182,286
11	Vitriol—copper . . .	6	3,367	10	29	40,524
	Iron	8	29,157	207	471	55,964
	Mixed	..	2,860	..	..	12,747
12	Sulphur	1	456 cwt.	..	..	..
	Oil	..	60,000 lbs.	..	..	3,000
	Totals	986		15,747	41,613	16,372,910
	IV.—Salt Works.	20	44,109 lasts & 52,289 scheffels	1,523	4,937	1,344,520

Total number of workmen . . . 53,787
Their families 130,274
Value of Produce . . . . 23,629,563 dollars=3½ millions sterling.

APPENDIX XIX.

DANZIG.

Communications from Mr. Consul Plaw.

From the general and individual information I have been able to collect, as well as what my own observations may afford, it appears that "the operation of the Prussian commercial league upon the commerce of this district" has been of so trivial import, that the solution of those queries put by Dr. Bowring may be given in few words.

"Whether and to what extent has the Prussian commercial league affected imports?"

"What articles of import have increased, and what diminished, under its operation?"

"In what imports is there a continuous tendency either to advance or decline?"

"Whether the importation of any, and what, has been wholly put an end to, and how the trade with Great Britain or her colonies has been influenced by the action of the league?"

"What points of the Prussian league are deemed to press most heavily on British trade?"

The German league has had so little importance upon those parts bordering on the Vistula, Pregel, and Niemen, that no observation in reply to these queries is necessary.

Those provinces where was formerly the greatest demand for manufactures and colonial produce now belong to Russia, or are so much under Russian control, that all commercial intercourse between them and this neighbourhood has ceased.

The Prussian territories situated between the coast and the Russian frontier are so thinly peopled and so poor, that the consumption of such supplies is of no consideration; coupled to this is the effect of the Vienna Treaty, which encourages inland navigation, and by which charges on goods from Hamburg to the Vistula do not exceed, and, in some instances, are less than the amount of sound-dues; further, may be added the advantage arising from the fairs at Frankfort, as regards the duties on manufactured goods; all this considered, we shall readily find the points for forming a correct view of the Prussian import-trade must be Hamburg and Stettin, the latter port having to supply the populous neighbourhood of the Oder and great part of the Elbe.

With reference to exports from hence, they chiefly consist of grain, wood, and some few other articles of minor import; chiefly the produce of the fruitful provinces of Poland and Lithuania, and which produce, for the present, Russia does not prevent being shipped through a Prussian port; that power is, however, contemplating canals and railways, and even already busied in the formation of them, in order to draw off such shipments from Prussia, and lead them to her own ports. Taken in this view, it is evident this part of Prussia is in no other respect interwoven with the commercial league than with reference to the British corn-laws and her timber-duties; the one operating indirectly upon the other: these are the two prominent parts of British commercial policy which are most hostile to trade here.

"A comparative statement of shipping, British, Prussian, and Foreign, entering and leaving this port" on an average of three years before and three years since the union, is presented by the enclosed sheet, to which are added, "prices current of exportations" for six years, viz.—three anterior and three posterior to the Prussian league.

With reference to manufactories in this neighbourhood, there are none worthy of notice; consisting merely of a small oil-mill, an iron-manufactory (for which the raw material chiefly comes from Holland and Russia), and a flour-mill, pretty extensive. Distilling from corn and potatoes is probably on the increase. The chief employment is agriculture, and with so thin a population, that a great length of time will elapse before the natives will turn their attention to other means of support; and in the sea-port towns there exists no inclination towards manufactories.

A close connexion with Britain has always been a desirable and favourite pursuit here; but the corn-laws and timber-duties have contributed greatly to abate the interest and attachment so long and earnestly cultivated.

The merchant or shipper is the only gainer during the present trade in corn, which necessity alone has called into action. The farmer who cannot afford to speculate upon the turn of the English duty must be satisfied with an average price of 25*s.* per quarter for wheat, but which does not remunerate him.

The wood-proprietor scarcely makes 9*s.* per load for his timber, even when the price in London is 5*l.*; these are the causes which render the British laws so unpopular, and nearly annihilated a trade and connexion which has been for so many years carried on by and with this port, in preference to that with any other country, and consequently leads the public to feelings more in favour of their own commercial league. There has been little variation in the timber-trade of late years, and no doubt is entertained that, if the English duties were reduced or equalized, the supplies for shipments would continue considerable. This opinion is the more strengthened by taking into consideration that the growth of many large woods in Poland, out of which for years past little or nothing has been felled, and

which have of late been given by the Emperor to his favourite generals, (having belonged to the patriots) will now be brought to market, but even this, if otherwise certain, would depend upon encouragement from Britain:—at present, shipowners have been induced to ship wood articles in order to provide freight; but the merchant gains nothing when he is compelled to seek the English market with his perishable stock; duty and expenses not unfrequently consume the entire proceeds, and the trade, instead of as in former times, being one highly lucrative, is at present nothing less than advantageous to shippers; those concerned in it are mostly reduced from a state of affluence to the reverse.

British Consulate, Danzig, August 1839.

(Signed) H. R. PLAW.

SIR, *British Consulate, Danzig, 17th August,* 1839.

WITH reference to my few lines under date of the 8th inst., I now wait on you, with the very scanty information this place has to offer, in respect to the operation of the Prussian commercial league upon the trade between Danzig and Britain.

Should anything further occur to you, and you will please to let me know, I will immediately endeavour to obtain the facts, though, as already observed, it can be of little import from hence. Stettin may prove more interesting.

As soon as the reports from either Stettin, Königsberg, or Memel, reach me, they shall be forthwith forwarded as directed, by

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Dr. John Bowring, &c. &c. &c.,
H. B. M. Com. Berlin.

(Signed) H. R. PLAW.

Names of the Mercantile Firms at Danzig, trading chiefly to Britain in 1839.

Messrs.	Albrecht, P. J. and Co.	
,,	Baum, Brothers.	
,,	Behrend, Theodor, and Co.	
,,	Böhm, Fr., and Co.	
,,	Eggert, Henry	
,,	Etherington, Harry.	English.
,,	Gibson, Alexander.	
,,	Fleyn, Friederick.	
,,	Hoene, Friederick	
,,	Kussmahly and Jagade.	
,,	Lubiénski and Co.	
,,	Marshall, F.	English.
,,	Nisbet, Christopher.	Ditto
,,	Pickering, Peter.	Ditto
,,	Rehefeld, Sigd.	
,,	Soermanns, Hendk., and Son.	

PRICE CURRENT of the principal articles of EXPORTATION from the Port of DANZIG, before and since the LEAGUE.

	BEFORE			SINCE		
	1830	1831	1832	1834	1836	1838
Wheat per Last of 10 ¾ qrs.	f.400 to f.650	f.370 to f.555	f.210 to f.280	f.300	f.330	f.467½
Rye ,, ,,	240 285	245 300	195 228	182½	150	243½
Barley ,, ,,	..	183 189	126 145	136	136	194
Oats ,, ,,	..	126 162	108 120	100	90	115½
Pease ,, ,,	..	200 215	132 155	221	195	246½
Flour per Barrel of	..	..	..	15¼	19	25½
Biscuit ,, ,,	..	..	..	9¼	9	15
Timber (Fir) per cubic Foot	16	18	18	18	20	15
Deck Deals, rated at 3 Inches, 40 Feet, 60 Pieces	f.720	f.710	f.710	f.659	f.680	f.780
Deals per St. hundred	165	169	165	168	183	180
Oak Timber per cubic Foot	39	40	42	..	..	48
Oak Planks ,,	50	50	55	68	60	63
Staves (Pipe) per 60 Pieces	f.65	f.68	f.68	f.68	f.95	f.60
Spruce Beer per Last of 11 Kegs	71	77	77	68	63	60½

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of SHIPPING, BRITISH, PRUSSIAN, and FOREIGN, entering and leaving the Port of DANZIG, on an average of Six Years, before and since the League.

ARRIVED.				BEFORE THE LEAGUE.		DEPARTED.				
	Description.	Number of Vessels.		Tonnage.			Description.	Number of Vessels.		Tonnage.	
1830	British.	225		31,126		1830	British.	225		31,126	
	Prussian	409		92,968			Prussian	409		90,672	
	Foreign	518		43,553			Foreign	516		43,395	
			1,152		167,647				1,150		165,193
1831	British.	108		17,560		1831	British.	107		17,493	
	Prussian	250		61,555			Prussian	251		58,900	
	Foreign	216		20,660			Foreign	217		20,668	
			574		99,775				575		97,061
1832	British.	66		8,781		1832	British.	67		8,866	
	Prussian	99		40,366			Prussian	186		39,211	
	Foreign	475		25,310			Foreign	368		24,895	
			640		74,457				621		72,972
			2,366		341,879				2,346		335,226
Average of the above Three Years.						Average of the above Three Years.					
	British.	133					British.	133			
	Prussian	286					Prussian	282			
	Foreign	370					Foreign	367			
			789						782		
SINCE THE LEAGUE.											
1834	British.	38		6,873		1834	British.	3		6,933	
	Prussian	280		62,073			Prussian	7		58,927	
	Foreign	322		25,637			Foreign	32		25,691	
			670		94,583				636		91,551
1836	British.	55		11,494		1836	British.	56		11,611	
	Prussian	400		87,817			Prussian	396		87,028	
	Foreign	401		36,118			Foreign	410		36,931	
			856		135,429				862		135,570
1838	British.	241		36,568		1838	British.	241		36,568	
	Prussian	419		90,426			Prussian	422		90,676	
	Foreign	446		38,777			Foreign	447		38,882	
			1,106		165,771				1,110		166,126
			2,602		395,783				2,608		393,247
Average of the above Three Years.						Average of the above Three Years.					
	British.	111					British.	112			
	Prussian	366					Prussian	364			
	Foreign	390					Foreign	393			
			867						869		

TOTAL NUMBER of VESSELS of different Flags, ARRIVED and DEPARTED from and to ENGLAND, at this Port.

BEFORE THE LEAGUE.			SINCE THE LEAGUE.		
	Arrived.	Departed.		Arrived.	Departed.
1830	383	519	1834	125	195
1831	198	299	1836	244	335
1832	121	190	1838	393	595

APPENDIX XX.

KÖNIGSBERG.

Answer to the Letters of Dr. Bowring from Berlin.

I herewith have the honour to wait on him, with such information as possibly can be given from this place, upon the different queries forwarded.

The Prussian commercial league most undoubtedly may have an influence upon the continental trade with Great Britain, yet the trade of this port and neighbourhood is of such a nature as to show little or no effect of its direct operation: our commerce is principally influenced by the commercial restrictions of Great Britain, as to the exports from the one, and those of Prussia as to the import trade from the other side.

These provinces of old Prussia only export to any extent in years when the rates of duty, according to the scale of the existing British corn-laws, allow an importation of grain into England, and those laws are supposed to operate most hostilely to the extension of the British trading relations with this part of Prussia. From the different official annual reports which I have sent to government from this station since 1827, and also as far as possible back to the year 1817, I beg to give an extract (enclosed), which will show, in figures, how far this observation is correct, and give, at the same time, the total average exportation of grain from this place during the last 22 years. That part of the above exportation which went to Great Britain, I can only give of the last nine years, as will also be seen by the enclosure.

This place has little or no timber trade, and the exportation, by sea, of other articles, as of hemp, flax, linen yarn, linen, bristles, hides, &c. &c., has rather decreased. That of bones and oil-cakes has never been able to reach and satisfy the demand for these articles.

As to prices of the principal articles of exportation I am able to give the enclosed average prices of the principal sorts of grain since the year 1,700—that is to say, of 139 years—from which it may be of some interest to observe the fluctuations in the value of grain during more than a century; and though those average prices in former years, before the year 1810, were taken generally by the state of prices in the month of October, which was found to be the proper month to regulate prices by, I believe they may be considered to be pretty correct. For the last 13 years I have, as near as possible, regulated the average from the actual state of prices during the year.

A statement of the shipping entering and leaving this port, from the year 1819 to 1838, inclusively, will also be found enclosed.

In former times, when the western provinces of Russia and Poland were allowed to import colonial and manufactured goods from Prussia, the importation in the Prussian Baltic ports used to be considerable; and this place particularly had a great share of the trade in manufacturing goods that were chiefly imported from Great Britain. However, already, since the years 1815 and 1816, Russia has prohibited those importations; and though for perhaps five or six years more a sort of smuggling trade was carried on, the Russian Government has since put in force such measures as also to make this trade impossible; so that the import trade here, at present, is but limited to what is wanted for the consumption of the provinces of East Prussia, Prussian Lithuania, and little part of West Prussia. Colonial goods, for that purpose, are imported from Great Britain, from Holland, Hamburg, Denmark, and direct from America; and though Great Britain has not such a proportional share in those importations as in former times, this is not in consequence of the Prussian commercial league, but in consequence of the general peace, which has thrown open the trade on all sides; the only article the commercial German league shows an influence on, seems to be on wines, as most of the Rhenish wines are duty-free at present, and consequently cheaper in proportion than the wines of France and other western and southern countries; it therefore affects the trade with France more than that with any other country.

The importations into Königsberg by sea, during the years from 1829 to 1838, from Great Britain, and the total importation from 1834 to 1838 inclusive, are given enclosed, in an estimate of the value in sterling money as near as possible.

Manufactured goods, of all kinds, for the consumption of these provinces, are chiefly imported at present from Leipzig and Franckfort, and brought there at the time of the general fairs; and it is therefore difficult to find out here what, of the pretty considerable quantity of manufactured goods imported here that way, by land, are of British or of other countries' manufacture. Those, probably, will be the places, and also Hamburg, to find out, by proper control, whether, and in what particular, and how far, this branch of trade has been influenced by the Prussian commercial league.

Already, before the existence of this league, the land proprietors and farmers of this part of Prussia used different means and exertions to gain such produce and revenue from their landed property as would answer them better than growing corn, which, since the existing British corn-laws came into operation, has become more and more uncertain, and soon reduced the value of this land to almost nothing. They have, in consequence, tried, and succeeded since, in establishing almost on all sides, a considerably higher value of it, by growing less corn, and having gone over to other branches, of which the breeding of Spanish and Saxon sheep, and fine horses, have been the most productive. The flocks of fine sheep have been now, for the last 20 years, considerably increasing, and are at present so numerous, that wool at present is actually the best revenue of all landed property in these provinces: almost all the wool finds its way by land towards Germany.

In all East Prussia and Lithuania the Prussian government, for about 25 years, has possessed

stallions of the very best Arabian, Persian, English, and Meklenburg races, for the use of every one that wishes to breed horses; and by these means the horses of these provinces have throughout become of so good a character and quality, that annually a great number are sold, and that the Lithuanian horses now form a considerable branch of trade, and of the revenue of this part of the country. There have been, during the last six years, also some beet-root sugar manufactories established in these provinces, and the growing of beet-root is now also an additional occupation to the farmers here; yet is this not very considerable, though the beet-root sugar refiners seem to go on pretty well. More and largely have farmers and landowners done in distilling brandy and spirits, of rye and of potatoes especially, the consumption of which, however, has, more or less, fallen upon the poor population of the country, and has, by being so cheap, done great mischief, in getting the poor and labouring classes into the habit of drinking to excess. From my observation, the consumption of brandy has increased up to the year 1834, and since then it has the appearance of decreasing again. Connected with the distilling of spirits is the feeding and fattening of pork and cattle, of which, since several years, a quantity of pork is bought to be exported in a salted state.

The wages of a labouring man have been from 10*d.* to 1*s.* per day at this place, and about half as much in the neighbouring country, among farmers of these provinces, for the last 30 years, with little or no alteration.

(Signed) J. D. BROCKMAN.

British Vice-Consulate at Königsberg, August, 17th, 1839.

A Return of the Annual Exportations from the Port of Königsberg, from the Year 1817, and the Value of such given as nearly as possible.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Tares.	Linseed.	Total.	Total in	Flax.	Hemp.	Linen Yarn.	Bristles.	Ashes.	Feathers.	Hides and Skins.	Wool.	Linen.	Oil Cakes.	Bones.	Tallow.	Salted Pork.	Sundry Articles.	Total Value.
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	In Lasts.	Imperial Quarters.	Stone of 33lbs.	Stone of 33lbs.	Bundles.	Stone of 33lbs.	Stone of 33lbs.	Stone of 33lbs.	Stone of 33lbs.	Stone of 33lbs.	Stone of 33lbs.	Stone of 33lbs.	Tons.	Stone of 33lbs.	Stone of 33lbs.	Not specified, but calculated in estimating the total value.	
1817	5,777	18,449	5,195	2,735	2,220	..	..	2,392	36,768	386,064														
1818	3,129	8,429	4,425	3,859	2,953	..	..	1,823	24,618	258,489														
1819	1,232	7,360	2,952	1,513	1,991	136	439	2,497	18,120	190,260														
1820	9,861	6,769	818	5,565	1,210	41	488	1,864	19,616	205,968														
1821	1,559	1,459	215	864	234	..	78	3,173	7,582	79,611														
1822	591	100	292	200	208	..	..	320	1,711	17,965	Not registered													
1823	428	1,030	24	116	215	..	22	1,257	3,092	32,466														
1824	1,002	393	298	1,566	412	..	926	1,016	5,613	58,937														
1825	816	657	1,531	593	712	..	716	2,271	7,296	76,608														
1826	1,483	692	201	5,321	863	98	929	2,728	12,315	129,307														
1827	3,754	7,228	2,322	8,480	503	56	318	9,884	25,545	268,223														
1828	9,543	12,920	1,316	1,368	919	238	369	3,718	30,421	319,420														
1829	7,698	8,185	2,572	3,660	422	196	184	3,873	26,459	277,820	93,720	53,394	15,000	466	28,940	Not registered								
1830	7,550	25,420	1,687	8,310	2,360	99	141	3,321	48,843	512,851	75,230	60,276	8,000	5,091	2,490	420	1,630	Not registered						
1831	7,565	16,901	988	4,092	1,506	134	326	2,884	33,396	350,658	35,900	9,473	9,000	3,267	..	..	..	3,594	Not registered					
1832	7,833	12,207	740	1,416	516	225	85	4,918	27,940	293,370	Not registered													
1833	1,918	2,659	80	78	159	34	87	3,477	8,492	89,166														
1834	1,789	1,579	173	801	872	50	307	2,164	7,735	81,217	129,416	53,769	15,159	4,406	2,358	1,920	2,296	..	8,219	32,282	650			£254,371 st.
1835	1,607	3,561	320	226	367	74	350	3,417	9,922	104,181	76,605	16,810	6,714	8,339	15,268	2,153	5,074	1,312	14,992	16,713	488	19,872		275,642
1836	3,897	6,978	4,132	1,947	1,817	583	614	2,890	22,858	240,009	70,817	41,380	2,709	8,897	4,282	4,054	1,325	2,190	15,382	48,490	312	4,717	10,577	398,695
1837	4,811	9,592	3,252	3,641	1,856	855	228	2,979	27,204	285,642	36,407	24,213	51	3,327	1,824	667	743	4	8,520	61,270	893	5,637	7,630	358,981
1838	13,570	6,929	1,104	1,104	592	87	138	4,382	27,996	293,958	75,512	16,859	660	5,116	None	1,633	1,950	20	18,963	70,243	928	776	..*	555,195
Total	90,368	159,466	34,357	57,545	22,907	2,906	6,745	59,248	433,542	4,552,190	593,607	276,174	57,293	38,909	55,162	10,837	13,218	7,120	76,076	228,998	2,301	31,002	15,297	1,842,884
	Average Quantity of 22 Years.										Average Quantity of 8 Years.				Of 7 Years.	Of 6 Years.		Average quantity of 5 Years.				Of 4 Years.	Of 3 Years.		Average of 5 Years.
	$4,107\frac{7}{10}$	$7,248\frac{19}{22}$	$1,561\frac{13}{22}$	$2,615\frac{19}{22}$	$1,041\frac{5}{22}$	$132\frac{3}{22}$	$306\frac{13}{22}$	$2,693\frac{3}{22}$	$19,706\frac{12}{22}$	$206,917\frac{13}{22}$	$74,200\frac{7}{8}$	$34,521\frac{5}{8}$	$7,161\frac{5}{8}$	$4,863\frac{3}{8}$	$7,880\frac{3}{7}$	$1,806\frac{1}{6}$	$2,203$	$1,424$	$15,215\frac{1}{5}$	$45,799\frac{3}{5}$	$660\frac{1}{5}$	$7,750\frac{3}{4}$	$6,069$		$368,577\frac{4}{5}$

*None by sea, but some quantity to Danzig.

British Vice-Consulate at Königsberg, 17th August, 1839.

(Signed) J. D. BROCKMAN.

The Exports from Königsberg, for 1839, amounted to 808,897*l.*, of which 365,237*l.* to Great Britain.

RETURN of British, Prussian, and Foreign Shipping during the following years from 1819 to 1838, at this Port of Königsberg, and its Outport Pillau.

Years.	Arrived						Years.	Departed.					
	British.	Prussian.	Other Nations.	Totals.				British.	Prussia.	Other Nations.	Totals.		
				Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.						Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	
					Tons.	Lasts.						Tons.	Lasts.
1819	79	135	579	793	63,361½	42,241	1819	78	128	378	784	60,867	40,578
1820	106	176	418	700	64,962	43,308	1820	98	172	414	684	63,391½	42,261
1821	61	85	278	424	34,708½	23,139	1821	68	94	280	442	36,060½	24,707
1822	49	101	194	344	33,237	22,158	1822	48	107	194	349	33,000	22,000
1823	28	109	175	312	31,629¾	21,086½	1823	28	127	177	332	34,851¾	23,234½
1824	36	120	132	288	34,612½	23,075	1824	30	125	124	279	35,652	23,768
1825	67	94	181	342	34,308	22,872	1825	75	123	187	385	41,998½	27,999
1826	59	99	148	306	33,805½	22,537	1826	58	100	147	305	36,693	24,462
1827	143	149	291	583	60,849	40,566	1827	142	140	291	573	59,101½	39,401
1828	66	147	410	623	65,499	43,666	1828	67	167	408	642	70,717½	47,145
1829	81	144	447	672	66,207¾	44,138¾	1829	81	132	449	662	62,658	41,772
1830	83	162	787	1,032	94,026	62,684	1830	84	181	788	1,053	96,429¾	64,286½
1831	98	154	512	764	73,663½	49,109	1831	97	162	506	765	74,830½	49,887
1832	64	183	462	709	67,689¾	45,126½	1832	65	182	449	696	66,813¾	44,542½
1833	25	118	235	378	37,274¼	24,849½	1833	24	120	237	381	37,296¼	24,864¼
1834	24	122	213	359	36,345¾	24,230½	1834	25	132	209	366	38,034¾	25,356½
1835	18	128	213	359	33,489¾	22,326½	1835	16	136	217	369	35,480¼	23,653½
1836	62	166	452	680	61,641	41,094	1836	64	173	451	688	64,503	43,002
1837	83	166	527	776	66,583½	44,389	1837	83	170	528	781	67,905	45,270
1838	89	200	490	779	66,370½	44,247	1838	88	205	489	782	67,332	44,888

British Vice-Consulate, Königsberg, 3rd September, 1839.

(Signed) J. D. BROCKMAN.

RETURN of the Annual Exportation from the Port of Königsberg to Great Britain from the Year 1830 to 1838, inclusive.

Years.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Tares.	Linseed	Total in Lasts.	Total in Imperial Quarters.	Flax.	Salted Pork.	Hemp.	Linen Yarn.	Bristles.	Hides and Skins.	Feathers and Quills.	Oil Cakes.	Bones.	Tallow.	Wool.	Sundry Articles.	Total Value in Sterling Money.
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.			Stone of 33 lbs.	St. of 33 lbs.	St. of 33 lbs.	St. of 33 lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Lbs.	St. of 33 lbs.	Lasts.	St. of 33 lbs	St. of 33 lbs		£.
1830	3,040	460	602	6,510	827	99	141	722	12,401	130,210	66,696	..	12,144	4,847	4,263	5,044	187						
1831	4,333	652	556	1,201	656	104	134	627	8,263	86,762	35,376	..	3,564	4,544	2,740								98,500
1832	645	..	50	..	218	225	54	526	1,718	18,039	142,296	..	2,970	4,241	387								127,834
1833	420	..	46	..	101	34	86	888	1,575	16,538	159,258	..	8,712	4,847	2,552	..	867						106,928
1834	85	..	64	331	344	50	307	436	1,617	16,978	128,276	..	6,256	4,773	1,955	835	508	32,282	620				93,485
1835	84	..	..	32	49	72	350	469	1,056	11,088	71,214	..	4,357	2,025	5,974	3,481	320	16,713	488	12,749	77		149,757
1836	719	38	1,299	1,263	1,607	583	614	1,214	7,337	77,039	67,180	2,037	9,146	830	3,794	367	63	48,490	242	..	1,760		128,047
1837	2,643	189	65	3,407	1,594	855	228	476	9,457	99,298	32,596	7,630	40	..	117	743	..	61,270	828	87	4		233,176
1838	7 727	37	10	52	385	87	128	430	8,856	92,988	73,703	..	5,060	220	2,876	820	100	70,243	868				
Total of 9 yrs. .	19,696	1,376	2,692	12,796	5,781	2,109	2,042	5,788	52,280	548,940	779,595	..	52,249	26,327	24,658							Total of 7 years . . .	937,727
Average per yr.	2,188$\frac{4}{9}$	152$\frac{8}{9}$	299$\frac{1}{4}$	1,421$\frac{7}{9}$	642$\frac{3}{9}$	234$\frac{3}{9}$	226$\frac{8}{9}$	643$\frac{1}{9}$	5,808$\frac{8}{9}$	60,993$\frac{3}{9}$	86,621$\frac{8}{9}$	..	5,805$\frac{4}{9}$	2,925$\frac{3}{9}$	2,739$\frac{7}{9}$							Average per year . . .	133,961

British Vice Consulate, Königsberg, 17th August, 1839.

(Signed) J. BROCKMAN.

IMPORTED into KÖNIGSBERG by Sea, during the following Ten Years, according to Lists regularly kept at this Office, of the IMPORTATION from GREAT BRITAIN since 1829, and of the GENERAL IMPORTATION from the Year 1834, according to the Estimate of the value of the Goods, as near as possible to the Invoices amount and to the Current Prices.

Years.	Imported from Great Britain.		Total Importation by Sea.	
		£.		
1829	In value to the amount of.	44,976		
1830	,, ,,	36,675		
1831	,, ,,	63,434		
1832	,, ,,	50,508		
1833	,, ,,	41,605		£.
1834	,, ,,	43,228	In value to the amount of.	427,049
1835	,, ,,	48,335	,, ,,	265,203
1836	,, ,,	59,919	,, ,,	442,969
1837	,, ,,	32,592	,, ,,	420,959
1838	,, ,,	99,247	,, ,,	421,212

(Signed) J. D. BROCKMAN.

British Vice-Consulate, Königsberg, 17th August, 1839.

The amount of imports into Königsberg in 1839 was 486,170*l.*, of which from Great Britain 94,175*l.*

A RETURN of the Average Prices of different descriptions of GRAIN in KÖNIGSBERG, from the Year 1700 up to the Year 1838, reduced into English Measure and Currency at the (Par. of) Exchange 200 — per Pound sterling, and at the rate of 10¾ Winchester Quarters to a Last.

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Observations.
	Per Last.				Per Winchester Measure.				
	f.	f.	f.	f.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
1700	300	10	86	55	17 11	17 8	8 0	5 1	The Granary and Shipping Charges are about 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter, which added will give the prices free on board.
1701	180	115	85	60	16 9	10 8	7 11	5 7	
1702	140	90	85	60	13 0	8 4	7 11	5 7	
1703	130	85	55	42	12 1	7 11	5 1	3 11	
1704	136	75	55	30	12 8	7 0	5 1	2 9	
1705	150	75	55	25	13 11	7 0	5 1	2 4	
1706	140	88	60	38	13 0	8 2	5 7	3 6	
1707	140	95	65	55	13 0	8 10	6 1	5 1	
1708	190	128	78	38	17 8	11 11	7 3	3 6	
1709	420	300	120	60	39 1	27 11	11 2	5 6	
1710				No	Accounts.				
1711	180	115	80	45	16 9	10 8	7 5	4 2	
1712	175	100	70	52	16 3	9 4	6 6	4 10	
1713	240	135	75	45	22 4	12 7	7 0	4 2	
1714	300	200	120	..	27 11	18 7	11 2	..	
1715	200	120	60	32	18 7	11 2	5 7	3 0	
1716	160	100	55	..	14 11	9 4	5 1	..	
1717	180	135	72	40	16 9	12 7	6 8	3 9	
1718	120	110	70	50	11 2	10 3	6 6	4 8	
1719	196	158	118	65	18 3	14 8	11 0	6 1	
1720	160	130	80	42	14 11	12 1	7 5	3 11	
1721	180	100	62	38	16 9	9 4	5 9	3 6	
1722	150	75	42	28	13 11	7 0	3 11	2 7	
1723				No	Accounts.				
1724	210	155	100	60	19 6	14 5	9 4	5 7	
1725	200	140	70	38	18 7	13 0	6 6	3 6	
1726	200	150	90	72	18 7	13 11	8 4	6 8	
1727	150	140	108	86	14 5	13 0	10 1	8 0	
1728	135	92	58	33	12 7	8 7	5 5	3 1	
1729	153	90	55	32	14 3	8 4	5 1	3 0	
1730	110	65	40	27	10 3	6 1	3 9	2 6	
1731	120	90	54	36	11 2	8 4	5 0	3 4	
1732	110	75	45	27	10 3	7 0	4 2	2 6	
1733	115	85	62	43	10 8	7 11	5 9	4 0	
1734	170	115	78	45	15 10	10 8	7 3	4 2	
1735	145	93	58	43	13 6	8 8	5 5	4 0	
1736	195	190	58	43	18 1	17 8	5 5	4 0	
1737	170	140	75	43	15 10	13 0	7 0	4 0	
1738	150	93	65	35	13 11	8 8	6 1	3 6	
1739	158	108	70	60	14 8	10 1	6 6	5 7	
1740	360	220	70	72	32 6	20 6	6 6	6 8	
1741	255	170	100	72	23 9	15 10	9 4	6 8	
1742	167	105	67	36	15 6	9 9	6 3	3 4	
1743	135	90	58	34	12 7	8 4	5 5	3 2	

RETURN, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Obervations.
	Per Last.				Per Winchester Quarter.				
	f.	f.	f.	f.	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	
1744	155	98	65	50	14 5	9 1	6 1	4 8	
1745	185	150	90	70	17 3	12 11	8 4	6 6	
1746	180	145	112	75	16 9	13 6	10 5	7 0	
1747	180	130	61	135	16 9	12 1	5 8	12 7	
1748	168	124	78	63	15 8	11 6	7 3	5 10	
1749	235	122	60	50	21 10	11 4	5 7	4 8	
1750	165	78	50	34	15 4	7 3	4 8	3 2	
1751	240	120	75	60	22 4	11 2	7 0	3 7	
1752	210	124	100	60	19 6	11 6	9 4	5 7	
1753	210	117	71	54	19 6	10 11	6 7	5 0	
1754	180	122	73	50	16 9	11 4	6 9	4 8	
1755	200	145	102	85	18 7	13 6	9 6	7 11	
1756	270	180			25 1	16 9			
1757				No	Accounts.				
1758									
1759	240	118	100	65	22 4	11 0	9 4	6 1	
1760	240	122			22 4	11 4			
1761	230	120		70	21 5	11 2		6 6	
1762	260	190		85	24 2	17 8		7 11	
1763	240	150	118	65	22 4	13 11	11 0	6 1	
1764				No	Accounts.				
1765	285	170	135	70	26 6	15 10	12 7	6 6	
1766	250	140	100	65	23 3	13 0	9 4	6 1	
1767	250	140	110	85	23 3	13 0	10 3	7 11	
1768	300	160	122	70	27 11	14 11	11 4	6 6	
1769	200	136	83	75	18 7	12 8	17 9	7 0	
1770	260	220	150	95	24 2	20 6	13 11	8 10	
1771	340	260	200	130	31 8	24 2	18 7	12 1	
1772	350	280	140	105	32 7	26 1	13 0	9 9	
1773	280	145	105	68	26 1	13 6	9 9	6 4	
1774	295	165	115	78	27 5	15 4	10 8	7 3	
1775	289	230	135	70	26 11	21 5	12 7	6 6	
1776	195	135	135	65	18 1	12 7	12 7	6 1	
1777	220	130	120	80	20 6	12 1	11 2	7 5	
1778	192	125	97	70	17 10	11 8	9 0	6 6	
1779	160	96	70	55	14 11	8 11	6 6	5 1	
1780	185	120	192	60	17 3	11 2	8 7	5 7	
1781	200	180	185	90	18 7	16 9	17 3	8 4	
1782	205	135	105	75	19 1	12 7	9 9	7 0	
1783	225	155	130	90	20 11	14 5	12 1	8 4	
1784	270	155	130	85	25 1	14 5	12 1	7 11	
1785	265	180	140	95	24 8	16 9	13 0	8 10	
1786	275	240	145	85	25 7	22 4	13 6	7 11	
1787	265	205	140	90	24 8	19 1	13 0	8 4	
1788	265	210	185	105	24 8	19 6	17 3	9 9	
1789	385	225	145	92	35 10	20 11	13 6	8 7	
1790	285	170	110	95	26 6	15 10	10 3	8 10	
1791	250	135	110	75	23 3	12 7	10 3	7 0	
1792	285	175	140	85	26 6	16 3	13 0	7 11	
1793	280	205	150	110	26 1	19 1	13 11	10 3	
1794	385	335	275	180	35 10	31 2	25 7	16 9	
1795	510	265	170	97	47 5	24 8	15 10	9 0	
1796	285	145	105	80	26 6	13 6	9 9	7 5	
1797	205	155	113	93	19 1	14 5	10 6	8 6	
1798	300	205	175	100	27 11	19 1	16 3	9 4	
1799	440	310	240	160	40 11	28 10	22 4	14 11	
1800	595	370	235	140	55 4	34 5	21 10	13 0	
1801	550	270	220	120	51 2	25 1	20 6	11 2	
1802	445	300	195	125	41 5	27 11	18 1	11 8	
1803	410	280	195	135	38 2	26 1	18 1	12 7	
1804	380	220	195	130	35 4	20 6	18 1	12 1	
1805	530	360	275	200	49 4	33 6	25 7	18 7	
1806	500	470	320	220	46 6	43 8	29 9	20 6	In the years 1807 and 1808 the high prices were caused by the war, and the French invasion, and probably were not so high during all the year, as the average was drawn in October.
1807	815	630	500	330	75 10	58 7	46 6	30 8	
1808	665	490	480	250	61 10	45 7	44 8	23 3	
1809	415	290	225	130	38 7	27 0	20 11	12 1	
1810	275	125	115	75	25 7	11 8	10 8	7 0	
1811	255	145	160	120	23 9	13 6	14 11	11 2	
1812	360	280	260	240	33 6	26 1	24 2	22 4	In the years 1816 and 1817 prices for finest description of wheat, at one time, were as high as 1200 per Last,
1813	325	190	150	115	30 3	17 8	13 11	10 8	
1814	315	210	145	115	29 4	19 7	13 6	10 8	

RETURN, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Observations.
	Per Last.				Per Winchester Quarter.				
	f.	*f.*	*f.*	*f.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
1815	370	240	170	120	34 5	22 4	15 10	11 2	about 120s. per Quarter, and the average prices are throughout to be considered low in proportion; because all the very ordinary qualities are also taken into calculation.
1816	425	270	165	135	39 6	25 1	15 4	12 7	
1817	620	360	230	175	57 8	33 6	21 5	16 3	
1818	560	315	245	185	51 1	29 4	22 9	17 3	
1819	365	245	200	150	33 11	22 9	18 7	13 11	
1820	290	180	120	95	27 0	16 9	11 2	8 10	
1821	245	145	100	80	22 9	13 6	9 4	7 5	During most of the years in which an exportation of Corn took place, the exchange has been under 200 so as to make Corn considerably down in British money, as calculated and reported hereby. Of the state of the Exchange at different times, no certain accounts could be obtained. The average might be 180 per pound sterling, if not below. During the French war it was as low as 140, and lower.
1822	245	140	110	90	22 9	13 0	10 3	8 4	
1823	240	175	150	100	22 4	16 3	13 11	9 4	
1824	190	95	70	60	17 8	8 10	6 6	5 7	
1825	180	95	70	60	16 9	8 10	6 6	5 7	
1826	240	150	130	100	22 6	13 11	12 1	9 4	
1827	230	170	140	110	21 5	15 10	13 0	10 3	
1828	590	240	240	120	54 11	22 4	16 9	11 2	
1829	500	190	150	100	46 6	17 8	13 11	9 4	
1830	490	230	140	110	45 7	21 5	13 0	10 3	
1831	480	230	150	110	44 8	21 5	13 11	10 3	
1832	400	210	150	110	37 3	19 7	13 11	10 3	
1833	330	180	130	95	30 9	16 9	12 1	8 10	
1834	280	175	130	102	26 1	16 3	12 1	9 6	
1835	265	170	140	100	24 8	15 10	13 0	9 4	For the last 10 years from 1828, the exchange has fluctuated but little, and mostly maintained a high rate, generally above par.
1836	290	180	160	100	27 0	16 9	14 10	9 4	
1837	300	185	160	100	27 11	17 3	14 10	9 4	
1838	420	220	170	115	39 1	20 6	15 10	10 8	

(Signed) J. D. BROCKMAN.

British Vice-Consulate, Königsberg, 17th August, 1839.

RETURN of BRITISH, PRUSSIAN, and FOREIGN SHIPPING during the following Years, from 1819 to 1838, at this Port of KÖNIGSBERG and its Outport PILLAU.

ARRIVED.					DEPARTED.				
Years.	British.	Prussian.	Other Nations.	Total.	Years.	British.	Prussian.	Other Nations.	Total.
1819	79	135	580	794	1819	78	128	578	784
1820	106	176	418	700	1820	98	172	414	684
1821	61	85	278	424	1821	68	94	280	442
1822	49	101	194	344	1822	48	107	194	349
1823	28	109	175	312	1823	28	177	177	332
1824	36	120	132	288	1824	30	125	124	279
1825	67	94	181	342	1825	75	123	187	385
1826	59	99	148	306	1826	58	100	147	305
1827	143	149	291	583	1827	142	140	291	573
1828	66	147	410	623	1828	67	167	408	642
1829	81	144	447	672	1829	81	132	449	662
1830	83	162	787	1,032	1830	84	181	788	1,053
1831	98	154	512	764	1831	97	162	506	765
1832	64	183	462	709	1832	65	182	449	696
1833	25	118	235	378	1833	24	120	237	381
1834	24	122	213	359	1834	25	132	209	366
1835	18	128	213	359	1835	16	136	217	369
1836	62	166	452	680	1836	64	173	451	688
1837	83	166	527	776	1837	83	170	528	781
1838	89	200	490	779	1838	88	205	489	782

(Signed) J. D. BROCKMAN.

British Vice-Consulate, Königsberg, 17th August, 1839.

A List of Houses engaged in Trade with Great Britain at Königsberg, in 1839.

C. L. Andersh, commission-merchant.
H. W. Arnt, merchant.
M. M. Ballo, importer, and bristle and wool exporter.
C. Becker, timber merchant.
M. E. Beer, general merchant, and agent of the Royal Exchange Fire Insurance Company.
C. F. Bunuker, corn merchant.
Meyer and Bienko, commission and hemp
J. C. Bittrich and Sons, colonial goods, and owners of a sugar refinery.
A. L. Blell, colonial goods.
F. W. Böhm, merchant.
A. Borchardt, merchant, and importer of cotton yarn.
Broschy and Schnietka, importers of colonial goods.
Ernst Castell, grain
John Dey and Son, colonial goods.
R. M. Dittrich, commission merchant.
C. A Dultz, ship owner.
Gebr. Fischel, merchant, connected with an establishment at New York.
M. H. Fischer and Son, grain.
Augustus William Frisch, ditto.
C. L. Frisch, ditto.
Lud. Funke, general merchant.
Von Gizycke and Schröter, commission, and dealers in iron and herrings.
A. L. Gordack, merchant.
C. R. Grabowski, agent.
F. R. Häbler, importer of colonial goods.
Charles Hughes, iron foundry.
Joh. Con. Jacobi, general merchant and banker.
Jamrowsky, colonial goods.
Robert Kleyenstüber, merchant.
F. R. Laubmeyer, ship owner.
D. M. Lewald, wine merchant.
B. Lorck and Co., commission and general merchants; B. Lorck, Danish Consul, and Consular Agent of the United States of America.
J. F. Lorck, commission merchant.
J. D. Majowski, manufactured goods.
H. C. C. Marlmros, merchant.
Negenborn and Douglas, merchants and iron founders.
A. H. Noessel, merchant.
Oppenheim and Warschauer, general merchants and bankers.
H. C. Papendieck, commission merchant.
H. Pollack, owner of a steam sugar refinery.
M. G. Prin and Son, agents for the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.
Prin and Sohnke, merchants.
Reinhold and Krossa, grain merchants.
F. G. Rosbach, ditto.
S. Rubens, general merchant.
Sacksen and Kalau, grain merchants.
Daniel Sanio, ditto.
David Schindelmusser, wine merchant.
G. Schnell, corn merchant, flax, and ship owner.
J. D. Szitnick, general merchant.
J. D. Tamnau, ditto.
Toussaint and Co., commission merchant; F. A. Toussaint, French Consular Agent.
C. G. Turowski, grain merchant
Jacôb Wolff and Co., wine merchant.
Carl Woltersdorff, general merchant.
Joh. Gott. Zschock, grain merchant.
J. D. Brockmann, commission merchant, British Vice-Consul and Hanoverian Consul.

Ship-Brokers and Agents at Pillau.

Messrs. F. E. Kuhr and Co., ship-brokers.
,, Jacob Liedtke, ditto.
,, C. E. Elsasser, agent, and British Vice-Consul.
,, Edward and George Hay, agents.
,, Fird Kittlitz, ditto.
,, Benjamin Schmidt, ditto.
,, F. Schnell, ditto.

APPENDIX XXI.

PILLAU.

Pillau, 19th August, 1839.

The Prussian league for the equalization of duties in several German countries has not affected in this province either the exports to Great Britain, or the imports from thence. The latter have been reduced to a minimum of British goods,—to say, to hardware of the finest quality, to porter, to raw sugar, at times, and very little earthenware, coals, raw iron, grindstones, &c.

The brisk trade of exportation to England is entirely owing to the failure of two English crops.

The dull state of the trade of importation from England I consider to be owing:—

1st. Partly to the high charges in England for warehousing American and Indian goods in comparison with the charges in Hamburg and Holland, the latter of which begins to gain upon the Hamburg trade, the same as the Hamburg trade has done upon the English trade.

2ndly. To the hostile measures of Russia against the trade with Prussia.

3rdly. To the improvement in the measures of the Russian Government against the smuggling trade.

4thly. But chiefly to the measures taken by the Prussian Government in favour of the fairs of Naumburg and Frankfort on the Oder. Formerly 33⅓ per cent. was allowed on the amount of the duties on goods entered at the said fairs; and though this had been reduced to an allowance of 16⅔ per cent., yet this, together with the causes 2nd and 3rd, has completely annihilated the trade of importation of British cotton and woollen manufactures.

About twenty years ago I had the forwarding of 4 to 6000 bales of manufactured goods to Königsberg, and at present there is not a single bale imported.

I consider the above measures to be contrary to the first and most simple principles of policy, which would have thought it of the utmost importance to favour, or at least not to hinder the navigation and trade to the Prussian ports; while the measure in favour of the fairs tended to force the importation of the British goods to the way of Hamburg; nay, the very capital of Prussia (Berlin) was unable to order goods direct from abroad,—for instance, silks to Berlin. The difference of duties was so high, that the Berlin merchants were obliged to order their silks from France to Naumburg or Frankfort fair, in order to avail themselves of the lower duties there.

Great quantities of corn have been cleared out this year to the states of the league, but it would be erroneous to suppose this to be an effect of the league, or the exportation as a real one. All corn sent to Hamburg, Bremen, or Holland was cleared *pro formâ* to the Prussian provinces, in order to enable the merchants to procure certificates of origin and import it duty free, should any purchasers be found at Holland, Hamburg, or Bremen, who wish to carry it up the rivers; but a very small part of such corn has been sent that way.

Of British manufactures, earthenware of coarse kind pays a very high duty,—for instance, common plates 110 per cent.; a sort of earthenware called flint pays the duty of china, and amounted in a certain case to 180 per cent.; large chain cables to 66 per cent.; coarse cotton goods pay a very high duty, in some instances 60 per cent.

Of the British tariff, the corn bill and an enormous duty on timber, are the most conspicuous articles. A comparative statement of the shipping of this province before and after the league would lead to false inferences, because the trade to England has greatly increased by momentary causes, but it is very difficult and perhaps impossible to make such comparisons, because no such statements are published in this country.

No manufactories of moment have been established in this part of the country, but great alterations have been made in the agricultural branches, by diminishing the production of corn, and keeping a number of sheep for their wool.

The league must have had generally a pernicious effect on this province, as it has lost some part of the former sea-trade without any compensation for it.

The general cry is more against the corn bill than against the duty on timber, but this may be owing to the little interest taken here in the timber-trade.

(Signed) C. E. ELSASSER.

APPENDIX XXII.

STETTIN.

Sir, *British Vice Consulate, Stettin, 5th August,* 1839.

According to Sir George Hamilton's, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d' Affaires's instructions, I have the honour to lay before you the observations I have collected as accurately as possible on the queries contained in your letter of 30th July.

The trade of Stettin has, since the Prussian commercial league was in existence, gradually improved; some goods were sent into the countries joined to the league, principally into Saxony, but it cannot be ascertained what quantity, as the duty being paid here, the customs do not take any notice of it; but it is certain the same is not considerable, and consist chiefly of dye-wood, herrings, rice, &c. The increase of importations consists in rums, iron, copper, dye-wood, palm and olive oil, coals, herrings, sugar, &c. The decrease in tallow, hemp, oil, &c. from Russia. The former is supplied by Bavaria, and the latter article substituted by train and inland seed oil.

The export trade has improved in the following articles:—in spirits of potatoes, spelter, clover and rape seed, flour, rags, grain, wool, &c. &c. though the latter article is only exported by inland navigation, principally to Hamburg, from whence it finds its course to Great Britain.

That the trade with Great Britain has had a share of the improvement of Stettin's trade, the inclosed yearly statements from 1834 to 1838 will sufficiently prove. I cannot give any previous accounts, as only in the year 1834 the Consulate was intrusted to my care; but I beg leave to inclose the Stettin Custom-House lists of the importations and exportations during the years 1830 to 1838, by which you will please to observe the quantities of goods brought from and sent to the different countries, with the number of vessels, British and foreign.

I am not aware of any pressure on the British trade: the heavy duty of 50 dollars per centum on manufactured goods is very annoying, and prevents all importation.

The general complaint of the existing corn-laws and the heavy duty on timber will be well known to you; a duty of 10*s.* per quarter on wheat, and a reduction of duty of 10*s.* per load on fir-timber from the Baltic would be acceptable.

In this part of Prussia there are but few manufacturing establishments: they do not affect

either the wages of people, the value of necessaries of life, or the condition of the working classes.

Inclosed I beg leave to transmit prices current from the year 1830 up to 1839, they are taken after the yearly average prices. As the greatest part of the Prussian colonial trade passes through Hamburg (the situation of this town being so favourable nearer to Great Britain and her colonies, and not exposed to the exorbitant Sound Dues,) the countries of the Prussian commercial league are mostly supplied from the said mercantile town, the goods passing to Magdeberg, Berlin, and other places on the Elbe.

Stettin trade can only become of consequence in colonial articles when the Sound Dues are moderated; indeed the Baltic trade, and consequently that of Great Britain, suffers materially in all its branches, and it would be advisable to give some attention to this annoyance and endeavour to reduce the enormous charges of the Danes.

Great exertions are made to establish a rail-road from Stettin to Berlin; as soon as sufficient capital is subscribed, this extensive work of eighteen German miles will be commenced. This road, joining that from Berlin to Leipzig and Dresden, would contribute very much to the extension of the Stettin, and consequently of the British trade.

Wishing these statements may prove satisfactory to you, I beg leave to add I shall be always ready to attend to all your commands.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. H. PETERSEN,

To Dr. Bowring, &c. &c. &c., Berlin *H. B. M. Vice-Consul.*

SIR, *British Vice-Consulate, Stettin, 16th August,* 1839.

I had the honour to receive your esteemed favour of the 8th instant, and I fee happy to observe your satisfaction with my last report. I now beg leave to offer you my few observations on the following points in question. According to the opinion generally expressed, the consumption of Baltic timber would be considerable in Great Britain, if the duty was lowered 10*s.* per load, as the timber is superior to that from Canada, but too expensive for general use. Hitherto the exportation from hence has been, on ten years average, only 1,500 loads a-year, and it might be increased to 50,000 loads a-year. The greater export places are Danzic and Memel. Inclosed you receive shipping statements, and average prices of sundry articles of exportation, during the years 1834 to 1838, and I wish they may convey sufficient information.

I cannot quote any prices of flax; though the production of the same in Silesia is considerable, still it does not reach the British market yet. I beg leave, though it may be superfluous, to lead your kind attention to the order in council of his Prussian Majesty, of the 10th April, 1839, concerning the alteration of duties on lump-sugar and Java rice, from Holland to Prussia, and its Commercial League; which ought certainly to be extended upon the same articles from Great Britain. Should you find it convenient to notice the existing Sound Dues on goods destined for the Baltic ports, in your mercantile consultations, and thereby contribute something to its moderation, you would do a very great service to the mercantile world of Prussia.

I have, &c.,

To Dr. Bowring, Berlin. (Signed) F. PETERSEN.

SIR, *British Vice-Consulate, Stettin, 31st August,* 1839.

I am honoured with your very interesting communications of the 22nd. and 29th. instant, for which I beg leave to offer my best thanks. The difficulties in regulating certain points with the Zoll-Verein Committee, I am well aware of.

The Sound Dues settlement will be a difficult task to bring to a satisfactory termination; it is necessary that some abuses should be put to rights, and lower duties be adopted. As for Stettin itself, I beg leave to inclose you a paper called *Ansichten über die Stettinen, Sund Zoll,* which will show you at once what claims the Stettiners raise against Denmark, and what are their wishes for the future.

I have, &c.,

F. H. PETERSEN.

STATEMENT OF SHIPPING to and from GREAT BRITAIN at the PORT OF STETTIN in the Years 1834 to 1838.

ARRIVALS.									DEPARTURES.									
In the Years.	Arrivals.	From Foreign Ports.		From Great Britain.		In the Years.	Arrivals from Great Britain.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage about	In the Years		To Foreign Ports.		To British Ports.		In the Years	Departures to Great Britain.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage about
		No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.							Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.				
1834	British	8	1,285	42	5,984	1834	Prussian	90	12,150	1834	British	28	5,102	22	2,167	1834	Prussian.	59	7,960
1835	,,	5	698	31	3,430	1835	,,	174	20,880	1835	,,	6	1,113	30	3,015	1835	,,	84	11,350
1836	,,	4	785	36	4,518	1836	,,	174	21,500	1836	,,	10	1,822	30	2,381	1836	,,	130	17,500
1837	,,	7	956	46	5,993	1837	,,	213	28,700	1837	,,	13	2,755	40	4,194	1837	,,	126	17,300
1838	,,	5	822	85	11,094	1838	,,	214	28,900	1838	,,	28	4,993	62	6,923	1838	,,	146	19,700

British Vice-Consulate, Stettin, 15th August, 1839.

(Signed) F. H. PETERSEN, *H. B. M. Vice-Consul.*

AVERAGE PRICES of the following Articles exported to GREAT BRITAIN in the Years of 1834 to 1838.

In the Year.	Wheat per Imp. Qr.	Rye per Imp. Qr.	Barley per Imp. Qr.	Oats per Imp. Qr.	Pease per Imp. Qr.	Fir Timber per Load.	Staves per Million.	Spelter per Ton.	Observations.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *s.*	£. £.	£. *s.*	
1834	26 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	22 0	25 to 28	85 to 90	12 0	Free on board.
1835	24 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	,,	,,	12 16	,,
1836	27 6	17 6	16 3	11 6	22 0	,,	,,	16 5	,,
1837	26 0	19 0	16 0	10 6	20 0	,,	,,	13 10	,,
1838	48 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	28 0	,,	,,	15 0	

British Vice-Consulate, Stettin, 15th August, 1839.

(Signed) F. H. PETERSEN, *H. B. M. Vice-Consul.*

AMOUNT of IMPORTS into STETTIN, by Sea, from 1834 to 1838.

Years.	From Great Britain.	From America.	From Belgium.	From Bremen.	From Denmark.	From France.	From Hamburg, Lubeck, and Hanover.	From Italy and Austria.	From Holland.	From Russia.	From Sweden and Norway.	From Sicily.	From Spain.	From Turkia.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1834	167,900	10,400	19,000	28,500	41,700	87,800	9,910	36,250	23,750	231,450	48,000	..	2,930	2,340	711,000
1835	281,000	40,000	33,000	38,000	33,000	128,000	6,000	25,000	35,000	156,000	51,000	..	8,000	8,000	841,600
1836	213,750	21,800	80,000	45,800	37,500	76,000	18,000	20,000	41,500	285,000	55,500	53,000	2,400	3,500	957,000
1837	248,000	37,000	2,300	57,000	68,000	64,000	23,700	20,000	62,000	260,000	74,400	45,000	17,000	3,000	975,500
1838	251,000	32,000	8,700	44,400	41,200	122,000	26,500	10,100	96,200	218,000	72,200	17,000	10,300	13,400	965,600

British Vice-Consulate, Stettin, 3rd August, 1839.

(Signed) F. H. PETERSEN, *H. B. M. Vice-Consul.*

AMOUNT of EXPORTS from STETTIN, by Sea, in the Years of 1834 to 1838.

Years.	To Great Britain.	To Denmark.	To France.	To Hamburg, Liebeck, and Hanover.	To Holland.	To Russia.	To Sweden and Norway.	To Spain and Portugal.	To Africa.	To America.	To Belgium.	To Bremen and Rostock.	Total Amount.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1834	56,200	18,300	64,000	12,200	10,700	198,000	10,700	7,200	..	..	..	..	374,800
1835	107,500	29,700	84,000	4,500	8,500	30,000	10,500	6,000	..	..	..	..	280,000
1836	166,200	65,600	118,500	14,500	55,300	14,200	32,500	..	4,400	6,300	..	..	477,500
1837	140,300	64,200	76,800	9,200	21,700	13,500	52,400	1,100	..	15,100	8,500	4,000	496,900
1838	210,000	49,000	98,700	7,400	24,100	20,500	52,800	2,250	..	1,500	14,000	2,000	482,000

British Vice-Consulate, Stettin, 3rd August, 1839.

(Signed) F. H. PETERSEN, *H. B. M. Vice Consul.*

TOTAL IMPORTS into STETTIN, from all parts of the World, from 1829 to 1838.

ARTICLES.		1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
Almonds	Cwts.	1,632	1,135	1,252	1,205	1,079	737	1,251	1,505	1,954	1,571
Alum	,,	..	..	..	314	775	6				
Anis	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	70	63	107
Beer	,,	1,863	2,285	2,691	3,144	2,882	2,433	1,855	1,044	2,169	2,346
Brandy	,,	14,144	12,959	15,084	16,231	10,832	11,010	11,057	11,979	8,951	12,508
Brimstone	,,	2,992	370	1,925	2,121	3,418	920	6,431	12,439	9,141	8,586
Butter	,,	1,431	46	419	1,223	1,010	1,082	1,093	900	779	704
Cheese	,,	2,680	2,272	1,604	1,942	1,551	1,334	1,830	1,158	1,384	1,197
Cinnamon	,,	..	..	..	363	404	354	518	258	732	271
Coffee	,,	8,637	9,821	7,423	4,893	1,396	2,376	5,570	8,268	8,579	8,825
Chalk	,,	38,874	17,242	27,541	29,644	33,493	23,701	19,680	23,861	32,640	38,689
Coals	Lasts	3,110	4,278	3,327	5,785	6,465	5,267	8,638	9,356	11,677	13,707
Copper	Cwts.	104	1,226	2,979	2,405	7,586	7,129	6,435	7,333	17,280	10,795
Cocoa	,,	..	..	..	13	108	17	9	48	119	57
Cotton Wool	,,	4,678	1,096	4,828	6,140	892	2,202	3,707	4,477	6,095	3,654
Dye Wood	,,	78,372	73,574	83,481	70,661	129,522	50,463	58,852	108,727	54,478	119,758
Feathers and Down	,,	..	..	..	15	134					
Fish (dry and salted)	,,	5,874	4,991	1,712	2,214	2,571	2,906	5,098	4,120	5,090	3,465
Flax, Hemp, and Tow	,,	8,756	12,744	14,787	20,774	11,909	12,715	13,398	13,089	15,536	29,119
Fruit, Raisins, &c.	,,	17,600	16,624	7,551	1,940	3,681	2,624	1,552	2,858	5,135	4,461
Ditto (dried)	,,	..	..	..	..	2,610	2,012	2,286	1,276		
Ginger	,,	135	80	77	86	7	103	75	178	402	403
Groats	,,	..	..	..	24	70	32	25			
Gypsum	,,										
Hair (animal)	,,	765	1,570	1,014	1,324	2,145	1,902	2,395	1,010	788	2,025
Hemp Seed	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,645	2,977	10	14
Herrings	,,	48,630	68,377	31,644	93,894	112,559	78,324	72,890	69,287	123,580	97,515
Hides (raw)	Cwts.	668	3,352	5,363	7,776	1,389	2,331	2,378	2,422	1,866	2,558
Ditto (red)	,,	2,567	1,353	1,765							
Hops	,,	..	..	..	24	32	18				
Honey	,,	..	..	..	427	255	147				
Horns	,,	..	..	..	720	1,786	1,748	670	231	318	260
Indigo	,,	145	79	82	131	71	44	38	42	21	60
Iron	,,	17,878	9,664	12,093	14,236	17,353	16,262	17,395	14,700	11,333	17,636
Ditto in bars, Old & Cast do.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,455	19,478
Lead	,,	767	7,137	2,083	3,690	556	4	402	11	3,971	2,066
Leather	,,	..	696	772	3,234	1,997	2,340	1,061	583	334	1,061
Ditto, and Red Hides	,,	..	..	2,337							
Lights	,,	67	172	107	72	70	68	38	34	29	10
Litharge	,,	..	..	..	459	1,238	159				
Linseed	Tons	40,407	82,639	52,993	16,400	26,910	45,722	31,809	70,451	47,977	53,808
Mats	Cwts.	532	1,959	1,032	1,274	1,914	2,623	1,910	2,055	3,278	2,499
Mahogany	,,	..	..	..	157	1,714	2,207	2,167	3,659	2,299	7,681
Meat and Sausages	,,	..	..	22	61	62	77	89	54	42	27
Mineral Waters	,,	..	..	..	753	526	515				
Minium	,,	..	..	..	248	192	48				
Molasses	,,	54,515	65,171	69,792	73,059	32,503	13,055	33,724	7,755		
Nutmegs	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	85	136
Oil (vegetable)	,,	10,851	31,227	28,817	15,020	12,895	18,612	5,378	26,063	25,950	8,556
Ditto (herb)	,,	45,643	116,878	19,844	30,458	11,493	19,968	877	12,489	16,346	432
Ditto (train)	,,	24,239	28,244	18,993	34,194	34,946	58,279	91,088	39,891	41,341	77,697
Ditto (palm)	,,	..	..	..	280	5,413	4,953	22,269	24,365	7,202	1,604
Pepper	,,	2,075	2,969	3,197	2,063	786	1,593	1,036	4,205	2,185	1,739
Paper	,,	..	..	..	118	266	120	86	83	108	257
Pimento	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,264	579	695
Potashes	,,	16,574	50,283	44,826	57,098	47,066	42,890	25,331			
Raisins	,,	..	..	6,926	21,781	24,027	11,242	20,962	21,852	12,518	22,963
Rice	,,	14,030	14,494	32,767	16,755	19,163	13,729	22,628	19,971	15,688	30,736
Rye	Lasts	..	283	11							
Salt	Cwts.	2,608	766								
Saltpetre	,,	5,765	48	5,670	1,220	1,985	4,664	4,122	3,338	4,522	6,301
Sail Cloth	,,	403	188	87	65	53	98	86	136	375	309
Spices	,,	..	..	1,042	1,293	849	883	1,683			
Soda	,,	..	..	..	..	..	135	1,852	6,111	7,886	13,037
Dittq (purified)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	329		
Stones of all sorts	Lasts	..	..	..	..	63	207	7			
Soap	Cwts.	..	..	..	323	289	167	691	226	347	180
Sugar (raw)	,,	62,615	65,625	83,638	70,975	32,865	62,968	97,346	61,534	142,581	163,796
Ditto (refined)	,,	30,052	46,961	48,161	73,644	23,550	40,270	45,867	68,046	1,177	100
Shumach	,,	..	..	..	5,955	6,169	6,020	3,678	5,946	15,304	4,826
Tallow	Cwts.	75,593	97,134	140,116	91,289	68,757	32,821	32,160	57,703	58,271	11,025
Tar	,,	28	4,991	5,385	575	3,806	230	422	2,375	30,590	32,783
Tea	,,	60	15	13	44	13	3	8	12	25	65
Tin	,,	160	210	837	382	792	78	195	443	1,179	881
Ditto (plates)	,,	4,169	4,060	8,033	4,148	2,667	5,010	5,352	2,043	3,597	3,942
Tobacco	,,	2,395	5,672	4,228	2,841	606	618	1,588	947	1,524	1,229
Ditto (manufactured)	,,	..	..	..	..	2,304	2,444	2,560	2,317	2,308	1,651
Turpentine	,,	..	..	..	562	491	650				
Vinegar	,,	348	175	183	199	162	147	96	154	64	107
Vitriol	,,	130	438	86	302	1,250	633				
Wheat	Lasts	1	25								
White Lead	Cwts.	..	..	..	358	260	174				
Wine	,,	69,317	93,711	65,819	163,262	119,360	85,200	99,276	65,325	65,416	87,933
Wool (raw)	,,	862	1,833	1,106	1,811	1,218	..	290	647	749	518
ARRIVED.											
Sea Ships { Laden		501	622	472	616	630	538	625	767	1,796	821
Sea Ships { In Ballast		38	55	87	25	66	148	64	127	198	142
Coasters		185	123	179	296	177	136				

IMPORTS from GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND into STETTIN, from 1829 to 1838.

		1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
Almonds	Cwt.	..	145	456	346	539	187	114	24	12	188
Alum	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anis	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	8	40
Beer	,,	..	2,282	2,961	3,443	2,882	2,433	1,855	1,044	2,169	2,346
Brandy	,,	..	8,283	13,948	14,498	9,265	9,620	9,215	9,580	7,337	9,852
Brimstone	,,	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
Butter	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheese	,,	..	16	3	3	4	8	5	5	6	3
Cinnamon	,,	..	..	..	..	365	352	414	204	647	135
Coffee	,,	..	7,160	5,861	3,230	402	1,003	814	190	177	733
Chalk	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coals	Lasts	..	4,278	3,327	5,785	6,465	5,267	8,632	9,356	11,677	13,707
Copper	Cwt.	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	257	5
Cocoa	,,	..	..	..	..	108	8	..	31	104	..
Cotton Wool	,,	..	1,075	4,825	6,006	227	2,155	3,233	4,232	5,964	3,557
Dye Wood	,,	..	35,850	37,552	27,688	82,443	16,331	27,836	45,135	24,942	52,824
Feathers and Down	,,	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fish (dry and salted)	,,	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Flax, Hemp, and Tow	,,	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	651	..
Fruit, Raisins, &c.	,,	..	2,571	3,029	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ginger	,,	..	12	32	80	..	74	65	160	364	352
Groats	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gypsum	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair (animal)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp Seed	Ton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herrings	Cwt.	..	33,866	13,077	31,837	31,711	19,060	26,875	28,227	36,309	40,209
Hides (raw)	,,	..	644	505	548	181	..	525	255	398	828
Ditto (red)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hops	,,	..	..	..	..	28	18	..	..	..	..
Honey	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horns	,,	..	..	..	..	60	72	51	53	101	..
Indigo	,,	..	79	82	131	71	44	38	37	21	57
Iron	,,	..	2,288	3,095	3,987	4,568	6,100	5,594	5,950	..	13,830
Ditto, in Bars	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,811	2,806
Ditto (old)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2,290
Ditto (cast, &c.)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,607	2,206
Lead	,,	..	6	12	433	..	4	99	11	16	..
Leather	,,	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto, and Red Hides	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lights	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithurge	,,	..	..	..	..	1,238	159	..	..	..	..
Linseed	Ton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mats	Cwt.	..	10	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	25
Mahogany	,,	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	27	644	2,535
Meat and Sausages	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Mineral Waters	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minium	,,	..	..	..	..	192	48	..	..	..	..
Molasses	,,	..	1,679	25,354	252	74	1,083	..	..	..	..
Nutmegs	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil (vegetable)	,,	..	10,452	4,999	7,820	102	..	134	1,075	73	..
Ditto (herb)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto (train)	,,	..	2,569	3,269	4,919	3,652	9,129	48,088	835	..	5,047
Ditto (palm)	,,	..	..	..	..	5,413	4,953	22,209	24,092	7,202	1,591
Pepper	,,	..	654	3,096	1,695	574	1,166	183	1,139	1,629	1,155
Pimento	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,874	346	..
Paper	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potashes	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	111
Raisins	,,	..	..	..	1,770	1,920	1,737	1,647	2,666	210	850
Rice	,,	..	1,847	11,269	761	900	326	9,470	2,492	4,373	15,016
Rye	Lasts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Cwt.	..	766	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre	,,	..	48	5,532	1,176	1,770	2,989	4,122	3,148	4,522	6,279
Sail Cloth	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Soap	,,	..	..	..	..	183	..	589	..	..	..
Spices	,,	..	..	..	1,028	832	784	1,481	..	..	..
Soda	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,676	2,330	7,086	13,035
Ditto (purified)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329	..	..
Stones of all sorts	Lasts	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..
Sugar (raw)	Cwt.	..	24,067	28,744	15,448	5,263	40,883	31,544	17,519	46,685	51,881
Ditto (refined)	,,	..	27,226	44,235	..	..	..	117	..	178	100
Ditto (lumps)	,,	..	..	..	66,724	20,576	18,564	27,677	20,963	687	..
Shumach	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tallow	,,	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tar	,,	..	37	..	11	29	40	356	1,876	29,768	32,598
Tea	,,	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	7	..
Tin	,,	..	114	187	220	397	76	193	109	286	283
Ditto (plates)	,,	..	4,048	8,033	4,430	2,667	5,010	5,346	2,043	3,597	3,940
Tobacco	,,	..	1,843	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto (manufactured)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turpentine	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vinegar	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vitriol	,,	..	436	76	302	1,192	633	..	..	..	..
Wheat	Lasts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White Lead	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	260	174	..	..	..	..
Wine	,,	..	11	719	3,428	1,169	521	961	700	128	1,131
Wool	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto, White	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARRIVED.											
Sea Ships Laden		..	179	127	185	186	134	211	218	271	311
Sea Ships In Ballast		..	17	42	..	7	9	2	7	1	9
Coasters		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..

TOTAL EXPORTS into STETTIN from all parts of the World, from 1829 to 1838.

		1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838
Antimony	Cwt.	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arsenic	,,	913	973	791	1,212	[illegible]	[illegible]	700	6,774	1,053	[illegible]
Bark	,,	868	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	221	..	[illegible]	1,670	670	[illegible]
Beer	,,	49	255	34	51	[illegible]	23	12	20	12	3
Bottles	Piece	40,363	125,322	[illegible]	60,350	66,877	69,034	..	..	..	..
Bones	Cwt.	1,974	1,809	1,870	2,010	4,052	..	..	..	..	..
Brandy	,,	532	402	..	4,068	12,722	133,642	18,679	21,799	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brass-ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carbonate of Iron	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Cards for Woollen Manufacture	,,	..	..	..	..	53	18	..	..	..	..
Chemical Wares	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	[illegible]
Cloths	,,	113	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clover and Rapeseed	Sheffel	2,255	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,118	536	15	14,208	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clover	,,	..	..	..	..	..	15	472	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn: Pease	Last	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	178	295	143	457	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn: Barley	,,	207	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	578	805	331	2,808	2,574	[illegible]
Corn: Oats	,,	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	1	141	50	209	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn: Rye	,,	526	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,936	[illegible]	1,292	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn: Wheat	,,	5,114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,217	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cordage	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cows	Piece	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Cummin	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	19	96	10	..	..	..
Dye Wood	,,	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earthenware	,,	651	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	523	[illegible]	[illegible]	741	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, Fine	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
Earths	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712	..	..
Fire Arms	Piece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Flax, Hemp, &c.	Cwt.	..	..	..	17	1,418	21	24	[illegible]	..	210
Glass	,,	3,355	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,826	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, hollow	,,	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, in Chests	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	9	19
Gunpowder	,,	..	..	..	126	72	2	..	..	..	..
Hats (Felt)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Herrings	Ton	..	..	..	5	3,786	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Hops	Cwt.	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Instruments	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, (Musical)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Iron	,,	5,813	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,157	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, in Bars	,,	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, old	,,	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ware	,,	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, cast	,,	269	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	415	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ivory-black	,,	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	,,	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
Linen	,,	1,599	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, Gray	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linseed	Ton	392	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madder	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manganese	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meal	,,	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mirrors	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Oil	,,	549	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, Cakes	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper	,,	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perfumery	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Potashes	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	Sheffel	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rape and Linseed Cakes	Cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Red Earth	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	Piece	[illegible]	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
Smalts	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soup	,,	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stones (Building)	Piece	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Last [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar	Cwt.	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, in Lumps	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..
Tar	,,	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: Building	Piece	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: Burning	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: Deals	Last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: ,,	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: ,,	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: Hogsheads	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: Staves	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: Pipe ,,	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: Ship's Wood	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: ,,	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: Tun Staves	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber: ,,	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Tobacco	Cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin in Sheets	,,	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco (manufactured)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Tin-wares	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Valona	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Vinegar	,,	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Vitriol	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, (Oil of)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wine	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woad	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zinc	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEPARTED.											
Sea Ships: Laden		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sea Ships: In Ballast		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coasters		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXPORTS from STETTIN to GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, from 1829 to 1838.

		1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838
Antimony	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arsenic	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bark	..	..	..	444	916	221	..	..	..	..	..
Beer	..	..	160	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bottles	Piece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bones	Cwt.	..	..	..	3,336	34,739	36,160	39,763	39,281	56,520	51,661
Brandy	..	..	..	..	..	6,931	2,300	3,056	9,300	6,923	6,724
Brass-ware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carbonate of Iron	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Cards for Woollen Manufacture	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,719
Chemical Wares	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cloths	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Clover and Rapeseed	Sheffel	..	568	457	795	536	..	..	..	..	..
Clover	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	472	562	411	2,706
Corn: Pease	Lasts	..	92	189	23	120	54	9	393	355	63
Corn: Barley	,,	..	245	885	..	428	..	..	1,270	462	167
Corn: Oats	,,	..	243	591	..	..	67	..	80	1,121	..
Corn: Rye	,,	..	149	383	..	..	..	..	96	37	1
Corn: Wheat	,,	..	6,098	6,327	1,050	1,553	352	31	610	1,701	3,988
Cordage	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	339	..
Cows	Piece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cummin	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dye Wood	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earthernware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earths	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fire Arms	Piece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax, Hemp, &c.	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	1,418	21	24	33	..	210
Glass	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, in Chests	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, hollow	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
,, ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunpowder	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hats (Felt)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herrings	Ton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hops	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, (Music)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	39	..	..
,, in Bars	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, old	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Cast	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory-black	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,, Gray	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	Ton	..	..	..	..	3,773	1,672	..	8,590	7,308	2,670
Madder	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manganese	,,	..	1,706	..	..	..	497	..	..	..	..
Meal	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	6,706	7,391
Mirrors	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Cakes	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119,548
Paper	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perfumery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potashes	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	Sheffel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape and Linseed Cakes	Cwt.	..	25,012	20,822	44,244	36,046	33,518	27,068	56,581	70,643	..
Rapeseed	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,835	21,327	..	2,164
Red Earth	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep	Piece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smalts	Cwt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stones (Building)	Piece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, in Lumps	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,739	6,808	6,748
Tar	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..
Timber: Building	Piece	..	737	577	1,034	426	2,926	1,246	1,947	1,311	1,837
Timber: Burning	Kantter	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Timber: Deals	Lasts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
Timber: ,,	,,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timber: ,,	,,	..	200	177	12	..	66	..	251	132	369
Timber: Hogsheads	,,	..	85	309	75	81	73	129	131	135	136
Timber: ,, Staves	,,	..	83	142	71	86	117	120	66	71	65
Timber: Pipe	,,	..	85	172	159	191	181	250	246	276	287
Timber: Ship's Wood	..	..	708	126	1,249	1,581	1,028	2,064	2,104	2,399	3,327
Timber: ,,	..	..	14	81	21	46	55	40	75	49	47
Timber: Tun Staves	..	..	737	1,895	604	525	379	1,225	838	658	829
Timber: ,,	..	..	..	..	264	207	72	48	..	..	..
Tobacco	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin in Sheets	,,	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	86	800	..
Tobacco (manufactured)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vinegar	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vitriol	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, (Oil of)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wine	..	..	..	69	11	..	3	..	16	15	..
Woad	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool	..	..	5,542	3,469	2,621	1,253	870	1,188	368	..	..
Zinc	,,	..	16,866	17,552	26,753	29,350	3,584	19,178	56,074	28,376	16,504
DEPARTED.											
Sea Ships: Laden		..	180	193	105	135	86	118	171	184	225
Sea Ships: In Ballast		..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coasters		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XXIII.

PORT OF SWINEMUNDE, PRUSSIA.

SHIPPING LIST from 1829 to 1833 inclusive, being 5 Years before the Action of the Prussian Commercial League.

Year.	Arrived.						Departed.					
	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4,000lbs.	Loaden.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Loaden.		Ballasted.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1829	782	53,550	664	43,479	118	10,071	699	50,681	499	36,153	200	14,528
1830	930	64,055	783	51,190	177	12,865	842	61,796	639	44,800	203	16,996
1831	918	67,448	730	50,661	188	16,787	788	61,752	555	40,763	233	20,989
1832	932	71,033	834	64,256	98	6,777	997	78,440	588	37,908	409	40,532
1833	863	62,204	698	50,599	165	11,605	928	64,323	757	50,743	171	13,580
	4,425	318,290	3,709	260,185	716	58,105	4,254	316,992	3,038	210,367	1,216	106,625
Divided by 5	885	63,658	742	52,037	143	11,621	851	63,398	607	42,073	243	21,325

(Signed) E. A. KRAUSE,
Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul.

Swinemunde, 20th August, 1839.

1829.

No.	Nation.	Arrived.						Departed.					
		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4,000lbs.	Loaden.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4,000lbs.	Loaden.		Ballasted.	
				Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1	Danish	101	4,127	88	3,463	13	664	100	4,094	75	3,177	25	917
2	Mecklenburg	8	612	7	493	1	119	7	554	5	367	2	187
3	Hanseatic Towns	8	623	5	249	3	374	5	456	5	756	..	..
4	Russian	2	166	2	166	..	..	3	206	..	..	3	206
5	Swedish	19	1,629	18	1,477	1	152	19	1,629	8	938	11	691
6	Norwegian	11	726	11	726	..	..	11	726	5	306	6	420
7	British	39	3,293	35	2,994	4	299	39	3,293	31	2,250	8	1,043
8	Hanoverian	8	753	7	324	1	29	8	353	8	353	..	..
9	Oldenburg	5	166	5	166	..	..	4	142	4	142	..	..
10	Dutch	22	1,016	15	719	7	297	20	925	18	774	2	151
11	American	7	478	4	478	..	..	4	478	3	390	1	88
		227	13,189	197	11,255	30	1,934	220	12,856	162	9,153	58	3,703
12	Prussian	555	40,361	467	32,227	88	8,137	479	37,825	337	27,000	142	10,825
	Total	782	53,550	664	43,479	118	10,071	699	50,681	499	36,153	200	14,528

Total—Year 1829.

Arrived.				Departed.			
Foreign.		Prussian.		Foreign.		Prussian.	
Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4,000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4,000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4,000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4,000lbs.
227	13,189	555	40,361	220	12,856	479	37,825

PORT OF SWINEMUNDE—*continued.*

1830.

No.	NATION.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.	
				Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1	Danish	113	5,418	88	3,894	25	1,434	113	5,482	92	4,403	21	1,079
2	Mecklenburg	7	614	7	614	..	..	8	671	4	323	4	348
3	Hanseatic Towns	5	566	3	327	2	239	8	733	7	610	1	123
4	Russian	5	408	5	408	..	..	5	408	2	137	3	271
5	Swedish	26	2,109	25	2,051	1	58	25	2,066	15	1,206	10	860
6	Norwegian	13	587	13	587	..	..	14	610	10	469	4	141
7	British	95	7,128	90	6,806	5	322	95	7,000	78	5,411	17	1,589
8	Hanoverian	19	835	16	727	3	108	17	764	16	713	1	51
9	Oldenburg	5	200	5	200	..	..	5	200	4	152	1	48
10	Dutch	27	1,349	18	996	9	353	27	1,368	26	1,288	1	80
11	Neapolitan	1	117	1	117	..	..	1	117	1	117	..	..
12	American	2	230	2	230	..	..	2	230	2	230	..	..
		318	19,561	273	17,047	45	2,514	320	19,649	257	15,059	63	4,590
13	Prussian	612	44,494	510	34,143	102	10,351	522	42,147	382	29,741	140	12,406
	Total	930	64,055	783	51,190	147	12,865	842	61,796	639	44,800	203	16,996

Total for the Year 1830.

ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
Foreign.		Prussian.		Foreign.		Prussian.	
Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.
318	19,561	612	44,494	320	19,649	522	42,147

1831.

No.	NATION.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.	
				Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1	Danish	76	3,785	49	1,965	27	1,520	74	3,438	51	2,542	23	896
2	Mecklenburg	2	90	2	90	..	..	2	90	2	90	..	..
3	Hanseatic Towns	6	575	6	575	..	..	5	445	4	434	1	11
4	Russian	3	276	3	276	..	..	2	182	2	182	..	..
5	Swedish	23	2,126	22	2,073	1	53	23	2,126	9	776	14	1,350
6	Norwegian	11	721	11	721	..	..	11	721	7	481	4	240
7	British	32	2,914	31	2,837	1	82	33	3,130	27	2,215	6	915
8	Hanoverian	14	656	8	458	6	196	13	571	12	517	1	57
9	Oldenburg	7	325	5	249	2	76	6	213	6	273	..	..
10	Dutch	24	1,091	12	664	11	427	29	1,296	23	975	6	321
11	French	5	272	5	272	..	..	5	272	5	272	..	..
12	Neapolitan	3	417	3	417	..	..	3	417	1	106	2	311
13	American	3	322	3	322	..	..	3	322	..	..	3	322
		209	13,275	161	10,919	48	2,356	209	13,253	149	8,830	60	4,423
14	Prussian	709	54,173	569	39,742	140	14,431	579	48,499	406	31,933	173	16,566
	Total	918	67,448	730	50,661	188	16,787	788	61,752	555	40,763	233	20,989

Total for the Year 1831.

ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
Foreign.		Prussian.		Foreign.		Russian.	
Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.
209	13,275	709	54,173	209	13,253	579	48,499

PORT OF SWINEMUNDE—*continued.*

1832.

No.	NATION.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.	
				Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1	Danish	121	5,665	100	4,426	21	1,239	118	5,422	80	3,643	38	1,779
2	Mecklenburg	3	189	3	189	..	..	3	189	2	139	1	50
3	Hanseatic Towns	5	309	5	309	..	..	6	442	5	309	1	133
4	Russian	6	553	6	553	..	..	7	647	3	321	4	326
5	Swedish	22	1,910	21	1,869	1	41	19	1,714	9	655	10	1,059
6	Norwegian	11	813	11	818	..	..	12	892	7	457	5	441
7	British	87	8,353	86	8,313	1	40	87	8,353	52	3,595	35	4,758
8	Hanoverian	10	598	8	530	2	68	10	574	8	417	2	157
9	Oldenburg	17	714	17	714	..	..	18	858	17	714	1	144
10	Dutch	26	1,564	23	1,445	3	119	27	1,605	16	836	11	769
11	French	7	511	7	511	..	..	7	511	6	408	1	103
12	Neapolitan	2	267	2	267	..	..	2	267	..	..	2	267
13	American	3	421	3	421	..	..	3	721	..	..	3	421
		320	21,872	292	20,365	28	1,507	319	21,895	205	11,480	114	10,415
14	Prussian	612	49,161	542	43,891	70	5,270	678	56,545	383	26,428	295	30,117
	Total	932	71,033	834	64,256	98	6,777	997	78,440	588	37,208	409	70,532

Total for the Year 1832.

ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
Foreign.		Prussian.		Foreign.		Prussian.	
Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.
320	21,872	612	49,161	319	21,895	678	56,545

1833.

No.	NATION.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.	
				Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1	Danish	126	5,299	109	4,269	17	1,030	126	5,432	70	3,295	56	2,137
2	Mecklenburg	5	444	5	444	..	..	3	177	3	177	..	..
3	Hanseatic Towns	10	754	9	647	1	107	9	721	8	666	1	55
4	Russian	4	329	4	329	..	..	4	329	3	283	1	47
5	Swedish	28	2,105	27	2,060	1	45	28	2,172	10	649	18	1,523
6	Norwegian	18	833	18	833	..	..	18	833	11	560	7	273
7	British	65	5,918	65	5,918	..	..	65	5,925	45	3,208	20	2,717
8	Hanoverian	7	463	5	394	2	69	6	371	6	371	..	..
9	Oldenburg	11	564	8	421	3	143	10	535	8	356	2	179
10	Dutch	20	963	11	587	9	376	19	886	19	886	..	..
11	French	1	36	1	36	..	..	1	36	1	36	..	..
12	American	1	126	1	126	..	..	1	126	1	126	..	..
		296	17,834	263	16,064	33	1,770	290	17,543	185	10,612	105	6,931
13	Prussian	567	44,370	435	34,535	132	9,835	638	46,780	572	40,131	66	6,649
	Total	863	62,204	698	50,599	165	11,605	928	64,323	757	50,743	171	13,580

Total for the Year 1833.

ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
Foreign.		Prussian.		Foreign.		Prussian.	
Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.
296	17,834	567	44,370	290	17,543	638	46,780

PORT OF SWINEMUNDE, PRUSSIA.

Shipping List from 1834 to 1838 inclusive, being five years after the Action of the Prussian Commercial League.

Year.	Arrived.						Departed.					
	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1834	838	60,423	629	43,798	209	16,625	866	61,768	738	52,433	128	9,335
1835	812	58,429	711	52,216	101	6,213	885	58,624	697	43,608	188	15,016
1836	967	63,439	784	53,258	183	10,181	982	63,927	838	48,789	144	15,138
1837	1,152	73,351	913	61,760	239	11,591	1,179	70,033	1,062	60,063	117	9,970
1838	1,071	74,709	879	73,926	192	9,779	1,225	79,749	1,024	60,112	201	19,637
	4,840	330,351	3,916	284,958	921	54,389	5,137	334,101	4,359	265,005	778	69,096
Divided by 5	968	66,070	783	56,991	185	10,878	1,027	66,820	872	53,001	155	13,819

(Signed) E. A. KRAUSE,
Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul.

Swinemunde, 20th August, 1839.

1834.

No.	Nation.	Arrived.						Departed.					
		Number of Vessels.	Lasts. at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.	
				Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels,	Lasts.
1	Danish	94	4,245	70	2,892	24	1,353	92	4,191	56	2,869	36	1,322
2	Mecklenburg.	6	423	3	307	3	116	8	690	6	542	2	148
3	Hanseatic Towns	9	879	5	387	4	492	9	869	9	869	..	..
4	Russian	2	351	2	351	..	..	2	351	1	154	1	197
5	Swedish	13	862	13	862	..	..	15	954	3	236	12	718
6	Norwegian	27	1,223	27	1,223	..	..	28	1,276	13	681	15	595
7	British	50	4,866	47	4,538	3	328	50	4,866	42	3,734	8	1,132
8	Hanoverian	31	1,337	18	780	13	557	30	1,313	29	1,290	1	23
9	Oldenburg	16	631	12	473	4	158	13	503	11	421	2	82
10	Dutch	50	2,558	19	1,032	31	1,526	52	2,650	52	2,650	..	..
11	French	1	48	1	48	..	..	1	78	1	48	..	..
12	Neapolitan	6	703	6	703	..	..	6	703	5	598	1	105
		305	18,126	223	13,596	82	4,530	306	18,414	228	14,092	78	4,322
13	Prussian	533	42,297	406	30,202	127	12,095	560	43,354	510	38,341	50	5,013
	Total	838	60,423	629	43,798	209	16,625	866	61,768	738	52,433	128	9,335

Total for the Year 1834.

Arrived.				Departed.			
Foreign.		Prussia.		Foreign.		Prussia.	
Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.
305	18,126	533	42,297	306	18,414	560	43,354

PORT OF SWINEMUNDE—*continued.*

1835.

No.	NATION.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.	
				Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1	Danish	107	4,831	85	3,357	22	1,474	110	4,881	51	2,754	59	2,127
2	Mecklenburg	4	481	4	481	..	..	4	481	1	127	3	354
3	Hanseatic Towns	5	519	3	244	2	275	6	526	6	526	..	..
4	Russian	1	48	1	48	..	..	1	48	1	48	..	..
5	Swedish	16	1,146	16	1,146	..	..	16	1,146	5	347	11	799
6	Norwegian	20	1,003	20	1,003	..	..	20	1,003	12	603	8	400
7	British	36	2,752	36	2,752	..	..	36	2,752	30	2,010	6	742
8	Hanoverian	18	756	10	442	8	314	18	817	17	705	1	112
9	Oldenburg	21	890	20	856	1	34	23	986	23	986	..	..
10	Dutch	48	2,196	28	1,374	20	822	44	2,043	42	1,953	2	90
11	Belgian	1	60	1	60	..	..	1	60	1	60	..	..
12	French	1	54	1	54	..	..	1	54	1	54	..	..
13	Neapolitan	1	122	1	122	..	..	1	122	..	..	1	122
14	Austrian	3	522	3	522	..	..	2	391	2	391	..	..
15	American	1	192	1	192	..	..	1	192	1	192	..	..
		283	15,602	230	12,683	53	2,919	284	15,502	193	10,756	91	4,746
16	Prussian	529	42,827	481	39,533	48	3,294	601	43,122	504	32,852	97	10,270
	Total	812	58,429	711	52,216	101	6,213	885	58,624	697	43,608	188	15,016

Total for the Year 1835.

ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
Foreign.		Prussia.		Foreign.		Prussia.	
Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.
283	15,602	529	42,827	284	15,502	601	43,122

1836.

No.	NATION.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Laden.		Ballasted.	
				Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1	Danish	136	6,102	76	2,883	60	3,219	136	6,248	128	5,989	8	259
2	Mecklenburg	5	532	3	318	2	214	4	394	4	394	..	..
3	Hanseatic Towns	17	1,251	11	864	6	387	16	1,109	16	1,109	..	..
4	Russian	4	229	4	229	..	..	4	229	3	160	1	69
5	Swedish	7	618	6	520	1	98	7	618	4	379	3	239
6	Norwegian	40	1,588	38	1,515	2	73	39	1,518	38	1,490	1	28
7	British	40	3,604	39	3,434	1	170	40	3,604	29	2,303	11	1,301
8	Hanoverian	72	1,618	27	1,143	15	475	42	1,578	41	1,517	1	61
9	Oldenburg	17	681	17	681	..	..	13	540	11	419	2	121
10	Dutch	75	3,317	34	1,614	41	1,703	74	3,240	73	3,196	1	44
11	N apolitan	6	762	6	762	..	..	6	762	5	671	1	91
12	Austrian	1	193	1	193	..	..	2	354	1	193	1	161
		390	20,495	262	14,156	128	6,339	383	20,194	353	17,820	30	2,374
13	Prussian	577	42,944	522	39,102	55	3,842	599	43,733	485	30,969	114	12,764
	Total	967	63,439	784	53,258	183	10,181	982	63,927	838	48,789	144	15,138

Total for the Year 1836.

ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
Foreign.		Prussia.		Foreign.		Prussia.	
Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Last at 4000 lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000 lbs.
390	20 495	577	42,944	383	20,194	599	43,733

PORT OF SWINEMUNDE—*Continued.*

1837.

No.	NATION.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Loaded.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Loaded.		Ballasted.	
				Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1	Danish	235	9,892	117	5,203	118	4,689	233	9,826	215	9,179	18	647
2	Mecklenburg . .	6	535	6	535	..	..	6	535	6	535	..	..
3	Hanseatic Towns .	19	1,419	9	639	10	780	20	1,538	20	1,538	..	..
4	Russian	15	1,380	14	1,350	1	30	11	1,003	3	444	8	559
5	Swedish	21	1,343	15	1,019	6	324	20	1,253	15	968	5	285
6	Norwegian . . .	70	3,150	59	2,677	11	473	68	3,097	68	3,097	..	..
7	British	53	4,649	52	4,479	1	170	53	4,649	38	2,702	15	1,947
8	Hanoverian . . .	35	1,430	23	956	12	474	35	1,453	34	1,385	1	68
9	Oldenburg . . .	19	830	18	775	1	55	21	918	19	811	2	107
10	Dutch	45	2,173	20	1,030	25	1,143	48	2,328	48	2,328	..	..
11	Neapolitan . . .	4	477	4	477	..	..	4	477	1	134	3	343
		522	27,278	337	19,140	185	8,138	519	27,077	467	23,121	52	3,956
12	Prussian	630	46,073	576	42,620	54	3,453	660	42,953	595	36,942	65	6,014
	Total . .	1,152	73,351	913	61,760	239	11,591	1,179	70,033	1,062	60,063	117	9,970

Total for the Year 1837.

ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
Foreign.		Prussian.		Foreign.		Prussian.	
Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.
522	27,278	630	46,073	519	27,077	660	42,956

1838.

No.	NATION.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Loaded.		Ballasted.		Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Loaded.		Ballasted.	
				Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
1	Danish	156	6,640	71	3,013	85	3,627	154	6,617	130	5,519	24	1,098
2	Mecklenburg . .	2	106	2	106	..	..	3	244	2	206	1	38
3	Hanseatic Towns .	21	1,359	17	1,164	4	195	19	1,280	16	1,017	3	263
4	Russian	10	568	10	568	..	..	14	945	..	..	14	945
5	Swedish	22	1,666	19	1,510	3	156	23	1,737	14	1,015	9	722
6	Norwegian . . .	74	3,196	70	3,071	4	125	76	3,264	71	3,031	5	233
7	British	90	8,874	89	8,815	1	59	90	8,874	61	4,770	29	4,104
8	Hanoverian . . .	28	1,300	18	891	10	409	29	1,315	29	1,315	..	..
9	Oldenburg . . .	25	1,200	24	1,144	1	56	25	1,200	19	917	6	283
10	Dutch	69	3,367	50	2,561	19	806	63	3,095	62	3,018	1	77
11	Belgian	1	96	1	96	..	..	1	96	1	96	..	..
12	French	6	449	6	449	..	..	6	449	4	293	2	156
13	Neapolitan . . .	2	274	2	274	..	..	2	274	1	134	1	140
14	American . . .	1	162	1	162	..	..	1	162	1	162	..	..
		507	29,257	380	32,824	127	5,433	506	29,552	411	21,493	95	8,059
15	Prussian	564	45,452	499	41,106	65	4,346	719	50,197	613	38,619	106	11,578
	Total . .	1,071	74,709	879	73,926	192	9,779	1,225	79,749	1,024	60,112	201	19,637

Total for the Year 1838.

ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
Foreign.		Prussian.		Foreign.		Prussian.	
Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.
507	21,257	564	45,452	506	29,552	719	50,197

APPENDIX XXIV.

MEMEL.

British Vice-Consulate, 4th September, 1839.

According to the opinion of those merchants who have the most extensive business in this place, the Prussian Commercial League has but little effect on the trade of this town with Great Britain or her colonies, with the exception that bristles, hides, and calf-skins go more to Germany; and in the shops, one now meets principally with German manufactured goods, whereas, they formerly contained exclusively British; but the import being merely for the town itself, the effect of same cannot be very great.

The town of Memel has, in fact, no import trade, and the real commerce is confined chiefly to the exportation of goods brought down the Memel river from Poland and Russia, which consist of timber, corn and grain, hemp and flax.

The supply of hides, skins, and bristles, has been continually decreasing for several years, which may be attributed to the rise of the manufactories in Russia and Poland, as well as the influence of the League in facilitating the commerce of Middle Germany, whereby many articles which had to be brought down to a sea-town for exportation, are now sent with more advantage to the manufacturing districts of Germany:—the Prussian tariff has thus, of course, little effect on the commerce of a town possessed of no import trade.

The excessive duty on timber and wood articles of all descriptions, and the present system of the corn laws, are, without doubt, very detrimental to the commerce between this place and Britain, as the increasing poverty of the town itself sufficiently shews. Houses and grounds which were formerly worth 20,000 dollars, are now sold for 5,000, and saw-mills, timber ponds, and warehouses have fallen in the same proportion. Estates have lost a great part of their value, and the landed proprietors sow less corn and grain every year. Each large estate has now a distillery, and consumes its own produce—and the breeding of sheep and horses, and the fattening of cattle, are become the chief occupations of the owners.

The timber duty is so high, that there is no demand in Britain for timber, which is not of the most faultless description, and the tariff which regulates the dimensions of some description of wood articles is very pressing. The loss which is incurred by this reason is incalculable. Large parcels of the forests are cut down, and that which the present state of the British tariff enables them to make use of, is taken out, and all the rest must be left on the spot to rot: this is, of course, most severely felt, and the ravages which are committed yearly in the forests are immense. If the British tariff would allow deals of 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, &c., inches thick to be cut, of any length and breadth, for British consumption, and the duty were to be levied according to the length and thickness, a great difficulty would be got over, as the present system is so very pressing on the Prussian exporters and British importers. Of oak staves the same may be said—the present system ruins the forests, increases the price, and totally prevents the importation of many sorts of this article, which might be very useful, but which have not the exact dimensions.

On account of the excessive duty on oak plank, the commerce with this article has entirely ceased; the only importations which are now made, are by the British government:—ship-building must on this account labour under great disadvantge, having a still increasing difficulty in procuring oak-plank. The forests are naturally increasing in distance from the water; but still, were it possible to make use of them, many oak-planks might be worked on the spot, and brought down in places where the size and weight of the oak itself renders it impossible to bring down oak timber on account of the forest roads. On this account oak timber seldom exceeds 20 to 24 feet in length, whereas oak plank is in general from 24 to 50 feet long, which would greatly facilitate ship-building, and give a greater security to ships. The duty on oak-plank is 90*s.*, whereas on oak timber 55*s.*: this fact is worth consideration, on account of the shipping interest. The trade of Memel has been, since 1828, as follows: viz.—

ARRIVED.						
Years.	British	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Prussian vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Foreign vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.
1828	469	60,405	219	27,148	181	11,640
1829	467	61,931	254	34,345	156	10,760
1830	329	32,900	213	31,920	154	16,756
1831	285	39,518	219	30,377	145	7,910
1832	238	30,847	342	45,478	201	11,277
1833	290	28,765	355	49,223	112	6,421
1834	130	17,446	363	51,765	140	9,052
1835	84	11,501	392	55,316	153	10,526
1836	147	19,205	404	61,220	212	14,748
1837	136	19,074	302	24,976	173	9,937
1838	201	27,900	414	64,293	162	9,630

DEPARTED.						
Years.	British vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Prussian vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.	Foreign vessels.	Lasts at 4000lbs.
1828	468	60,275	224	27,184	183	11,842
1829	465	61,711	254	34,330	156	10,760
1830	332	33,087	213	32,422	154	16,156
1831	285	39,518	213	29,747	145	7,900
1832	238	30,842	331	42,734	202	11,309
1833	199	28,496	373	52,708	121	6,383
1834	131	17,899	376	54,045	141	9,093
1835	82	11,279	387	53,864	153	10,526
1836	149	19,576	439	62,046	212	14,748
1837	136	19,074	297	45,698	173	9,937
1838	201	27,900	411	63,113	162	9,630

The vessels all arrive here in ballast, with the exception of a few which bring coals, which are also considered as ballast.

The only manufactory is a chain and cable one, established a few years back by a Scotch merchant with British workmen: it answers well, and a steam-engine of ten-horse power is to be sent from England to blow the bellows, and at the same time to turn a grinding-mill. The raw iron is imported ready for use from Britain; the British workmen receive a higher rate of wages than in Britain. The present saw-mills are of a very ancient description; but one of the first timber merchants is now building a steam one to crush linseed at the same time. The want of inland exportation, occasioned by the Russian blockade of the frontiers and the high rate of wages, will prevent Memel in its present political situation from ever arriving at any height in this line. The great rise which ship-building has taken here for some years has had the effect of considerably heightening the value of labour, Memel having, at the present moment, 64 vessels with 12,772 lasts, at 4,000 lbs., whereas, in 1828, there were only 23 vessels with 4,600 lasts, and at the present moment 9 vessels are on the stocks. The condition of the labouring classes of people betters itself continually from year to year. A commercial treaty between Russia, Poland, and Great Britain, making the exchange of commodities lighter on each side, would open a large field for the exportation of British manufactured goods, to which the Poles in particular are very partial. Were such a treaty ever to be made, Memel would be the export and import harbour. The harbour is by far the best in the Baltic, and any depth of water may be attained at the entrance, and the interior is so favoured by nature for commerce, that were the unnatural and artificial restraints that now damp every attempt of increasing the commerce of the town set aside, it would, in a few years, become a town of great importance.

It is supposed that the Russian Government puts every difficulty in the way to suppress the commerce of this town: amongst others, the projected rail-road from the Austrian frontiers to Riga or Libau, to prevent the Prussian Government from rightly valuing its importance, and by these means of in time possessing it as an arsenal and harbour for the ships of war. The harbour is open almost all the year round, and capable of holding any number of vessels.

There are no printed price-currents of goods at Memel, which makes it impossible to procure the same for any series of years.

The home consumption of timber has been nearly the same for many years.

The average yearly exportation is about

75 to 80,000 loads of timber (fir).
5,000 loads of oak timber and plank, of which very little to Britain.
700 mill-oak pipe-staves.
600,000 fir and pine planks.

An alteration of the duty would have the effect of considerably increasing this branch of trade between Great Britain and Prussia, and an increased supply could easily be effected by a slight advance of price.

(Signed) W. J. HERTSLET, *Vice-Consul.*

Countries.	Vessels.	SHIPPING INWARDS.					Total Vessels.	Total Lasts.
			Of which loaded.		In Ballast.			
		Tonnage in Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.		
1828								
Great Britain . .	469	60,405	33	3,666	436	56,739		
Other Countries .	181	11,640	39	1,614	142	10,026		
Prussia. . . .	219	27,148	52	5,937	167	21,211	869	99,193
1829								
Great Britain . .	467	61,931	26	3,218	441	58,713		
Other Countries .	156	10,760	55	2,363	101	8,397		
Prussia. . . .	254	34,345	64	8,361	190	25,984	877	107,036
1830								
Great Britain . .	329	32,900						
Other Countries .	154	16,736	196	7,996	500	73,590		
Prussia. . . .	213	31,950					690	81,586
1831								
Great Britain . .	285	39,518	27	3,410	258	36,108		
Other Countries .	145	7,910	62	2,977	83	4,933		
Prussia. . . .	219	30,377	59	6,369	160	24,008	649	77,805
1832								
Great Britain . .	338	30,842	30	4,070	208	26,772		
Other Countries .	201	11,277	77	3,067	124	8,210		
Prussia. . . .	342	45,478	69	7,180	273	38,298	781	87,597
1833								
Great Britain . .	201	28,765	33	4,468	168	24,297		
Other Countries .	112	6,421	62	2,572	50	3,848		
Prussia. . . .	355	49,223	157	20,435	196	28,788	668	84,409
1834								
Great Britain . .	130	17,446	25	3,229	105	14,217		
Other Countries .	140	9,052	75	3,675	65	5,376		
Prussia. . . .	363	51,765	128	18,720	235	33,045	633	78,263
1835								
Great Britain . .	84	11,501	27	3,725	57	7,776		
Other Countries .	153	10,526	61	2,842	92	7,684		
Prussia. . . .	292	55,316	155	21,845	237	33,471	629	77,343
1836								
Great Britain . .	147	19,205	33	4,075	114	15,130		
Other Countries .	212	14,748	79	3,696	133	11,052		
Prussia. . . .	434	61,220	180	29,171	254	32,049	793	95,173
1837								
Great Britain . .	136	19,074	23	3,490	113	15,584		
Other Countries .	173	9,937	78	3,330	95	6,607		
Prussia. . . .	302	46,739	148	24,976	154	21,763	611	75,750
1838								
Great Britain . .	201	27,900	27	3,665	174	24,235		
Other Countries .	162	9,630	55	2,593	107	7,037		
Prussia. . . .	414	64,293	114	18,814	300	45,479	777	101,223

Countries.	Vessels.	SHIPPING OUTWARDS					Total Vessels.	Total Lasts.
			Of which loaded.		In Ballast.			
		Tonnage in Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.		
1828								
Great Britain . .	468	60,275	468	60,275				
Other Countries .	183	11,842	181	11,573	2	269		
Prussia . . .	224	27,184	1 9	26,803	5	381	875	99,301
1829								
Great Britain . .	465	61,711	465	61,711				
Other Countries .	156	10,760	156	10,760				
Prussia . . .	254	34,330	251	34,126	3	204	875	106,801
1830								
Great Britain . .	332	33,087	329	32,900	3	187		
Other Countries .	154	16,156	154	16,156				
Prussia . . .	213	32,422	213	32,422	..	..	699	81,665
1831								
Great Britain . .	285	39,518	284	39,391	1	127		
Other Countries .	145	7,900	143	7,730	2	170		
Prussia . . .	213	29,747	203	28,989	10	758	643	77,165
1832								
Great Britain . .	238	30,842	237	30,660	1	182		
Other Countries .	202	11,309	198	11,160	4	149		
Prussia	331	42,734	324	41,959	7	775	771	84,885
1833								
Great Britain . .	199	28,496	199	28,496				
Other Countries .	121	6,383	102	5,986	9	397		
Prussia. . . .	373	52,708	367	52,339	6	369	683	87,587
1834								
Great Britain . .	131	17,899	131	17,899				
Other Countries .	141	9,093	130	8,719	11	374		
Prusssia . . .	376	54,045	369	53,730	7	315	548	81,037
1835								
Great Britain . .	82	11,279	82	11,278				
Other Countries .	153	10,526	143	10,181	10	345		
Prussia. . . .	387	53,864	384	53,675	3	189	622	75,669
1836								
Great Britain . .	149	19,576	149	19,576				
Other Countries .	212	14,748	212	14,748				
Prussia. . . .	439	62,046	438	61,974	1	82	800	96,370
1837								
Great Britain . .	136	19,074	136	19,074				
Other Countries .	173	9,937	172	9,898	1	39		
Prussia . . .	297	45,698	296	45,682	1	16	606	74,709
1838								
Great Britain . .	201	27,900	201	27,900				
Other Countries .	162	9,630	162	9,630				
Prussia. . . .	411	62,313	409	63,074	2	139	774	100,743

The following have been laden with Timber:—

Year.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Cargoes.	
1828	720	87,054	Pine and Oak of various sorts.	
1829	688	90,149	,,	
1830	540	69,300	,,	
1831	457	63,398	,,	
1832	510	57,178	,,	
1833	520	74,372	(*a.*) Pine	
			Beams	55,020
			Battens	420,000
			Deals	280,000
			(*b.*) Oak	
			Cart Timber	985
			Battens	2,160
			Planks	3,600
				722,220
1834	487	65,517	Pine	
			Beams	60,000
			Battens	420,000
			Deals	280,000
			(Oak.)	
			Staves	720,000
			Battens	6,000
			Planks	3,780
			Cart Timber	600
1835	465	65,780	Pine	
			Beams	68,880
			Battens	438,900
			Deals	292,600
			Oak	
			Staves	796,640
			Beams	5,280
			Planks	1,800
			Cart Timber	586

Year.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Cargoes.	
1836	611	82,126	Pine	
			Beams	98,760
			Battens	460,500
			Deals	307,000
			Oak	
			Staves	1,655,580
			Beams	6,240
			Cart Timber	1,416
1837	454	65,641	Pine	
			Beams	97,500
			Battens	574,500
			Deals	381,000
			Oak	
			Staves	1,308,000
			Beams	3,660
			Planks	480
			Mountain Wood	1,500
			Cart Timber	2,820
1838	584	81,626	Pine	
			Beams	69,000
			Battens	510,000
			Deals	340,000
			Oak	
			Staves	858,000
			Beams	4,500
			Planks	900
			Mountain Wood	13,200
			Cart Wood	3,300

These shipments of Timber do not always imply that the whole ship is laden with this article. It has also on board often Hemp, Flax, and other articles.

APPENDIX XXV.

REPORT ON THE LEIPZIG MICHAELMAS FAIR OF 1839.

THE Prussian Customs Union, by introducing a new commercial era into Germany, the results of which could not altogether be foreseen, led may intelligent persons connected with the trade of the town of Leipzig to fear, that, however advantageous the new system might be for the manufacturing and commercial interests of Germany at large, it would exercise a most prejudicial influence on the trade of Leipzig in particular, by materially injuring, if not entirely annihilating, its fairs, to which this town is indebted for its station in the commercial world. The result seems to show however, that the Customs Union has had a directly contrary effect to that which was thus anticipated; and that so far from being the cause of ruin to the Leipzig fairs, it is precisely that which was necessary to check their decadence; as by giving an immense impulse to the internal communications within the several German States, it has furnished Leipzig with the means of compensating for the gradual falling off in the commerce with foreign countries.

Owing to the new life which, contrary to the expectations of so many, the Prussian Customs Union has thus infused into the trade of the fairs of this town, it is an undoubted fact, that the business transacted at them has been progressively on the increase for several years past. Still it is not less true, however paradoxical the assertion may appear, that the fairs themselves are, notwithstanding, gradually on the decline, and that they will ultimately lose their importance altogether. For to stand still, or at most to creep forward, when all around is as it were running a race, is virtually to retrograde; and that this is the case with the trade of the Leipzig fairs, as compared with the general commerce of the German States, cannot for a moment be called into dispute. And it is in the nature of things that it should be so; for, as fairs in all parts of the world had their origin in the infancy of commerce, when they formed almost the sole means of communication between the buyers and sellers from all parts of the known world; so, in proportion as the views of commerce became more enlarged, and direct mercantile relations between the different parts of the globe are established, the necessity for these fairs ceases, and with it their importance must likewise come to an end.

But, as it is so common to human nature to pass from one extreme to the other, we see that many of the same persons who anticipated nothing but destruction to the Leipzig fairs from the Prussian Customs Union, now look upon this Union as the very means of maintaining their perpetual prosperity, and who flatter themselves that when the communications between the several parts of Germany shall have become more perfect, Leipzig will be established as the emporium of the States of the Customs Union. But in this they are not less in error than in their former anticipations. Every improvement made in the internal communications of the country, and every facility afforded to its commerce—in fact, every commission house established in Leipzig or elsewhere, and every traveller sent out by the manufacturers to obtain orders; although they are doubtless all means of extending the commerce of Germany at large, are so many attacks on, and must eventually prove fatal to, the prosperity of the fairs of Leipzig.

On the occasion of the half-yearly fair held in this town at Michaelmas last, the falling off in the numbers of foreign purchasers was particularly remarkable. It is not to be denied that particular circumstances unfavourable to trade in their several countries may have made the number of the absentees greater than it otherwise would have been, and may likewise have limited the transactions of those who did attend: still it is indubitable that the sensible decrease in the amount of the foreign trade of the fair is mainly attributable to the causes alluded to above.

Of the foreign purchasers who were present, the so called Greeks from Moldavia and Wallachia were the most important, they having made, on the whole, larger purchases than at several fairs past. The anticipations of late entertained of a war in Turkey, had made the dealers in the principalities extremely backward and cautious in their speculations, and caused them to purchase no more than was absolutely necessary. At present, however, that the prospect of a war is so much diminished, the merchants appear to have again taken courage. Their principal purchases were of German broad-cloths, (which, however, they do not obtain exclusively at the fairs, but often from the manufacturers direct,) and ordinary and middling English and German cotton goods, with the addition of French silks. From the custom-house registers it appears that about 7,000 centners of manufactured goods of all descriptions were declared for the principalities in the course of last fair.

The number of Russians present was very small, and the few who did attend were almost exclusively from Odessa, and purchased but moderately of German manufactures, and still less of French silks and ordinary and middling English cotton goods. The position of Odessa naturally makes the direct introduction of British goods more advantageous than through this place: hence purchases of them can only be made here when time is an object to persons actually on the spot, or when a parcel of goods rather out of fashion can be picked up cheap. On the other hand, the trade in German manufactures goes on improving, particularly in

woollen goods; and it is most likely that the dealings will become yet more extensive when the apprehensions of a war in Turkey are entirely subsided.

In Northern Russia the severe police regulations as to the granting of passports, and the strict proofs required respecting the object of a journey intended to be made into other countries, render it almost impossible for natives of that country to come to Leipzig on business. The little that is still done must consequently be conducted by correspondence, and at the late fair it is said that some considerable commissions for German cloths and German and French silks were received.

The commercial policy of Russia becomes more and more injurious to the trade with other countries, and nothing but an unexampled shortsightedness, or else purely political motives, can be the cause of such burthens and restrictions being laid upon foreign commerce, which are not less prejudicial to the interests of Russia itself; the industry of which country is far from having reached that point at which it can satisfy the commonest wants of its inhabitants, or attempt to compete with those countries whose energies are more especially directed to manufactures. The best proof of this is, that in spite of the enormous import duties, which in some cases amount to twice the value of the goods, importations of them continue to be made in the regular way through the custom-house; whilst a premium is offered to the contraband trade, which therefore flourishes, notwithstanding the vast expense, and even the great danger to which it is subjected.

From Galicia, Prussian Poland, and Cracow, there are always a number of Jews who frequent the Leipzig fairs, and whose business appears to be chiefly that of introducing, in spite of every obstacle, manufactured goods of all descriptions into Russia. Nothing certain can however be said respecting this trade, as it is necessarily wrapped in the greatest mystery, not merely from its nature, but yet more for fear of the Russian spies, who are on the watch for them in all directions. The number of these Polish Jews at the late fair was much the same as usual, as was also (as far as a judgment may be formed) the amount of their purchases.

The Austrian territories send scarcely any buyers to the Leipzig fairs, as the custom-house regulations are an effectual obstacle to the introduction of Germau manufactures, and English goods may be far more advantageously introduced by the way of Trieste.

With Switzerland and Italy, the principal dealings in the manufactures of this country are made by means of direct correspondence, or of agents for the large manufacturers and wholesale dealers established in the principal towns there. For the supply of Switzerland with foreign articles, Frankfort on the Maine is far more conveniently situated than this town, and is consequently made use of for that purpose. For Italy, Trieste is a most important mart; where, in addition to foreign goods, large stocks of the most current German manufactures are also at all times to be found.

From France and England we generally have a few buyers for Russian produce, but on the present occasion the greater part of them have kept away; which circumstance has naturally worked most prejudicially upon this branch of the business of the fair. Other transactions are generally carried on by correspondence.

The trade with the United States of America does not much influence the fair, orders for goods being given to the manufacturers through several commission houses established here within the last few years.

But if, from the several causes enumerated, the attendance of foreign purchasers at the late fair was not so large as at former periods, on no occasion perhaps was the number of persons, both buyers and sellers, so great; and the amount of business done, and the activity with which articles of almost every description changed hands, left those who brought their goods to market little cause to regret the absence of many foreign faces that they had been in the habit of seeing. In fact, the late Michaelmas fair bears the character generally of being one of the very best for many years past.

As one of the principal causes of the activity of the inland trade at the late fair may be mentioned that the large exportation of corn to England, has supplied some parts of Germany with no insignificant sums of money; whilst in other districts, which, from their situation could not participate in the exports, the prices have nevertheless been considerably advanced; and a number of persons have thus been furnished with the means of procuring many articles not exactly of absolute necessity, which their circumstances had for some time past not allowed them to acquire: added to which, the late harvest has turned out more than an average one; so that a prospect exists of receiving further funds from England in payment for the surplus corn which they are now able to export to that country.

Of the articles brought to the Leipzig Fair, *Broad Cloths*, the manufacture of a number of Saxon and Prussian towns, mostly situate in a circle from 10 to 40 German miles round Leipzig, are one of the most important. On the present occasion, it is estimated that the number of pieces at market was from 90 to 100,000; a quantity which, however large, does not equal that of the last two fairs. This falling off is not attributable to any diminution in the quantity manufactured, but to the fact that at the late fairs at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the sales of cloths were much larger than usual, and the stocks at market there pretty well cleared off; so that little or nothing remained to be brought over to Leipzig, as is usually the case. Notwithstanding the fall in the prices of wool, cloths of ordinary descriptions went off rapidly at an advance of 5 per cent. on the prices of last Easter fair; better qualities, however, although also demanded, did not obtain more than former prices.

The quantity of cloths brought to the fairs is but a portion of the whole quantity manufactured within the states of the Customs Union. They consist almost exclusively of ordinary, and up to middling fine qualities, and are principally the property of small manufacturers, who bring them to the fair because they have no other opportunity of disposing of

them. The fate, whether for good or evil, of these people is dependent therefore on the result of the fairs, at which their circumstances compel the far greater number of them to dispose of their goods at whatever prices they may be able to obtain; whilst the larger manufacturers and dealers, who employ travellers to obtain commissions, and who work as much as possible in execution of orders, are in most cases independent of the chances of the fair.

Superfine cloths are principally the production of the Prussian Rhine provinces, (especially the neighbourhood of Aix-la-Chapelle), and though formerly, are now no longer brought to the fairs in any quantities, the manufacturers supplying the dealers direct by means of travellers. But it is nevertheless still usual for these travellers, or other agents of the manufacturers to attend personally at the fairs, for the purpose of settling accounts with such of their customers as may be here, and of receiving further orders from them.

As has been stated above, Saxony and the neighbouring parts of Prussia produce generally middling and ordinary qualities cloths, and it is highly questionable whether any other country can compete with them in respect of the lowness of price. The attempts in this vicinity to produce cloths of finer quality have hitherto proved unsuccessful, not so much on account of the fineness and beauty of the woven material, as of the *finishing*, in which important point they are far behind the Rhenish clothiers.

Of the cloths brought to the late fair, the far greater portion remained for consumption in the States of the Union, although some considerable parcels were taken for export to the several countries already mentioned.

For several years past, shipments of German cloths have been made to the United States, and several houses are established at Leipzig whose business is the export of these and other articles of German manufacture. The whole amount of the business done in cloths with America, is, however, not very large, although it is confidently expected that it will ere long increase very greatly, to the prejudice no doubt of our own clothiers.

Woollens.—The manufacture of German fancy articles for trousers has made surprising progress, and they can now fully compete with the like articles of British manufacture, and consequently exclude them from the inland markets. The manufacturers of the Rhine provinces distinguish themselves not less in the novel and tasteful descriptions, than in the quality of their goods. The Saxon manufacturers produce only inferior and cheaper articles, in which they show no invention, copying them, in fact, from the Rhenish Prussians. At the late fair these articles were in good demand, chiefly for inland use, but some business was also done in them for other countries, especially for the principalities of the Danube.

Winter Coatings, from the plain nature of the goods themselves, cannot be expected to vary at a rate proportionate to the change of fashion in other articles. At the fair there was nothing essentially new; and of last year's articles the sales were not very great. What was disposed of was principally of the thick description of goods, known in England under the name of Siberians, which are now manufactured in Germany, particularly at Brandenburg, of much finer quality, and cost about 20 per cent. less to the purchaser than those of English manufacture.

Flannels and similar articles are always sure of a market to a certain, and almost unvarying extent.

Saxony Merinoes and Thibets.—The manufacturers have this year had their hands so full, that they had little opportunity or occasion to send much to the fair. The supply was, however, sufficient to meet the demand; as, notwithstanding the prices have fallen to a point perhaps never before reached, these articles seem to be not so much in request as formerly. Of late years, figured stuffs, woven with the Jacquard machine, have come again into fashion. Very considerable quantities of plain thibets have been exported this year to the United States. The advices up till now received from America, show most unfavourable results of the sales made, and many parcels are stated to remain altogether unsold. In the year 1838, when people had the crisis of 1836 and 1837 before their eyes, they went very cautiously to work with their exports to the United States, the consequence of which was, that the moderate stocks of thibets sent thither were without difficulty disposed of, and rendered very good results. Hence, the orders given this year by houses in the United States, were much larger than usual; and, not merely so, but the article was likewise taken up by German speculators, many of the manufacturers making shipments on their own account, so that the American market has become quite overstocked. The effect is very sensibly felt in this country, on account of the importance of this branch of American trade, which is larger *in value* than that in hosiery, notwithstanding the great extent of this latter trade.

The manufacturers of stuffs in this country have further, the unpleasant prospect of next year also being a very bad one for them, in consequence of some of the largest worsted yarn spinners having, since the month of September last, reduced their prices for yarn from 20 to 30 per cent. This unaccountable step, which must in like manner be adopted by the rest of the spinners, compels the manufacturers also to make a proportionate reduction in the prices of their goods, although woven from yarn, purchased at the previous high prices.

Of *English Woollen Goods*, the stocks at market were very considerable, but from the native competition, and also the discouraging news from England of the state of trade there, prices were driven extremely low. For plain articles there was but little demand, which was, however, compensated by that for fancy goods. Figured crapes were an important article, and all the stocks on hand were cleared off without satisfying the demand. Printed stuffs, (printed thibets, wildbones, &c.), were also sold to a considerable amount, and those with dark dark grounds were, in like manner, not at all sufficient to meet the request in which they were.

Plain Stuffs (merinoes, thibets, lastings, &c.) were purchased chiefly for abroad, being almost altogether passed over by inland purchasers, who took fancy stuffs instead. Damasks

and other furniture stuffs are an article in pretty regular demand, and the quantities sold were therefore much the same as usual.

English *Woollen articles* for trousers (fancy buckskins, under which generic name are comprised in this market a number of English denominations, such as buckskins, moleskins, doeskins, dragon skins, &c.), are, as has been already remarked, now nearly driven out of the market by German goods. On the other hand, valencias have again obtained the ascendancy over silk waiscoating, and for an article of the sort sold well. Of winter coatings there wa nothing *new* at market, and what was brought was consequently much neglected. Mousselines de Laine (of English manufacture) were little asked for, as not being an article suited to the winter season.

Of *Half-Woollen Stuffs* (German) for ladies' cloaks, the sales were good, these articles being much sought after: those also for dresses were in tolerable demand, and obtained better prices than under existing circumstances could have been expected.

Cotton Manufactures were on the whole in very good request, and considerable quantities were sold both for the interior and for export. *Printed Calicoes* of inland manufacture were in large quantities at market, and sold well. Next to the fine goods of Baden and the Rhine countries, which have done those of other origin a serious injury in this market, the low-priced Berlin goods met with the most attention; and through the happy manner in which the manufacturers succeed in hitting the public taste, it rarely happens that a particular pattern or description of goods remains on hand, as in late years, has too frequently been the case with the parcels imported from England. As an instance of the briskness with which these Berlin cottons went off during the fair, it may be mentioned that one house of that city sold off and renewed its entire stock in the space of one fortnight. Chemnitz and the other towns of Saxony are not very successful in the patterns of their prints, a point of no little importance in securing a ready sale. A new establishment for the manufacture of printed calicoes at Urach, in the neighbourhood of Stuttgart, in Würtemberg, has this fair, for the first time, brought to market an assortment in the French style, and is said to have good reason to be satisfied with the attempt thus made.

From Switzerland and Mulhausen nothing new was brought; their stocks at market, which were very considerable, consisted of old shopkeepers, which they were glad to get rid of at low prices.

British Printed Calicoes, notwithstanding the consumption in Germany has been exceedingly reduced by native competition, form still a very important item in the dealings of the Leipzig fairs. On the present occasion, Moldavians, Wallachians, and Greeks made considerable purchases, as did also the Polish Jews, but chiefly of low qualities, about 10*s.* to 12*s.*, and up to 18*s.* sterling the piece. I have been informed that two merchants from Jassy alone bought *each* no less than 180 centners of English cotton goods of different sorts, principally calicoes; the major part, of course, of the most inferior quality. These parties took, among the rest, large assortments of British shirtings and black satteens, of which articles, indeed, they are now become almost the only purchasers in this market. Muslins, both plain and figured, (jacconets, cambrics, &c.), and other light articles, continue to be imported from England for inland use.

Plain Cotton Piece Goods (German), unless under very peculiar circumstances, are consumed at a tolerably regular rate, whence the sale of them varies but little at the several fairs. Shirtings, machine wove at the two large factories which now exist within the States of the Union, were much demanded, and the prices which they obtained were better than might have been anticipated since the recent changes in the cotton market.

For *Silk Manufactures* generally the late fair was indeed a brilliant one, in respect both of the quantities sold and of the prices obtained. The news received from Italy respecting the late crop of cocoons contributed in no small degree to the advance in prices, and to increasing the avidity with which goods of all descriptions were purchased. The manufacturers of Berlin continue to make vast improvements in their plain silks, which are now able to compete with the French and Swiss silks, not only in the inland markets, in which they are protected merely by the trifling duty of about seven or eight per cent., but even for export also, several purchases having been made of them at this fair by foreigners, in preference to French silks of similar description. Saxony is also desirous of taking up this branch of manufacture, and plain silks of very fair quality are made at Annaberg. Attempts are also being made to introduce the culture of silk into the country, and a company has recently been formed at Leipzig for the cultivation of mulberry-trees, and the propagation of silk-worms. The establishment is just out of the walls of the town, and it has hitherto produced about 800,000 cocoons. There is a similar establishment at Dresden; but although this branch of industry is very popular, and has received the direct encouragement of the Saxon government, it can hardly be expected ever to make any very great development in this country.

Figured Silks and Velvets are chiefly the productions of Crefeld and Elberfeld and the vicinity, in Rhenish Prussia. These goods also partook of the success of plain silks, and were disposed of in large quantities.

But notwithstanding the considerable masses of silk goods which the German manufacturers are now able to furnish, those of France cannot yet be dispensed with; and indeed it would appear that the quantity of French silks imported has little, if at all, diminished in consequence of the competition. The reason evidently is that of late years the use of silks among the middling classes has very much increased, so that full employment is found for both. But, in the same manner that the low German cotton manufactures have driven those of England out of the market, leaving it to the increased importation of the finer goods to make up the deficiency, so is it with French silk goods, the inferior descriptions of which have

now become nearly excluded by the inland manufactures, whilst the imports from France are chiefly restricted to fancy articles (figured silks), of which the richness, elegance, and taste in the choice of patterns are, for the present at least, beyond the reach of competition in this country. The French figured silks which were at the fair were much sought after, and the stocks nearly all cleared off at good prices. French and also Swiss plain goods for the export trade were also well sold, principally to purchasers from the Principalities, who took considerable parcels. For Northern Russia orders of no small amount are said to have been received. Swiss plain white silks worked with the needle found but a middling sale. A good number of *shot* silks were received from Lyons during the fair, which were immediately bought up for the markets of Germany, and also for those of Bucharest and Jassy.

Silk Ribbons are not so much in demand at the Michaelmas fairs as at those of Easter. Still the sale was, on the whole, satisfactory. This trade is in the hands of a few houses here connected with the manufactories at St. Etienne, which houses have, within the last few years, realized considerable fortunes in the trade. The attempts of German manufacturers to take a part in this trade have hitherto been to no purpose; nor is there much likelihood of their succeeding in rivalling the French in an article so purely of taste. There are, it is true, manufactories of ribbons in Saxony and in the Prussian Rhine provinces, but their productions are limited in amount, and are almost exclusively confined to such ribbons as are worn by peasants. English ribbons are now never seen here; they were tried, but found too heavy, besides cutting out much less conveniently than the French ones. In addition to this, it is to be questioned whether our good folks of Coventry possess the talent for these articles natural to the French.

Of *Linens* the sale was better than at several previous fairs. The export of German linens becomes daily more restricted by British competition, and at present it is chiefly ordinary and coloured sorts which are still sent to Mexico, the Havannah, South America, &c. Many of the linen manufacturers of Saxony and Silesia have, in consequence, turned their attention of late years to the cotton manufacture, and have found in it a rich compensation for the falling off in their original manufacture. Places which, from the earliest period of the linen trade in these countries, had been exclusively occupied in that manufacture, now deliver many thousand pieces of *Prints* yearly, of which, eight or ten years ago, they had not the most remote idea. The manufacture of mixed linen and cotton goods has also made rapid strides, and is brought to such perfection that the admixture of cotton is often difficult to be detected. The prices being so much lower than those of pure linen has naturally caused the latter to be a severe sufferer.

Hosiery.—However important this branch of industry may be for Saxony, it is only of a secondary rank at the fairs of this town, as the principal orders for goods are given to the manufacturers either direct or through the commission houses established here. The sales made at the fair were anything but brilliant; but, in consequence of the low prices, considerable orders are understood to have been executed for the United States, England, Switzerland, Italy, and Turkey. Notwithstanding the activity which prevails in this manufacture, there is no branch of the industry of this country which is subject to such frequent stagnations; and the misery of the poor people who live (and barely live) by it is then extreme. At the present moment the prospect for the ensuing winter is very gloomy. Low as the prices were at the time when Dr. Bowring visited Leipzig, they are now full five per cent. lower than at that period.

Lace and Embroidery were in good demand at the fair, having been in request the whole time since last Easter. Schools for instruction in the manufacture of these articles, which employ many thousands of hands in the poorest districts of Saxony, have lately been established, so that, in the course of a few years, we may expect to see not only much improvement therein, but also a large increase in the production. Tolerably large parcels are said to have been sent to the United States, England, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, and Turkey; and at the fair Greeks, Wallachians, and Moldavians were purchasers, although no very large stocks were at market.

Hides and Leather are staple articles at the Leipzig fairs, are mostly brought in nearly the same quantities, and almost invariably command a ready sale at remunerating prices. On the present occasion they did even better than usual. The stock at market was about 18,000 centners, being rather less than at the last fair. The unsettled state of affairs at Buenos Ayres has had a sensible effect on the prices, particularly those of sole leather, the whole of which was taken off in the first few days of the fair, at an advance of 3 to 4 dollars per centner. Tanned German hides were sold at an equal advance, and in fact the whole stock at market was cleared off, with the exception of a few calf skins.

Furs and Peltries are almost the only articles which did badly at the fair. The cause appears to be twofold; on the one hand, the slackness of the trade, and the low prices in England, which discourages the buyers from that country; on the other hand, the little demand at present for American furs in Russia and the East, the latter being brought from England to be exchanged here against the former. Grey hare skins, which had within the last year or two regained favour, fell again suddenly, in consequence of the state of affairs in North America, for the hat trade of which country they are principally employed. Ukraine and Crimea lamb skins sold indifferently, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices of last fair. The fall in sables, and other furs of finer quality, was yet more considerable.

The various other articles of *Russian produce* were in large quantities at market, but from the chief purchasers being wanting, few sales were effected. Of hog's bristles about 2,500 centners were at the fair, but were absolutely without purchasers for some time, when prices having been reduced about 20 per cent., nearly two-thirds of the whole were taken on speculation. Some 1,500lbs. of isinglass sold rather better, whilst about 5,000,000 of quills went off

rapidly, at an advance of four or five groschens a thousand. Bed and down feathers sold badly. Horse hair went off in large quantities, but at reduced prices.

Hardwares and Cutlery.—The chief fair for these articles is that at Michaelmas. It was, therefore to be expected that the business done in them would be better than at the last Easter fair, as was in fact the case. German productions, which are well known to have so much improved of late as to do serious injury to the English trade, both in the German and in other markets, sold on the whole well, as did indeed the few articles from England which are still necessary to be imported.

Clocks and Watches, Toys, &c.—There is a trade at the Leipzig fairs to no inconsiderable amount in Geneva watches, though from the facility with which these articles may be smuggled into Germany, it would be difficult, even with the aid of official documents, to form a correct estimate of its value. With France nothing of consequence is done. The use of stoves in this country, and the consequent absence of chimney-pieces, limits very much the use of ornamental time-pieces. On the other hand, the wooden (Dutch) clocks, made in the Black Forest, are in almost universal use; and the business done in these articles, as also in wooden utensils and toys, made at Nuremberg, forms no unimportant item in the total amount of the transactions of the fair.

Jewellery.—The French jewellers who are in the habit of attending the Leipzig fairs were here last Michaelmas also, bringing a pretty rich assortment; but they found in those of Berlin and Frankfort-on-the-Maine competitors who were daily becoming more formidable to them. The progress which Germany has made of late years in jewellery is incontestable; and it is considered by the French jewellers to be in a great measure attributable to the trade being free from control, and the jewellers at liberty to place the standard of their gold as low as they think fit, whereas in France it is otherwise, so that the purchase of the goods of the latter is now almost confined to articles to be used as patterns by the German workmen. I understand that representations have been made to the French Government on this subject, as a considerable quantity of the inferior descriptions of jewellery and fancy articles, used to be imported; the Tariff, by laying a uniform duty on them, according to weight, presses on them too heavily to allow of their introduction to any extent, all articles of this description being now manufactured in Germany incredibly cheap.

China and Glass.—Several French houses established here visit Paris every year for the purpose of forming an assortment of fancy China, which, in spite of the duty, the carriage, and yet more, the breakage, they are able to offer, at prices lower than those asked for similar articles of the so-called Dresden (Meissen) manufacture. This latter, after having for a length of time enjoyed throughout all Europe a well-deserved reputation, sank at length below mediocrity; and although it has of late years somewhat improved, especially as regards articles of common use, it is still far from having regained its former standing. In order to gratify a capricious taste, which finds most pleasure in the works of a former age, not on account of their beauty or intrinsic merit, but simply by reason of their antiquity, the manufactory at Meissen has recently been occupied in imitating its earliest productions, which it does with the utmost precision, copying even the imperfections, and giving its works an appearance of age which often deceives even the most practised connoisseurs. Several houses established at Leipsig and Dresden (particularly the latter city, on account of the number of strangers who visit it) have made a great deal of money by these "modern antiques," which, it need scarcely be said, they do not part with for less than if they were *genuine old Dresden*. Bohemian coloured glass forms an article of considerable importance in the retail trade, being distinguished for its low prices, and the purity and beauty of its material. From England some parcels of glass and earthenware are imported, but the quantity is not very great.

Wool continues falling, with the exception of inferior descriptions; and the news from England gives reason to fear a yet further deterioration of prices. The buyers of this article at the fair were insignificant, except for low qualities, of the value of about 50 dollars per centner, which were in demand.

The *Horse* market, which is sometimes very considerable, was this time most poorly supplied, and the few that were brought sold very badly.

The *Book Trade* of Leipzig can scarcely be considered as forming a part of the business of the fairs, although it is so far connected with them, that a few days after the termination of every Easter fair the booksellers of the whole of Germany meet here to settle their accounts, &c.; and it is customary, at the commencement of both the Easter and the Michaelmas fairs, to issue a so-called *Fair* catalogue of the books published during the preceding six months, which books are still *supposed* to be exposed at the fair for sale, as was the actual practice formerly. From the catalogue of last Michaelmas fair, it appears that during the preceding six months there were published in the whole of Germany (with the exception of Austria) 3,625 works of all descriptions and sizes, of which 600 were from the presses of Leipzig alone. From calculations made for several years past by a person competent to the task, it appears that the quantity of paper annually used for printing at Leipzig has increased very considerably since 1830, (the epoch of the Saxon constitution,) and that it now amounts to the prodigious sum of 70 millions of sheets per annum. But, from the great complaints which are made by all persons connected with the book trade, it would almost seem that its prosperity is in an inverse ratio to its development.

Money was tolerably plentiful at the fair, and bills on most places commanded good rates. London paper alone was offered, as had indeed been the case for some time previously. The rate of discount maintained itself at 5 per cent.

Joint Stock Companies.—The field which these undertakings open for speculation was not worked during the Michaelmas fair to the same extent as on former occasions. The Leipzig and Dresden railroad shares sustained but a trifling variation in their course; during the fair

they were quoted at 90, and since then they have risen to 93. It appears now certain that this undertaking, however it may have contributed to the prosperity of the country, is far from being likely, as was so sanguinely anticipated, to turn out a profitable speculation to those who projected it and advanced their capital on its completion. The receipts during the last six months before the fair, the season of the year in which they are, of course, the greatest, did not exceed 260,000 dollars, (£39,000.) The outlay at the present moment, occasioned by the laying down of a second line of rails, and that which will ere long be necessary for the repair of the present works, will prevent for some time to come the possibility of even establishing an equilibrium between the receipts and the expenditure. The railroad between Magdeburg and Leipzig is being prosecuted with much activity at several points simultaneously, and it is expected that the whole will be completed and opened before the end of the year 1840. At present, a short distance only at the Magdeburg end is open to the public.

Before closing this Report, it may not be irrelevant to add a few words on the subject of *Agricultural produce*, with reference more particularly to Leipzig. The activity which exists in the commerce of this town, and which seems to be daily increasing, might at first sight lead to the conclusion that its prosperity was increasing in a like proportion. But the picture, bright as it may appear, has nevertheless its dark side, which consists in the progressive advance in price of all the necessaries of life. Bread, meat, wood, house-rent, are higher perhaps than in many capitals noted for their dearness. It was generally anticipated here that the railroad, by affording a cheap and rapid means of communication with the distant parts of the country, would have the effect of lowering the prices of the various products brought thence to market. But the result has been directly the converse, for, instead of prices falling at Leipzig in proportion to the rates at the places of production, they have risen at the latter in proportion to the rates previously obtainable here. In my despatch to Viscount Palmerston, No. 3, of the 16th February, 1838, I called the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the likelihood of this result, and I now beg leave to notice this point more strongly, as affording a valuable argument in favour of the opening of the British ports to foreign grain. The higher prices which the German agriculturist will be able to obtain for his produce in England will, in the same manner as with the Saxon farmer in the Leipzig market, become the measure (less the expense of transport, duty, &c.) of the price which he will demand and obtain at home. Thus, whilst the fears of the British agriculturist as to a ruinous fall in the prices of grain in consequence of the import will be removed, the British manufacturer will receive the most important assistance, by having the price of labour among his continental competitors raised almost to an equal level with those in England.

C. T. BEKE.

Leipzic, 31st December, 1839.

APPENDIX XXVI.

IMPORT

OF

ARTICLES RETURNED FROM THE FAIRS

IN ALL THE

STATES OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION

FOR THE

YEAR 1837.

Inland Goods to which the Duty per Return Import from Foreign Fairs, &c., has been allowed, according to the Regulations.

The Amounts are in Prussian Cwts., Scheffels, &c., reckoned according to the Weights of the Union. Amounts exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. are made 1 Cwt.; under $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. omitted.

IMPORT of ARTICLES returned from the FAIRS in all the States of the Commercial Union for the Year 1837.

States of the Union.	2 C. Cotton Goods, Hosiery, &c.	4 B. Brushmakers' and Sievemakers' Ware.	6 E 3 Fine Iron Wares.	10 E. Glass Ware mixed with common Metals.	12 F. Fine Woodon Wares.	19 B. Copper and Brass Wares.	20 Fancy and Hardwares.	21 Leather and Leather Wares.				22 F. Bleached, Coloured, and Printed Linens.	22 H. Linen Lace.	27 D. Stationery, Paper, Pasteboard, &c.	30 B. Silk Goods, Hosiery, Stuffs, &c.	30 C. Half Silk Goods.	31 C. Fine Soap in Cakes, &c.	35 B. Straw-work, Hats, Coverings, &c.	41 C. Woollen Goods, Woollen Hosiery, &c.	43 B. Fine Lacquered Tin Wares, &c.
								Tanned Leather, Hides, Skins, &c.	Brussels and Danish Shoe Leather, Cordovan, &c.	Shoemaking and Saddlery.	Fine Leather Wares.									
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Prussia	203	1	6	..	3	25	25	29	1	15	22	..	..	6	55	108	2	..	1,519	1
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saxony	364	..	..	6	..	2	29	..	..	..	6	4	1	..	64	27	..	1	847	..
Würtemberg	25	..	..	..	..	..	4	26	13	25	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..
Baden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electoral Hesse	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Grand Ducal Hesse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thuringia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..
Nassau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	91	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	..	..	109	..
Totals	755	1	6	6	3	29	66	45	15	40	48	4	1	8	120	156	2	1	2,606	1

APPENDIX No. XXVII.

TREATY OF COMMERCE

Between the NETHERLANDS on the one part, and PRUSSIA, BAVARIA, SAXONY, WÜRTEMBERG BADEN, ELECTORATE of HESSE, the GRAND DUCHY of HESSE, the STATES of the CUSTOM HOUSE and COMMERCIAL UNION of THURINGIA, NASSAU, and the FREE TOWN of FRANKFORT, on the other part.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, acting on his own behalf and on that of the other states who are members of the association of custom-houses and commerce existing by virtue of treaties of the 22nd and 30th of March and 11th of May 1833, 12th of May and 10th of December 1835, and 2nd of January 1836: viz,. the kingdoms of Bavaria, of Saxony, and Würtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the states forming the union of custom-houses and commerce of Thuringia, viz., the Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe Meiningen, of Saxe Altenburg, of Saxe Coburg Gotha, of the principalities of Schwartzburg Rudoldstadt, of Schwartzburg Sonderhausen, of Reuss Schleitz, and of Reuss Lobenstein and Ebersdorf, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfort, on the other part, equally desirous of extending as far as possible commercial relations and the exchange of productions between their respective states, have named plenipotentiaries for this purpose, viz.,his Majesty the King of the Low Countries, the Knight Frederick William de Scherff, his Councillor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires to the Free Town of Frankfort, knight of the order of the Lion of Netherlands, of the order of the Golden Lion of the Electorate of Hesse, and of the order of the White Falcon of the Grand Duchy of Saxony; and the Knight John James Rochussen, Director of the General Entrepôt and Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam, knight of the order of the Lion of the Netherlands; and his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Knight Ernest Michaelis, Privy Councillor of Legation, knight of the order of the Red Eagle of Prussia of the third class, officer of the order of the Legion of Honour of France, commander of the order of the Crown of Bavaria, knight of the order of Merit of Saxony, commander of the order of the Crown of Würtemberg, of the order of the Lion of Zæringen of Baden, commander of the second class of the order of the Golden Lion of the Electorate of Hesse, and of the order of Lewis of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and commander of the order of the White Falcon of the Grand Duchy of Saxony; the knight Charles Rudolph Windhorn, his superior privy councillor of finance, knight of the order of the Red Eagle of the second class, of the order of the crown of Bavaria, and of the order of Merit of Saxe; and the knight Frederick William Westphal, his superior privy councillor of the regency, knight of the order of the Red Eagle of the third class, officer of the Legion of Honour of France—who, subject to ratification, have agreed and signed the following articles:—

1st.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands agrees to admit—

A. For importation by the frontiers between the Netherlands and Prussia, as well by land as by water, under the flag of any of the states above named, forming the association of custom-houses and commerce—the following articles without distinction of origin, viz.,

1st. Wine in casks at 10 cents Netherlands per barrel (hectolitre).
Wine in bottles of 116 or more per cask at 5 florins per 100 bottles.

2nd. Grain, viz., wheat, barley, rye, oats, and buckwheat, at a reduction of 10 per cent. on the duties of import now existing,

3rd. Hard stones not worked, such as flat stones for tombs and sills, marble in blocks, paving-stones, &c., at 3 per cent. *ad valorem.*

B. To importation by the frontiers between the Netherlands and Prussia, by rivers, under the flag of one of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce.

Timber, by entire cargoes or rafts, at 25 cents Netherlands per ton; 25 quintals are reckoned equivalent to a ton. All cargoes whereof the half shall consist of timber, shall be considered as complete cargoes.

C. To importation, either by sea or by the frontiers, between the Netherlands and Prussia, by land, and on the frontiers:

Under control, and with certificates of origin, the products of industry of the countries of the association of custom-houses and commerce undermentioned:

1st. Silk stuffs, and ribbons, at the valuation of two Netherlands florins per Netherlands lb. (kilogramme).

2nd. Hosiery, *(bas et bonneterie)* lace, and bobbinet, at 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*

3rd. Cutlery and mercery *(mercene)* (according to the specifications of the present Netherlands tariff) at 3 per cent. *ad valorem.*

The measures of control, and the formalities for the certificates of origin above mentioned, shall be settled by common consent. The proper authorities shall, in consequence, be furnished with the requisite instructions.

2nd.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall, without additional advantages, continue to secure to the raw and manufactured productions of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce, on their importations in the colonies of the Netherlands, all the advantages and benefits that are at present possessed, or may hereafter be granted to the manufactures or productions of any other of the most favoured European countries.

3rd.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands agrees that the stipulations of letter *B*, Nos. 1 and 2, of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Navigation between the Netherlands and Prussia, dated 3rd June 1837, by virtue of which goods, which are loaded or unloaded in any Netherland port, are entitled, on the part of the Netherlands, to entire freedom or to a diminution of the navigation-duty determined by the tariff *C.* annexed to the convention of Mayence, of the 31st March, 1831, should also apply to goods passing in direct transit by the ways open to the navigation of the Rhine, by the said convention, for transport by sea, and *vice versâ*, under the Prussian flag, or any of the bordering states, participating in the advantages granted to the navigation of the Netherlands Rhine by the said treaty.

4th.—The governments of the states composing the association agree to admit—

A. To importation by the frontiers between Prussia and the Netherlands, both by land and water, the undermentioned productions of the Netherlands:—

Butter,
Cheese,
Oxen and bulls,
Cows,
Heifers,

at half the duties fixed by the tariff at present in force, or hereafter to be established, in the states of the said association.

B. To importation by sea or land, and by rivers—

1st. Of lump-sugars of the Netherlands intended for the use of the refiners of the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce, and under official control for this purpose, at half the import-duty fixed by the present tariff of the custom-houses of the association.

2d. Refined sugar of the Netherlands, at a valuation of 10 Prussian crowns (rix dollars) per quintal of 50 kilogrammes.

3rd. Rice of the Netherlands, at a valuation of 2 Prussian crowns (rix dollars) per quintal of 50 kilogrammes.

The members of the association of custom-houses and commerce further consent —

Ad *B.* 1st. In no case hereafter to subject the lump-sugars of the Netherlands to an import-duty which should exceed, by more than 10 per cent., the duty imposed upon raw sugars, also intended for the use of the refiners in their states.

Ad *B.* 2nd. In case the duties fixed by the existing tariff upon raw sugars intended for such use should be diminished, to reduce, at the same time, and in the like proportion, the duties upon the refined sugars of the Netherlands, so that these duties shall never exceed double those paid on raw sugars.

The stipulation of letter *A.* of the present Article shall take effect immediately after the publication of the treaty, and that of letter *B.* eight weeks after the publication, whilst the stipulations *B.* 2 and 3 shall not be carried into execution until the 1st of January, 1840.

5th.—The states of the association of custom-houses and commerce shall not increase the import-duties fixed by the existing tariff on the undermentioned articles on their importation from the Netherlands, whether sea, land, or river, viz., coffee raw and manufactured, tobacco, spices, tea, herrings, seed, oil, and brandy of all sorts. It is understood, however, that this stipulation does not embrace the case of the quintal of 50 kilogrammes being hereafter adopted in lieu of the Prussian quintal, as a unity of weight in the tariff of the association of custom-houses and commerce, without the valuations of the existing tariff relative to the abovementioned articles being reduced.

6th.—In case the allowance on duties (drawback) on wines imported direct from the place of growth at present allowed in the states of the association of custom-houses and commerce in favour of the wholesale trade in wines should be continued beyond the 1st of January, 1840, or that other advantages of this nature should be granted to this trade, it is agreed that from the said date these advantages shall equally apply to the wines imported from the Netherlands.

7th.—In consideration of the advantages of a railroad between Prussia and the Netherlands, it has been agreed that, in case a company of shareholders should demand of the Prussian government permission for the establishment of a railroad in continuation of the railroad established or about to be established in the Netherlands, the Prussian government, after having agreed with that of the Netherlands upon the point of junction at the frontiers, shall

grant the permission under the conditions at present or hereafter to be adopted generally by Prussia for all such undertakings.

8th.—The high contracting parties reciprocally engage—

a. No longer to impose any prohibitions on import or export which shall affect the importations or exportations of the states of the other party whilst articles of a similar nature of a third country, are not subject to them.

b. Not to burthen for the advantage of the government or communes the reciprocal importations or exportations without distinction of country from whence they came or whither destined, with other or heavier duties, imposts, or charges whatever, than those which the Tariff and laws in force shall prescribe.

c. To enable their subjects and products reciprocally to participate in all the premiums, return of duties, and other advantages of this description which may be generally granted in their states on certain articles of import or export equally without distinction of country of growth or of destination.

9th.—The high contracting parties declare that the concessions granted on both parts are to be regarded as having been stipulated with a view to afford altogether equivalents for the advantages acquired by the said treaty, and consequently they have agreed to the said concessions solely as a return for these advantages, and that they reserve to themselves the right of coming to an agreement with other states either with or without equivalent benefits, or even of rendering the application general.

10th.—If one of the high contracting parties should hereinafter grant to another state any privileges as it regards trade or custom-houses differing from or more considerable than those granted by the present treaty, the same privileges shall become common to the other party who shall enjoy gratuitously, if the concession is gratuitous, or in return for an equivalent if the concession is conditional, in which case the equivalent shall become an object of special convention between the high contracting parties.

11th.—The present treaty shall be immediately submitted for the ratification of all the respective governments, and the ratifications exchaged at Berlin within the space of eight weeks, reckoning from the day of signature, or sooner if possible, and immediately carried into effect, with the exception of those stipulations for which a different period is fixed by Article 4, The present treaty shall remain in force to the end of the year 1841, and if, six months before the expiration of this term, neither of the high contracting parties signifies by an official announcement its intention of putting a termination to it, the treaty shall remain in force for one year longer, and so on from year to year.

In confirmation whereof the said plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their respective seals.

Dated Berlin, 21st January, 1839.

(L.S.) F. H. G. DE SCHERFF.
(L.S.) E. MICHAELIS.
(L.S.) I. I. ROCHUSSEN.
(L.S.) CH. L. WINDHORN.
(L.S.) FR. WILH. WESTPHAL.

APPENDIX No. XXVII. (*a*).

DECREE

ISSUED AT BERLIN FOR THE MODIFICATION OF THE LAW RELATIVE TO THE IMPORTATION OF LUMP SUGARS.

Order of Council of the 10*th April,* 1839, *relative to the Import-Duty on Lump Sugars for the refiners.*

In virtue of your report dated 31st March, I approve that the reduction of the duty on lump sugars of the Netherlands for the use of the refiners of the confederation, which has been made in favour of Holland by the 4th article of the treaty of commerce, concluded the 21st January last, and which has been fixed at one-half of the present tariff, viz., 5½ crowns (rix dollars) per quintal, regard being had to the negociations opened with other governments, and in the representation of equitable compensations, should also receive a simultaneous and anticipatory application, eight weeks after the publication of the said treaty, with regard to all lump sugars without distinction of origin, on condition always that the importation take place within the custom-house limits bordering on the Dutch territory, and also on the northern custom-house frontier from that district as far as Memel, and being for the use of the refiners of the federation and under control.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

To the Minister of Finance, Count Alvensleben.

APPENDIX No. XXVIII.

TREATY OF NAVIGATION

BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS ON THE ONE PART AND PRUSSIA ON THE OTHER.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of facilitating and favouring commercial relations between their subjects, have named as plenipotentiaries for the purpose of concluding a convention for this object, viz. as follows :—

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands the Knight Frederick Henry William de Scherff, Councillor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires to the free town of Frankfort, Knight of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, of the Order of the Golden Lion of the Electorate of Hesse, and of the Order of the White Falcon of the Grand Duchy of Saxony. The Knight John James Rochussen, Director of the General Entrepot and Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam. Knight of the Order of the Lion of Netherlands: and his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Knight Ernest Michaelis, Privy Councillor of Legation, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia of the third class with the Cordon, Officer of the Order of the Crown of Bavaria, Knight of the Order of Merit of Saxony, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg, of the Order of the Lion of Zaehringen of Baden, Commander of the second class of the order of the Golden Lion of the Electorate of Hesse, and of the Order of Louis of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Commander of the order of the White Falcon of the Grand Duchy of Saxony; the Knight Charles Ludolph Windhorn, Chief Privy Councillor of Finance, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the third class with Cordon, of the Order of the Crown of Bavaria, and of the Order of Merit of Saxony; and the Knight Frederick William Westphal, Chief Privy Councillor of the Regency, Knight of the Red Eagle of the third class with cordon, Officer of the Order of the Legion of Honour of France: who have agreed to the following articles :—

Art. 1st.—The Netherland vessels which shall enter, either loaded or in ballast, the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, or depart therefrom, and reciprocally Prussian vessels entering in ballast, or laden in the ports of the Netherlands, or leaving the same, shall be subjected to no other tonnage, flag, port, anchorage, pilot, towing, light, lockage, canal, quarantine, scavage, or warehousing dues, nor any other dues or charges whatever, however called, collected in the name and for the advantage of the government, public functionaries, communes, or establishments whatever, other or more considerable than those which are at present or may hereafter be levied on national vessels on entry, during their stay in such ports, or on quitting the same.

2nd.—All the productions and other articles of commerce which may be legally imported or exported within the states of the high contracting parties, may be equally imported or exported by vessels belonging to either state.

3rd.—The intention of the high contracting parties being to admit of no distinction between the vessels of their respective states on account of their nation, as it regards the purchase of the products, or other articles of commerce imported in these vessels, there shall therefore be, in this respect, neither directly nor indirectly on the part of one or other of the high contracting parties, nor of any company, corporation, or agent acting on their behalf, or under their authority, any priority or preference for importations by national vessels.

4th.—All productions and other articles of commerce, without distinction of origin, imported direct from the ports or kingdom of Prussia, into those of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe by Prussian vessels, as well as those which shall be imported direct from the ports of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe, into those of the kingdom of Prussia by vessels of the Netherlands, and all products and other articles of commerce with distinction of origin, exported direct from the ports of Prussia for those of the Netherlands in Europe, to those of Prussia in Prussian vessels, shall pay in the respective ports no other or higher duties than if the importation or exportation had taken place in national vessels.

The bounties, drawbacks, or other advantages of this nature granted in the states of one of the high contracting parties, on the importation or exportation by national vessels, shall be equally granted when the direct importation or exportation between the ports of the two countries is made by the vessels of the other state.

5th.—If one of the high contracting parties should hereafter grant to another state any particular advantage, as it regards navigation, the said advantage shall equally be enjoyed by the other party, which shall enjoy it gratuitously, if the concession is gratuitous, or for a compensation if the concession is conditional.

6th.—All these stipulations apply to navigation by river, as well as by sea. Those vessels shall be considered as Netherlands or Prussian vessels which are acknowledged as such in the states to which they belong, conformably to the laws and regulations in force, it being under-

stood that the captains of sea-going vessels must always prove their nationality by documents granted in the prescribed forms, and signed by the appointed authorities of the country to which the ship belongs, and the masters of Rhenish vessels by the production of their licence which shall have been furnished them in virtue of the 42nd Article of the Convention of Mayence, of the 31st of March, 1831.

7th.—With a view to promote the extension of the commerce and navigation of the Rhine, the high contracting parties have agreed, with reference to the navigation dues of this river, to the following conditions :—

A. His Majesty the king of Prussia consents to admit Netherland vessels to participate in all the advantages granted on the Prussian portion of the Rhine to Prussian vessels, and to those which are assimilated to them. Consequently—

I. The cargoes of Netherland vessels shall enjoy an entire freedom from the duties fixed by the tariff, and annexed to the Convention of Mayence of the 31st March, 1831 :

a. For the exportation of Prussia, ascending or descending, of all indigenous articles, or those which having paid an import duty, are entitled to free circulation.

b. For the conveyance of all objects whatever, from one Prussian port on the Rhine to another.

c. For the importation of articles of foreign growth on any part of the Rhine belonging to Prussia, destined for consumption, whether coming direct from abroad, or arriving under bond of one of the states belonging to the German association of custom-houses.

d. For the conveyance of articles not reckoned foreign, entitled to free circulation, and shipped either from a Prussian port above Coblentz, or one of the ports of the Rhine, or its tributaries situated in the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden and of Hesse, or the territory of the free town of Frankfort, and intended for importation into any Prussian port of the Rhine, or for transit by this river towards the Netherlands.

e. For conveyance of merchandize in transit by the territory of the union of custom-houses, when such merchandize imported by land on the right bank of the Rhine are exported by this river; or if imported by the Rhine, are dispatched by land on the right bank of the river.

II. Netherland boatmen shall participate in the freedom from the inspection duty, fixed by the tariff *B.*, annexed to the Convention of Mayence of the 21st of March, 1831, for the internal navigation between Coblentz and Emmerich, not passing beyond one or other of these offices.

III. Finally, these boatmen, in case of direct transit, shall not be obliged to pay the navigation dues to the different offices, for collection established on the Rhine in virtue of the Convention of Mayence aforesaid, but shall be allowed to discharge the whole of these dues, in descending, for the seven offices, from Coblentz to the Wesel, at Coblentz; and, on ascending, for the eight offices between Emerich and Coblentz, at Emerich.

B. In compensation for these stipulations so favourable to the commerce and navigation of the Netherlands, His Majesty, the king of the Netherlands, grants—

1st. Entire freedom from the duties pointed out in tariff *C.* annexed to the Convention of Mayence of 31st of March, 1821, for all articles, without distinction of growth imported, when descending the Rhine in Prussian vessels, and intended to be landed in some port of the Netherlands, whether for consumption or in bond.

2nd. A diminution of one half the navigation dues for all articles, whether of free circulation or in bond, without distinction of place, or growth, or of destination, laden in a port of the Netherlands, to be exported by Prussian vessels ascending the Rhine.

3rd. Freedom for Prussian vessels from the inspection duty above-mentioned (II.), for the internal navigation between Lobith, Krimpen and Gorcum, provided they do not pass beyond either of these points.

The high contracting parties further engage, mutually, to admit the vessels of the other country, as well as their cargoes, to the exemptions or abatements with respect to the duties of navigation, as well as any other advantages that they may hereafter grant to national vessels, or their cargoes. The boatmen of each of the two states may carry on the internal navigation between the different places on the water communication of the Rhine belonging to the other, without being subject to a heavier license duty than that to which national boatmen are subject.

8th.—To avoid, as far as possible, anything that might impede the navigation of the Rhine, the high contracting parties will mutually apply themselves to the simplification, as far as practicable, of the formalities prescribed by their custom-house laws and regulations.

9th.—The high contracting parties will immediately concert together the application of the 53rd article of the convention of Mayence of the 31st March, 1831, so far as regards the concessions required for the establishment of steam-boats for the conveyance of passengers and their baggage or carriages, or even merchandize to carry on a regular communication between two or more places belonging to their respective states, as well as to the measures to be taken in conformity with article 63 of the said convention to favour and protect the navigation of the Rhine by steam, and to insure to commerce all the benefits pertaining to this mode of communication.

They shall establish in this respect the principle of a perfect reciprocity, and admit of competition to the extent required.

10th.—The high contracting parties will continue to devote their attention and their cares to the improvement and maintenance of the high roads between their respective states, and generally to facilitate the means of communication.

In case the high contracting parties should come to an understanding relative to the establishment of a railway to pass the frontier between the two states, and for carrying on the conveyance by this road, this undertaking shall be admitted to all the benefits without distinction which they have granted or may hereafter grant to any undertaking of the like nature also intended to cross the frontiers.

11th.—The high contracting parties, being desirous and sincerely anxious to come to further arrangements for the purpose of facilitating and giving the utmost activity to commercial relation, and to the interchange of productions between their states, reserve to themselves the power of opening future negociations for this purpose, at a period to be hereafter agreed upon. Meanwhile, the high contracting parties bind themselves for a period of one year from the date of signing the present treaty:

1st. Not to impose any prohibitions of import or export upon the importations and exportations of the other country which should not attach to productions of the same class from a third country.

2nd. Not to burthen the reciprocal imports or exports with any different or heavier duties or charges whatever than those which the tariff in force applies generally, without distinction of the country from whence they come, or that for which they are destined.

3rd. To entitle their subjects reciprocally to participate in any bounties, drawbacks, or other advantages of this nature which may be generally allowed in their states upon certain articles of importation or exportation without distinction of country, of growth, or of destination.

12th.—The high contracting parties declare the present concessions are to be considered granted on both parts as having been stipulated to serve upon the whole as equivalents for the advantages acquired by the said treaty, and to have consented to the said concessions only as a return for these advantages.

13th.—The present treaty shall be put in force in all its articles within fifteen days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force till the end of the year 1841, and if six months before the expiration of this period neither of the contracting parties announces by an official declaration its intention to terminate its effect, the treaty shall continue in force for a year longer, and so on from year to year.

14th.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Berlin within six weeks from day of its being signed, or sooner if possible.

In confirmation whereof the said Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their respective seals thereto.

Berlin 3rd June, 1838.

(LS.) F. H. G. de SCHERFF, (LS.) ERNEST MICHAELIS
J. J. ROCHUSSEN, CH. LUD. WINDHORN,
FRED. G. WESTPHAL.

APPENDIX No. XXIX.

REMARKS on the TREATY of COMMERCE between the NETHERLANDS and the GERMAN TOLL UNION (*Zoll Verein*), resulting from Communications and Conferences on tha Subject.

It would appear that the Union of Holland and Belgium was irreconcilable to the interests of either country. Belgium required prohibitory laws, to protect her produce and manufactures, whereas Holland, as a maritime state, could not exist without a free-trade, and it is supposed that she was more or less sacrificed to the desire of conciliating her more productive neighbour.

No treaty could therefore be entered into with Germany or England, owing to the competition between those countries and Belgium, with respect to the productions of their soil and industry; and the opposition made in acceding to the treaty of Mayence, in regard to the navigation of the Rhine, was consequently rather attributable to Belgium than to Holland.

The separation of these two states in 1830, however, pointed out to Holland the necessity of adopting a new commercial system.

The first act emanating from this new order of things was therefore the conclusion of a convention at Mayence, on the 31st March, 1831, regulating the navigation of the Rhine to and from the sea, between Holland and the Rhenal States, as also the establishment of entrepôts at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Dordrecht, for the transit of goods.

The tariff of duties was nevertheless, generally maintained, and only modified by an order of the 8th June, 1831, considerably reducing the duties inwards on glass and glass-wares, cotton-yarns, cotton manufactures, iron and ironmongery, coals, and lime, and bringing them down to a very low standard. Subsequently, by an order of the 29th December, 1835, issued with a view to the promotion of agriculture, the inward duty on corn was altered, and fixed by a progressive scale of value, and the outward duty on butter and cheese was decreased; but a general revision of the Dutch tariff was deferred, until a final settlement of affairs with Belgium should take place.

In 1832, a new colonial system of trade with the Dutch East India possessions was adopted, which materially increased the importation of coffee, sugar, and other produce into the markets of the mother country, the chief vent for which was Germany.

The benefit of a free navigation on the Rhine, from which Belgium was excluded, now began to be felt; business augmented in proportion to the facilities granted to that trade, and the increase of shipping on the Rhine, under the protection of a general and more moderate duty for the Rhenish flag.

But considerable opposition was soon experienced on the part of Prussia, which state had imbibed a notion that the new corn-law, previously mentioned, was levelled against Germany.

Reprisals against Holland soon ensued; not only was a higher tonnage duty levied on Dutch ships at the ports in the Baltic, but the Dutch Rhine vessels were also obliged to pay the full navigation duty on the Prussian part of the Rhine, amounting, I understand, to 10*s.* per ton: in consequence of which, that trade could not be continued, without a restitution of considerable sums of money, on the part of the Dutch government.

This state of things could not last; it was found necessary to negotiate, and to make sacrifices, in order to regain what had already cost so much. Holland sent deputies to Berlin, and a treaty was concluded with Prussia on the 3rd of June, 1837, by which the navigation laws were amended. To this treaty the Rhenal States afterwards acceded, and in as far as regards the navigation of the Rhine, it may be considered as an appendix to the convention of Mayence.

In the meantime, the tariff of the 1st January, 1837, was introduced by the German Commercial Union, comprising all the states that had acceded to it. Heavy consumption duties were thereby laid upon the importation of colonial and manufactured goods; *that* on the description of sugar denominated lump, for the use of refiners, having, for instance, been raised from 5 to 11 thalers per cwt. of 50 kilogrammes.

The object in view was, independently of that of increasing the revenues of the Union, chiefly to injure Holland, from whence lump sugar was mostly imported; though, on the other hand the German refiners themselves suffered from it, by being forced to use raw sugar, whilst they had no employment for the redundant treacle or molasses; and the manufactories of beetroot sugar were thereby so encouraged, that they not only undermined the colonial sugar refineries, but also threatened the Union with a considerable reduction of revenue.

The consequence was, that fresh negotiations took place, and a treaty of a more conciliatory nature was brought about between the Netherlands and the German League, on the 21st January, 1839, and promulgated by the Netherlands government on the 15th of April following.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to prove its effects; but, so far as opinion goes, the result is expected to be favourable for the trade of the Netherlands, and particularly for the

exportation to the Rhine of the lump sugars manufactured in this country, the duty on which, on going up the Rhine, as stipulated by the treaty, is now reduced to one-half of what it was —namely, to 5½ in place of 11 thalers per 50 kilogrammes.

The corresponding reduction in the inward duties on goods from the Rhine, allowed by the Netherlands government, so far as it may affect the British trade, is confined to three descriptions of manufactures, viz.:—

1. Silk stuffs, from 4*s.* to 2*s.* per kilogramme.
2. Stockings, millinery, lace, and tulle, from 10 to 5 per cent.
3. Cutlery and small fancy wares, from 6 to 3 per cent.

By the treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands on the 27th October, 1837, and ratified on the 22nd November following, the former country is entitled to a similar reduction of duty; but, in return, Holland would most probably then require a diminution of the duties in England on butter, cheese, and Geneva.

This is most assuredly a question of essential importance, demanding early consideration; for several branches of British industry will probably suffer materially from those concessions granted to the German Confederation.

The opinion entertained here is, that, by the recent treaty, the Netherlands have conceded more than the equivalent granted by the Rhenal states; but this government has undoubtedly been actuated more by a view to the general result than to the benefit of any particular branch of trade; and, in fact, it seems in so far to have had the effect of removing the uncongenial feeling which former restrictive measures, particularly the late Corn Law, had excited in the German states against this country.

The system of the Rhenish Commercial League also seems to become more generally appreciated among those different states; and there is little doubt but the Conference now assembled at Berlin will determine upon its continuance, after the expiration of its present term on the 31st December, 1840.

With respect to the course which Hanover and the Hanse Towns will adopt on this occasion, great uncertainty prevails; but it would seem to be of paramount importance for the commercial interests of Great Britain that every possible means should be used, in order to prevent them, as well as Belgium, from entering into the League, for reasons too evident to need stating. But, whatever may happen, Holland ought to be considered as the main channel of communication between the south of Germany and other countries.

ALEX. FERRIER.

Rotterdam, 18*th August,* 1839.

STATEMENT of IMPORTS and EXPORTS from and to Germany during 1838, at Rotterdam.

Imports.	£.	Exports.	£.
Barley, Oats, and other Corn	1,821	Cheese and Butter, indigenous	684
Coals	69,140	Coffee	381,207
Drugs, used in Medicine and the Arts	13,868	Cotton	210,143
Dye-stuffs and Colours	18,331	Cutlery and Hardware	7,900
Fruits, dried and fresh	1,544	Drugs	63,242
Glass and Glass-wares	6,324	Dye-stuffs and Colours	342,568
Gums	112	Earths or Ochres, and Bricks	368
Haberdashery and Hardware	37,210	Fish, and salted Provisions	8,823
Hemp and Flax	360	Fruits, dried and fresh	23,180
Hides and Skins	5,116	Geneva, and other indigenous Spirits	524
Horse-hair, and other kinds, and Feathers	5,032	Glass	600
Iron Wire and Nails, and Ironmongery	19,584	Grain or Corn, and Flour for Food	29,000
Manufactures of various kinds	15,181	Gums	13,402
Metals, wrought and unwrought	27,966	Hair and Feathers	6,519
Oils for the Arts	440	Hemp and Flax	1,401
Porcelain, Earthenware, and Pottery	3,783	Hides and Skins	145,668
Pot and other Ashes	126	Ironmongery	18,244
Rum and Arrack	104	Manufactures	1,388
Salts and Chemical Products	6,992	Metals, wrought and unwrought	178,575
Seeds, oleaginous	2,777	Oils	52,028
Spices	284	Pitch and Tar	4,215
Sugar	12,135	Porcelain, Earthenware, and Pottery	24,357
Thread and Manufactures of Cotton	45,396	Salts and Chemical Products	32,392
——— Hemp and Flax	4,184	Seeds, oleaginous	13,125
——— Silk	262,594	Spices	30,576
——— Wool or Worsted	12,191	Sugar, raw	103,970
——— not enumerated	43,580	———, refined	105,828
Tobacco	13,152	Tallow	49,166
Wheat, Rye, and the Flour thereof	151,156	Thread and Manufactures of Cotton	1,143,110
Wines, Brandy, and Spirits	74,760	——— Hemp and Flax	10,220
Wood, Cabinetmakers'	80	——— Silk	63,594
——— Dye	12,192	——— Wool or Worsted	90,027
——— for ship and house-building	5,044	——— not enumerated	19,160
Wool	13,476	Tobacco, indigenous and unmanufactured	4,294
Sundry Articles	25,621	———, leaf and roll	101,586
		———, manufactured	5,774
		Wines and Foreign Spirits	44,932
		Wood, Cabinetmakers'	2,600
		———, Dye	19,504
		Wool	1,080
		Sundry Articles	11,269
Total £	911,658	Total £	3,366,243

APPENDIX No. XXX.

DUTY on British Manufactured Goods in the German Commercial League.

Articles.	Number of Pieces to a Cwt.	Cost price, including expenses to Germany.	Value.	Duty to a Cwt.	Duty on the value in per cent.
Cotton Goods.		*s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*		
Jacconets . . .	48	8 0	19 4 0	Per cent. 50 or 7*l.* 8*s.*	38¼
Cambrics . . .	46	4 6	10 7 0	,,	71½
Prints	32	10 0	16 0 0	,,	46¼
Velveteens . . .	13 containg. 390 yds.	0 8	13 0 0	,,	57
Velvets. . . .	20 ,, 440 ,,	0 10	18 6 8	,,	40½
¾ Nankeens . .	14 ,, 830 ,,	0 3¼	11 4 9	,,	66
Beaverteens . .	7 ,, 392 ,,	0 6	9 16 0	,,	75½
Shirtings . . .	18	9 0	8 2 0	,,	91
⅞ 28 yds. Printers.	33	5 3	8 13 3	,,	85½
⅞ 24 ,, do. .	27	5 3	7 1 9	,,	104½
30-inch Domastics.	7 ,, 500 ,,	0 3	6 5 0	,,	118½
Woollen Goods.					
⅚ Pl. Backs . .	22	14 0	15 8 0	Per cent. 30 or 4*l.* 10*s.*	29
¾ Merinos . . .	19	17 6	16 12 6	,,	27
⅚ do. . . .	10	33 0	16 10 0	,,	27
Moreens . . .	14	19 6	13 13 0	,,	33
Damasks . . .	10	39 0	19 10 0	,,	23

Cotton Goods	Prices in £. Sterling.	Prices in Prussian Money, at 8 ggr. per 1s. Sterling.	Weight per Piece.	Prussian Duty, at 50 f. for 110 lbs., about 11/24 f. per lb., including Transit Expenses.
	£. *s.* *d*	F.	lbs.	Prussian Cwt. F. per Piece.
¼ Cambrics, 12 yards. at . .	0 4 0	1⅓	2	2 2/4
⅛ Jacconets, 20 yards . . .	0 6 0	2	2⅛	1
¼ Ditto . . do.	0 12 0	4	2½	1⅛
Domastics (30 junks) 65 yards, at 2⅞*d.*	0 15 7	5 5/4	12	5½
⅛ Shirtings, 38 yards (low). .	0 7 0	2⅓	6	2¾
Ditto . . . . (better) .	0 12 0	4	7	3 5/4
Ditto . . . . do. .	0 15 0	5	8	3 2/3
⅛ Printers, 24 yards . . .	0 9 0	3	5	2 7/12
⅛ Long Cloth, 36 yards . .	0 12 0	4	9	4⅛
¼ Books, 10 yards	0 6 0	2	1	1 1/4
¾ Nankeens, 120 yards, at 3*d.* .	1 10 0	10	18	8¼
⅛ and ⅞ Scotch Bandanoes per doz.	0 4 0	1⅛	⅝	7/24
¼ Zebra Shawls and Dresses .	0 4 0	1⅓	¾	⅛
¾ Velvets, 57 yards, at 12*d.* .	2 17 0	19	15	6 2/4
½ Ell Velveteens, 60 yards, at 8*d.*	2 0 0	13⅓	15½	7 2/24
⅛ Ditto . . . 58 yds. at 14*d.*	3 7 8	22½	25½	11 8/24
¾ Satteens, 38 yards, at 12*d.* .	1 18 0	12⅔	9	4 8/24
⅛ Jeans & Jeanets, 52 yds. at 4*d.*	0 17 4	5¾	7½	3 0/24
⅛ Dyed Satin Tops, 108 yds. at 5*d.*	2 5 0	15	35½	16 6/24
¾ Cantoon Ribs, 76 yards, at 5*d.*	1 11 8	10½	27	12 9/24
¾ Cotton Fancy Trousers, 48 yards, at 6⅜*d.*	1 5 4	8 5/8	18	8½
⅛ Printed Quiltings, 37 yds. at 11*d.*	1 13 11	11¼	8	3 6/24
	0 6 0	2	3	1 2/24
	0 8 0	2⅔	3½	1 4/24
	0 10 0	3⅓	3¾	1 7/24
Printed Calicoes	0 12 0	4	4	1 8/24
	0 15 0	5	4½	2 1/24
	0 16 6	5½	4½	2 1/24
	0 18 0	6	4½	2 1/24

Besides the expenses from Manchester or Leeds to Leipzig or Frankfort-on-Maine, the principal staple places for the sale of manufactured goods, which amount, according to the weight and value of the different articles, from 7½ to 10 per cent. and *more*, both on woollen and cotton goods.

At Frankfort-on-Maine the government allows 5 per cent. direct on the duties during the three fairs held there, which the Prussian Government refunds to the United Tariff Government.

Woollen Goods.	Prices in £. sterling.	Prices in Prussian Money, at 8ggr. per 1s. sterling.	Weight, per Piece.	Prussian Duty at 30 f. per cent. of 110 lbs., about 6⅔ ggr. per lb., transit expenses, &c.
	£. s. d.	F.	lbs.	Prussian Cwt. F.
Lustres (cotton and wool mixed) 48 yds. at 6½d.	1 6 0	8⅔	7	2⅔
Cassinets do. 65 yds. at 7½d.	2 0 7½	13½	13	6⅔
Buckskins . . . 3s. 6d.	0 3 6	1⅙	Per yd. ¾	⅝
Moreens	0 17 0	5⅔	7¼	2
Damasks	2 0 0	13⅓	11	3⅓
⅝ Figures	2 8 0	16	11½	3⅝
¾ Merinos	0 18 0	6	6	1⅔
⅝ do. low	1 16 0	12	10½	2⅔
,, do. finer.	2 5 0	15	11	3¼
,, do. ,, ...	2 10 0	16⅔	11½	3¾
⅝ do. (Plainbacks) . . .	0 13 0	4⅓	4⅛	1⅝
¾ Lustrings	2 10 0	16⅔	13	3¼

Hamburg, July 22, 1839.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.	
Velveteens which cost	0	7½	to	0	9	are subject to a duty of	0	4	to	0	4½	per yard
Velvets ,,	0	12	to	0	14	,,	0	4	to	0	4½	
Plain cantoons	0	4¾	to	0	6	,,	0	4	to	0	5	
Fancy do. ,,	0	5½	to	0	8	,,	0	4	to	0	6	
Nankeens ,,	0	3	to	0	3¼	,,	0	2¼				
Cotton drills ,,	0	4	to	0	10	,,	0	2½	to	0	6	
Printers ,,	5	0	to	7	0 per piece	,,	4	9	to	5	6	
Shirtings ,,	10	0	to	15	0 ,,	,,	8	6	to	10	0	
Cambrics ,,	4	0	to	7	0 ,,	,,	2	3	to	2	6	
Long cloths ,,	12	0	to	18	0 ,,	,,	11	0	to	16	0	
Sarsnetts ,,	5	0	to	7	0 ,,	,,	4	0	to	5	0	

With the exception of velvets, the above articles are now unsaleable, owing to the high rate of duty they are subject to. Almost every description of cotton goods (with the exception of a few *fine* articles) share a similar fate since the introduction of the German tariff.

	s.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	
Coatings at . . .	2	2	6	3	3	6	4	per yard
	31	30		27	28		24	per cent. present duty
Calmucks at . . .	2	2	6	3	3	6	4	per yard
	74	61		49	48		42	per cent. present duty
Duffils at . . .	4	5	0	6	per yard			
	40	32		27	per cent. present duty			
Wool dyed pilots at	7	8	0	9	per yard			
	18	15		13	per cent.			

	Width.	Weight. lbs.	Value. s.	Present duty 30 per cent. total.
Worsted stuffs 1 piece	⅝	4	15	3 0
	¾	5	20	3 9
	⅞	9	40	6 9
Lastings . . .		11	50	8

STATEMENT of SHIP TIMBER and BUILDING TIMBER exported from the Ports of PRUSSIA, from 1819 to 1838.

Ports.	Years.	Masts.		Bowsprits, Yards, &c.		Ribwood.		Other Ships' Timber.		Oak Balks.		Oak Deals.		Oak Planks.		Pine Balks.		Pine Deals.		Pine Planks.	
STETTIN . .	1819	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,112	D. value	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,498	D. Value	55	Schocks.	3,731	Pl.
	1820	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,193	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,873	Do.	57	,,	5,453	,,
	1821	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379	Pl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,119	Pl.	401	,,	9,388	,,
	1822	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,494	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,111	,,	75	,,	4,237	,,
	1823	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,470	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,136	,,	117	,,	7,223	,,
	1824	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,906	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,758	,,	147	,,	11,549	,,
	1825	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,558	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,370	,,	118	,,	6,252	,,
	1826	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,616	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,790	,,	149	,,	20,677	,,
	1827	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,706	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,542	,,	101	,,	19,233	,,
	1828	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,782	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,337	,,	337	,,	17,400	,,
	1829	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,733	Ships' Lasts	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,065	,,	217	Ships' Lasts	..	..
	1830	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,025	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,598	,,	93	,,	..	..
	1831	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,342	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,862	,,	71	,,	..	..
	1832	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,989	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,542	,,	228	,,	..	..
	1833	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,044	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,813	,,	74	,,	..	..
	1834	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,976	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,280	,,	163	,,	..	..
	1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,238	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,658	,,	157	,,	..	..
	1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,501	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,708	,,	244	,,	..	..
	1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,848	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,238	,,	329	,,	..	..
	1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,845	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,858	,,	380	,,	..	..
KONIGSBERG .	1820	2	Pl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,654	Cub. Foot	..	..	248,730	Cub. Foot
	1821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	,,	..	..	194,125	,,
	1822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,925	Cub. Foot	322	Pl.	214,867	Cub. Foot	69,734	,,
	1823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,400	Cub. Foot	75,866	,,	60,879	,,
	1824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,975	,,	76,491	,,	266,613	,,
	1825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,271	Cub. Foot	400	Cub. Foot	32,346	,,	1,466	,,	70,603	,,	135,315	,,
	1826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	1,327	,,	..	..	124,382	,,	33,155	,,
	1827	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,104	,,	..	..	16,319	,,	1,200	,,	23,377	,,	18,585	,,
	1828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	600	,,	4,322	,,	..	..	44,374	,,	256,324	,,
	1829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,611	,,	300	,,	..	..	1,665	,,	74,396	,,	..	..
	1830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	46¼	Ships' Lasts	86¾	Ships' Lasts	50	Ships' Lasts	238¾	Ships' Lasts
	1831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	12¼	,,	..	..	119	,,	1,940	Pl.
	1832	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154½	,,	..	..	..	,,	..	..	68	,,	71	Ships' Lasts
	1833	The printed Returns from 1833 to 1838 report only the whole quantities without specification of qualities.								114	Ship's Lasts	½	Ships' Lasts	89	,,	..	..	417	Ships' Lasts	Wood of all kinds.	
	1834																	..			
	1835																	346			
	1836																	451			
	1837																	155			
	1838																	39			
PILLAU and FISTHAUSEN	1820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,844	Cub. Foot	..	..
	1821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,147	..
	1822	38	Pl.	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,420	,,	66	Cub. Foot
	1823	60	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	Schock.	171	Schock
	1824	11	Schocks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Schock.	..	..	..	..	532	,,
	1825	21	Pl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	,,	66	Schock.	..	..	4,316	Pl.
	1826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Schock	..	..	9,878	Pl.	2,051	Pl.	..	..	..	..
	1827	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,346	Pl.	..	..	842	,,	506	,,	1,037	Pl.	..	..
										2,287	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
										192	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement of Ship Timber and Building Timber—*continued.*

Ports.	Years.	Masts.		Bowsprits, Yards, &c.		Rib Timber.		Other Ship Timber.		Oak Balks.		Oak Deals.		Oak Planks.		Pine Balks.		Pine Deals.		Pine Planks.	
PILLAU and FISTHAUSEN—*continued* . . .	1828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1832	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	524	Ships' Lasts
	1833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	966	Pl.	..	..	..	..
	1834	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	,,	..	..	..	..
	1835	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	381	,,	..	..	..	..
	1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	,,	..	..	..	..
	1837	1	Pl.	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	,,	..	..	..	..
	1838	4	,,	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	435	,,	..	..	..	..
BRAUMBERG .	1820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,578	Cub. Foot	..	..	..	..
	1822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1823	1	Schock.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,984	Cub. Foot
	1824 to 1838	inclusive,	no Exports.											7	Schock.	41	Schock.	..	..	66	Schock.
ALBORG . . .	1820	..	..	..	..	1,229	Cub. Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,196	Cub. Foot	161,422	Cub. Foot	..	..	303,366	Cub. Foot
	1821	..	..	52	Pl.	1,254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137,265	,,	..	..	491,024	,,
	1822	..	..	..	..	270	Pl.	..	..	11	Pl.	..	..	..	..	870	Pl.	358,592	Cub. Foot	117,065	,,
	1823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,469	Cub. Foot	..	..	..	..	177,653	Cub. Foot	300,898	,,	77,409	,,
	1824	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,703	Cub. Foot	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	80,482	,,	251,334	,,	95,231	,,
	1825	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,161	,,	391,625	,,	48,656	,,
	1826	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,386	,,	267,973	,,	54,890	,,
	1827	..	1,056	Ships' Lasts	Timber of all sorts.																
	1828	..	762	,,																	
	1829	..	508	,,																	
	1830	..	410	,,																	
	1831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,681	Cub. Foot	93,145	Cub. Foot	7,411	,,
	1832	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,279	,,	40,663	,,	2,580	,,
	1833	..	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1834	..	202½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1835	..	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1836	..	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1837	..	225½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1838	..	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DANZIG . . .	1837	539	Pl.	323	Pl.	..	..	..	..	2,185	Pl.	..	..	16,281	Pl.	48,762	Pl.	217,274	Pl.	..	..

APPENDIX No. XXXII.

RETURNS of the SHIPPING Entering and Departing in all the PORTS of PRUSSIA, in the Years 1832 to 1836.

PORTS.	Year.	ALL NATIONS.							
		INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
MEMEL.	1832	781	87,597	176	14,317	771	84,885	759	83,779
	1833	671	84,409	254	27,475	683	87,552	668	86,786
	1834	633	78,257	228	25,634	618	80,937	630	80,248
	1835	629	77,343	243	28,412	623	76,180	610	75,646
	1836	793	95,175	292	36,944	801	96,166	800	96,084
PILLAU.	1832	719	48,965	298	21,455	698	44,722	612	35,596
	1833	385	26,230	302	20,967	385	26,531	319	19,813
	1834	381	27,211	287	19,540	362	24,728	296	16,620
	1835	359	27,705	257	16,116	364	23,252	324	18,018
	1836	681	41,427	302	18,447	688	43,202	673	40,656
DANZIG.	1832	633	47,909	297	19,652	620	48,797	276	46,801
	1833	536	47,678	280	19,508	547	52,642	502	49,371
	1834	649	62,342	309	23,658	642	61,337	586	59,021
	1835	621	62,665	261	20,078	617	62,979	580	60,548
	1836	856	89,623	268	20,422	866	91,534	844	90,436
STOLPEMÜNDE.	1832	95	2,147	75	1,744	95	2,155	43	977
	1833	103	2,458	84	1,902	101	2,435	43	982
	1834	81	2,202	76	1,999	81	2,232	32	736
	1835	83	2,007	75	1,720	83	1,953	38	780
	1836	74	1,927	64	1,584	74	1,983	34	871
RÜGENWALDE.	1832	77	2,617	26	840	79	2,753	71	2,431
	1833	70	2,394	20	689	67	2,243	59	1,932
	1834	84	3,142	33	1,232	82	3,164	67	2,503
	1835	101	3,340	27	727	103	3,400	80	2,703
	1836	74	2,557	30	789	79	2,791	65	2,389
KOLBERG.	1832	84	3,308	44	1,095	88	3,665	57	2,113
	1833	88	3,776	35	864	89	3,553	78	2,782
	1834	88	3,273	30	653	90	3,415	82	2,756
	1835	109	3,644	32	771	112	3,884	96	2,930
	1836	101	3,305	37	529	94	3,061	94	2,473
SWINEMÜNDE.	1832	906	69,015	808	62,238	971	76,209	562	35,677
	1833	830	59,614	665	48,209	899	62,071	728	48,491
	1834	817	58,702	608	42,077	842	59,807	717	50,472
	1835	826	58,234	691	50,661	902	58,993	683	42,617
	1836	992	64,339	769	52,540	1,003	64,275	819	47,519
WOLGAST.	1832	84	5,111	56	3,114	94	6,046	49	2,699
	1833	96	6,094	52	2,696	99	6,234	73	4,264
	1834	100	5,321	47	2,063	114	6,408	87	4,955
	1835	87	5,009	58	2,819	76	4,805	58	3,314
	1836	139	5,903	72	3,014	164	7,695	136	5,565
GRIEFSWALD.	1832	159	11,814	83	4,943	104	6,142	72	3,109
	1833	118	8,464	60	2,010	151	11,230	95	4,872
	1834	150	11,591	38	1,495	167	12,314	127	7,059
	1835	101	7,612	36	1,836	129	9,360	75	3,344
	1836	118	7,231	33	1,315	114	7,050	71	2,498
STRALSUND.	1832	303	16,944	151	6,685	306	16,427	181	7,337
	1833	365	17,297	145	5,658	402	19,966	284	10,655
	1834	388	19,506	159	6,926	390	19,890	300	12,732
	1835	335	16,779	142	6,203	323	15,371	226	7,703
	1836	433	19,760	162	5,967	454	20,787	357	12,610
TOTALS.	1832	3,841	295,427	2,014	136,083	3,826	291,801	2,982	220,555
	1833	3,262	258,414	1,897	129,798	3,421	274,457	2,849	229,948
	1834	3,371	271,547	1,815	125,277	3,418	274,232	2,921	237,102
	1835	,251	259,338	1,822	129,143	3,335	260,177	2,770	217,603
	1836	3 ,61	331,247	2,029	141,951	4,337	238,344	3,883	301,100

RETURNS of the SHIPPING Entering and Departing in all the PORTS of PRUSSIA, in the Years 1832 to 1836.

PORTS.	Year.	PRUSSIAN SHIPS.							
		INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Of which Laden.		Number of Ships.	Lasts of 4,000 lbs.	Of which Laden.	
				Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.
MEMEL.	1832	342	45,478	69	7,180	331	42,734	324	41,959
	1833	358	49,223	159	20,435	373	52,673	367	52,304
	1834	363	51,774	128	18,729	376	54,045	369	53,730
	1835	392	55,316	155	21,845	388	54,372	385	54,183
	1836	434	61,222	180	29,173	439	61,806	438	61,724
PILLAU.	1832	199	20,978	79	9,903	187	19,012	144	12,207
	1833	131	15,250	106	12,420	127	14,143	95	8,988
	1834	143	15,681	98	11,302	130	13,939	90	6,927
	1835	130	11,681	92	8,677	133	12,434	109	7,884
	1836	167	15,690	105	9,710	173	16,657	163	14,582
DANZIG.	1832	192	24,246	89	10,506	182	25,889	177	25,522
	1833	225	29,492	95	11,285	232	34,424	218	32,608
	1834	290	41,294	113	14,636	281	39,546	270	38,938
	1835	254	40,713	78	11,568	260	40,919	252	39,813
	1836	396	58,402	96	11,232	401	58,762	396	58,457
STOLPEMÜNDE.	1832	85	1,840	68	1,529	85	1,868	38	851
	1833	95	2,202	81	1,800	93	2,179	37	804
	1834	80	2,147	75	1,944	80	2,177	32	736
	1835	80	1,583	72	1,596	80	1,829	38	780
	1836	72	1,841	63	1,542	72	1,897	33	829
RÜGENWALDE.	1832	48	1,397	18	508	49	1,573	41	1,251
	1833	49	1,585	11	311	47	1,473	41	1,207
	1834	53	1,878	24	816	51	1,900	37	1,286
	1835	73	2,215	21	511	77	2,333	57	1,737
	1836	42	1,204	17	372	45	1,384	35	1,120
KOLBERG.	1832	63	2,569	33	794	67	2,926	44	1,587
	1833	61	2,707	29	702	63	2,534	52	1,763
	1834	70	2,631	27	552	72	2,773	64	2,114
	1835	85	2,763	30	663	88	3,203	73	2,132
	1836	81	2,691	27	484	74	2,447	64	1,859
SWINEMÜNDE.	1832	592	47,430	522	42,160	658	54,601	363	24,484
	1833	545	42,369	413	32,534	620	45,117	554	38,468
	1834	521	40,987	394	28,892	545	41,804	495	36,791
	1835	546	42,735	464	38,081	623	43,565	492	31,935
	1836	598	43,625	508	38,415	617	43,891	468	29,759
WOLGAST.	1832	66	4,351	39	2,389	77	5,267	45	2,580
	1833	78	5,436	37	2,131	79	5,492	64	4,058
	1834	67	4,276	24	1,362	78	5,240	69	4,418
	1835	69	4,575	43	2,461	57	4,218	47	3,026
	1836	97	4,454	54	2,340	118	6,124	101	4,502
GRIEFSWALD.	1832	128	10,753	61	4,281	69	5,175	47	2,467
	1833	98	7,949	41	1,502	127	10,569	79	4,503
	1834	122	10,243	23	1,034	138	11,285	109	6,458
	1835	81	6,720	24	1,416	109	8,418	64	2,949
	1836	86	6,146	23	935	77	5,796	41	1,574
STRALSUND.	1832	201	12,639	64	3,101	20	12,445	140	6,294
	1833	241	13,148	58	2,468	272	15,392	213	9,143
	1834	250	14,686	59	3,235	261	15,238	221	10,834
	1835	222	12,707	55	2,847	213	11,566	164	6,140
	1836	308	15,097	80	2,949	232	16,405	276	10,460
TOTALS.	1832	1,916	171,681	1,042	82,351	1,911	171,487	1,363	119,202
	1833	1,881	169,361	1,030	85,588	2,033	183,996	1,720	135,846
	1834	1,959	185,597	965	82,502	2,012	187,947	1,756	162,233
	1835	1,932	181,308	1,034	89,665	2,028	182,657	1,681	150,579
	1836	2,281	210,372	1,153	97,143	2,348	215,169	2,015	184,884

APPENDIX No. XXXIII.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Extracts from Letters to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord, *Berlin, 7th August,* 1839.

As I have now had the opportunity of consulting with a considerable number of persons, official and non-official, on the subjects of the Prussian commercial league, I shall communicate to your Lordship the impressions I have received as to its action and tendencies, and the means by which its operation may be made less hostile, or more beneficial to the commercial interests of Great Britain.

The delegates assembled here are—

For Prussia, the Geheime Finanz Rath, *Eichmann.*
„ Bavaria, Oberzoll Rath, *Bever.*
„ Electoral Hesse, Ober Zoll Director, *von Schmersfeld.*
„ Grand Duchy of Hesse, Ober Steuer Rath, *Sartorius.*
„ Saxony, Ober Zoll Rath, *Wehner.*
„ Würtemberg, Ober Finanz Rath, *Hauber.*
„ Thuringia, Geheime Legations Rath, *Thon.*
„ Frankfort, Senator, *Dr. Souchai.*
„ Baden, Ober Zoll Rath, *Regenauer.*
„ Nassau, Ober Steuer Rath, *Scholtz.*

There are three commissioners from foreign governments to watch the proceedings of the Congress, viz., Mr. Dodge, who has the title of diplomatic agent, and is attached to the American legation here, (being also United States Consul at Bremen,) on the part of the United States; M. Engelhardt, who is the French commissary for the navigation of the Rhine, and consul at Mayence, on the part of France; and myself. I am happy to say that the instructions of the French and American commissioners are in the same liberal spirit as my own, and that I can depend on the co-operation of these gentlemen for resisting any demand for higher duties, and for aiding the attempts to reduce the existing tariff. We hold the same language to the different authorities—that any step towards restriction would be seen by all of us with pain, even though it did not directly affect the interests we represent, and every movement in a liberal sense would be welcomed with corresponding pleasure. The Zoll-Verein is undoubtedly strengthened in popularity and power: its influences are far more likely to extend than to be curtailed; the dissatisfaction, where it exists, is less loud, and less responded to, while every day is creating new interests in its favour, and exhausting or giving a different direction to the interests which were hostile to it. Prussia, whose dispositions are liberal, is already sorely pressed by the protection-demanding interests of the smaller states: she is strong enough to resist for the present, and will successfully resist the attempts to raise the tariff at the present Congress; but I must point out to your Lordship that the time is not far distant in which the growing manufacturing interests of Prussia will unite with those of Saxony, Baden, Würtemberg, and others, to force more elevated tariffs, unless the evil be met by hearty advances on our parts—advances which must not come in the shape of arguments, to which they will turn a deaf ear, but in the shape of substantial propositions for modifications of our own tariff. Such propositions, I am assured, will be cordially met, if promptly made; and if not promptly made, they will come too late.

Though the general operation of the Zoll-Verein, establishing, as it does, free trade within its boundaries, has removed so many annoyances and vexations, as, in almost universal opinion, to have been cheaply purchased by some small addition of prices to certain articles of consumption, it has also brought with it many, and will bring more, difficulties upon those who have been the loudest eulogists of its benefits: for it has forced much capital into false and unproductive channels; the manufacturing mania has frequently forgotten all calculations of supply and demand; many fabrics have been introduced, alike bad and costly, under the shelter of the almost prohibited duties on foreign competing goods, and these petty and ricketty interests are clamorous in the very proportion of their weakness. What adds to the embarrassment is, that much capital belonging to the opulent and influential classes, is engaged in these new experiments, and such classes bring with them, naturally, more than their fair influence. I am therefore strongly of opinion that unless measures are speedily taken to direct towards liberalism the machinery of the Zoll-Verein, it will become a fearful instrument for the gradual exclusion of all British manufactures from Germany.

Your Lordship will see, by what I am about to state, how much ground there is for alarm as to the tendencies of the Zoll-Verein. Baden has called upon the Congress for an increase

of duties on cotton-twist, an article whose increased export from Great Britain has served to counterbalance the diminished shipments of cotton cloths. At first, Baden stood alone; but she has been joined by Saxony, whose spinners say ruin is staring them in the face; by Würtemberg, and by Electoral Hesse. So here are four states already leaguing against one of the most important branches of our national industry. I am happy to say they have not succeeded; but the attempt will, of course, be renewed. Several of the smaller states are demanding an additional duty on linen yarns and other linen manufactures: the subject is still under discussion. I have reason to hope that the tariffs will be maintained as they are; in fact, one of the delegates charged with advocating the proposal tells me that he does not expect to succeed.

The subject of the duties on iron has been discussed: Prussia would willingly consent to a reduction; but declarations and deputations from the iron-master of the south and east, aver, that to lower the duties would be destruction to them, and they loudly call for additional protection; the consequence of the conflict has been, that the tariff is to remain as it was. The only other articles on which, as far as I am aware, any augmentation of duty is demanded are —fire-arms, &c. As the question interests only a small fragment of the union, I do not imagine it has much chance of being carried.

I have not failed to point out, in as strong terms as I could employ, the effect which the *manner* of levying the duties by weight has upon the average amount which the Government professed its intention to collect. Ten per cent. was officially announced to your Lordship as the basis of the custom-house law; whereas, in fact, by taking a certain sum per *cwt.*, the duty paid on most of our manufacturers is from 30 to 130 per cent., and I have shown that in consequence of the declining prices of many articles, the duty (which was meant to represent an *ad valorem* duty) being stationary, has become double or treble of that it was intended to be.

The authorities here do not deny that this is a grievance which ought to be remedied, but unfortunately they find it justified by our own legislation as to silks and linens. All representations are, however, met by the declaration that nothing can be done towards lowering duties, unless hopes are held out of changes favourable to the league. I have expressed my anxious desire that mutual concessions should be made, and the time is now arrived in which something specific may be suggested.

In answer to the government here as to what are the duties in the tariffs of which we most complain, I have put prominently forward the subject of cotton and woollen manufactures: I have been asked what we were disposed to do, and have mentioned that the question of the timber duties might be opened, and any other minor subject interesting to the Prussian government. On these grounds they are willing to treat. Prussia will propose and support a general reduction of the duty on cotton fabrics; she will also recommend a new classification of woollens, so that the duty shall press less heavily on the lower qualities; the extent of the reduction will depend on the power which England has of meeting her, and on this subject I hope your Lordship will favour me with early instructions.

The all-important subject of the corn-laws has been perpetually discussed among us; I have, of course, explained precisely the situation of the government and of parliamentary opinion on the matter. There is a disposition to make large concessions here, conditional on the repeal of the corn-laws, and the establishment of a moderate duty. I foresee no possible evil, but much probable and contingent good, from the attainment of a pledge from the Prussian Government, that a lowering of duties on our manufactures shall follow a liberal change of our corn-law legislation, for a change might be forced upon us in England, and we obtain no benefit by the change. Our corn-laws act most prejudicially on Prussia—they make agriculture a mere lottery; they lead to commercial fluctuations, which affect enormously the condition and enjoyments of the people; and, moreover, the time is not remote when Prussia will no longer desire to be an exporter of grain; the population is growing, and will soon consume her wheat, the prices of which are tending upwards. It is not impossible that we may be buyers when she has no corn to sell; that we may want supplies from her, and not be able to obtain them. Still the great agricultural interest looks to the English market as its main ultimate stay, for, while in most countries short harvests dimish consumption, and in many the consumer is too poor to buy, the market of England, when open, is a regular and liberal paymaster, valued far above all others.

I beg to remark, in conclusion, that the government of Prussia has a deep interest in modifying the present system. Its 14 millions of consumers are largely drawn upon to support the costly adventures of a small body of producers; its revenues suffer from checked importation, and will be best invigorated by a lowering of duties.

These considerations lead me to anticipate that some good purpose will be answered by my visit, aided as I am by the most cordial and zealous aid of Sir George Hamilton and Mr. Howard.

I have the honour to be, &c.

My Lord, (Extract) *Berlin, 28th August,* 1839.

It is understood that there will be no more discussions in the Zoll-Verein Congress on the subject of changes of duties, and that their present business is merely to arrange the administrative general questions, to apply the unity of 50 kilogrammes, which is now adopted as the standard, to the different articles of the tariff, and to make the proper distribution of the receipts of the commercial Union. I have applied to the Finance Minister for a statement of the gross receipts and disbursements of the union, and the amount allotted

to each separate state, with which he has promised to furnish me. The change in the weights is not a new proposal. It has been brought forward and recognised at two previous yearly meetings of the Zoll-Verein, and was delayed only on account of some difficulties put forward by one of the states. It is a virtual elevation of the duties to the extent of 2¾ per cent., but I am assured that, by a re-settlement of the tares (where tares are allowed), and by other compensations where the duties are levied on the gross weights, care will be taken to guard against any real augmentation. I am also informed that a diminution of 10 per cent. has been carried on fancy or small ware, which will have to pay hereafter 50 instead of 55 rix dollars per 50 kilogrammes. The proposals for increasing the duties on linen yarn and linen, on cotton twist, on fire-arms, and on French wines, have all, happily, been rejected or deferred.

It is obvious, however, that in the Zoll-Verein the manufacturing interest is greatly strengthened, and will become stronger from year to to year, unless counteracted by a system of concessions, conditional upon the gradual lowering of the tariffs. The present state of things will not be tenable. The tariffs will be elevated under the growing demands and increasing power of the manufacturing states, or they will be lowered, by calling into action, and bringing over to our alliance, the agricultural and the commercial interests. The union itself is daily becoming mightier, and will, from year to year, be a more potent instrument, whether for good or evil; and much will depend upon us, whether it shall be for good or for evil.

I have frequent communications here with the gentlemen who exercise most influence in matters of custom-house legislation. On the whole I have great reason to be satisfied with their views. Towards Great Britain there exists a most friendly feeling, and there are many public men here quite alive to the bearings of more intimate commercial relations upon questions of political alliance. But as I have not been authorised to make any specific proposal, our conversations have only been of a general character. It is clear, however, that the amount of changes to be obtained here is wholly dependent upon the views and the powers of government at home, and to our own legislation. I have put forward the points which interest us most, viz.—reductions on the duties on cottons, woollens, hardware, and pottery. The general reply is that Prussia will recommend diminished duties on these articles, and will try to give effect to her recommendations, if we can obtain liberal modifications of the corn and timber duties in Great Britain. I have explained all the difficulties of these questions, but still am very anxious to obtain from the Prussian Government specific declarations, that if such and such changes take place in England, they will be met by such and such changes here. The head of the customs says they will entertain a proposal for a general reduction of the duties on cottons, and for a classification of the duties on woollens, so as to relieve the lower qualities of the prohibition which the system of taking the duties by weight brings with it, and for lowering of the duties on hardware and pottery; the groundwork of the understanding to be, that so much shall be deducted if the duties on timber are lowered so much, and so much more if a fixed duty be laid on wheat, instead of the present fluctuating scale. I have not found any of the authorities here expecting the introduction of their corn into England, duty free; but our fluctuating duty has been the cause of so much suffering from fluctuating prices here, that they are most anxious to get rid of it, were it only from its operation upon their domestic markets. But in all these conversations I have taken care to have it understood, that no suggestion or proposal is to involve the British Government, or to be considered of an official character, until officially adopted; while, on the other hand, the Prussian subordinate authorities will go no farther than to recommend such and such changes to their superiors, contingent on your adoption of the modifications proposed. Beyond this, it appears to me, that nothing can at present be done, and that my better course will then be to return to England by way of Breslau, Leipzig, and Frankfort, with such facts as I may be able to collect, illustrative of the present state of the Zoll-Verein, in order that by verbal, personal intercourse, I may aid in enabling Her Majesty's Government to decide on the steps to be taken at the projected meeting of the finance ministers.

I have had the honour of discussing this plan of proceedings with Lord W. Russell: his Lordship concurs in its propriety, as the best means of obtaining some practical results, and of avoiding a useless waste of time and money.

I have the honour to be, &c.

My Lord, (Extract) *Berlin, 17th September*, 1839.

The delegates to the Zoll-Verein, having closed their discussions, are now all departing homewards, and I propose, in conformity with my former advices, to return to London, by way of Dresden, Leipzig, and Frankfort, in order to report on the present situation of the commercial league, and to ascertain how far the dispositions of the Prussian Government to lower the tariffs on British manufactures can be met by concessions on our part, without which, indeed, not only can nothing be expected, but further hostile legislation will become inevitable; but *with* which I think there is a reasonable prospect of largely extending in this country the field of commercial enterprise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

INDEX.

Ad valorem System, objection to the, 12.

AUSTRIA, restricted intercourse with the Commercial League the consequence of the difference of the tariffs, and their commercial and political hostility, 51——Duty on wheat lower than in the League, 51——The tariff less favourable to commercial relations than that of the League, 51.

BAVARIA, population of, 5——Commercial Treaty with Würtemburg, 52.

BELGIUM, growing disposition to join the Commercial League, 50——Import and export trade with Great Britain, App. vi. 115.

BREMEN, imports of, 42——Exports, 43——Ships entered, 43.

BRITISH manufactured goods, duties on, App. xxx. 279.

BRUNSWICK, the duties lower than those of the Commercial League, 39——Commercial Treaty with Hanover, 43——With Oldenburg, 43.

Butchers' Meat, estimated yearly consumption of in Prussia, 29.

Butter, consumption and importation of, 29.

Canals, increase of, 11.

Coal, increase of the production of, from 1832, 27.

Coffee, amount imported into Holland, 48.

Convention between the Governments forming the Association of German Custom-houses, App. iii. 95.

Corn Duties (British), complaint of German writers against, 2——A great impediment to any changes in the commercial policy of the League, 59.

———— prejudicial to the agricultural and commercial interests of the States of the League, and also to the commercial interests of Europe generally, 59, 65.

———— the advocates of the League would be satisfied with a moderate tariff on importation, 59, 60——The abolition of the Corn Laws in the League the source of German prosperity, 60——Corn Laws in Holland, 60—*Vide* Russia.

Corn, Importation of foreign, to the Commercial League, 60.

—— Importation of, into Great Britain from Germany in 1838, 63——From 1829 to 1839, App. vii. 136.

—— Yearly consumption of, in 124 towns of the League, 29——Estimated produce of, 29.

Correspondence, App. xix. 228, App. xx. 231, App. xxi. 239, App. xxii. 240, App. xxiii. 248, App. xxiv. 254, App. xxxiii. 285.

Cotton, imports and exports of, 17, 18, 31——Number of cotton looms in Prussia, 19, 31——Consumption of, 31——Importance of the manufacture in Saxony, 35——Number of spindles, 35——Increase of the sale of cotton yarn at the Frankfort-on-the-Maine Fairs, 39——Cotton manufactures in Hanover, 46.

Cotton Twist, British exports of, 54——Duty on, in the League, 55,

Currency, unity of, 7.

DANZIG, communications from Mr. Consul Plaw, App. xix. 228.

Earthenware, imports and exports of, 27.

Economical habits of the German people, 11.

Fairs at Leipzig, 33, App. xxv. 259.

——— Frankfort-on-the-Oder, goods disposed of at, 37.

——— Naumberg, goods disposed of at, 37.

——— Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 38.

——— German, the importance of, will probably be diminished by the increase of manufacturing industry, 37. Import of articles returned from the Fairs of the Commercial Union, App. xxvi. 267.

Ferrier, Sir Alex., his remarks on the Treaty of Commerce between the Netherlands and Prussia, App. xxix. 276.

Flax, imports and exports of, 24——Cultivation of, encouraged in Saxony, 34.

FRANCE, prohibitory system of, inimical to the extension of her foreign trade, 50——Connexion with the Commercial League might be much enlarged by a mutual lowering of tariffs, 50——Exportation of wine to Germany, 51.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, suffers much from the existence of the Commercial League, 38——Great dependence on its fairs, 38——Diminution of the sale of English cotton goods, 39——Considerable fall off of purchasers, 39——Increase of the sale of cotton yarns, 39.

GERMANY, imports large quantities of wine from France, 51——Possesses advantages by the union of agricultural with manufacturing labour, 56. *Vide* Fairs.

Glass Manufactories, 26——Imports and exports of, 27.

Grain, imports and exports of, into the Commercial League, 62——Prices from 1831 to 1836, 63—*Vide* Corn—Wheat.

HAMBURG, increase of trade, 42——Imports, 42——Number of vessels entered, 42——Wheat exported, from 1830 to 1838, 61——Average prices at Hamburg and London, 61——Transit trade to Lubeck, 68——Exemption from the Stade Duties, 69.

HANSE-TOWNS, adhesion of, to the Commercial League likely to be injurious to it, 40——Owe their prosperity to the unfettered state of their commerce, 41——Opinions favourable to joining the League spreading, 42——Increase of trade, 42——Have been exempted, at times, from payment of the Sound dues, 67.

———— import and export trade with Great Britain, App. vi. 114.

HANOVER, the duties lower than those of the Commercial Lea… 39——Commercial Treaty with Brunswick, 43——With O… burg, 43——Custom-house revenues, 43——Exports an… ports, 43——Ships, 43——List of arrivals and departures, 4… The tariff, 45——Number of Sheep, 45——Price of wool, 4… Cotton manufactures, 46——Number of looms, 46—— manufactures, 46——Produce of wheat, 63——Import an… port trade with Great Britain, App. vi. 114.—*Vide* Stade Duties.

Hemp, imports and exports of, 24.

HOLLAND, treaty with the Commercial League, 47——Duties on sugar, 48——Coffee, amount imported, 48——Corn Laws, 60——Import and Export trade with Great Britain, App. vi. 115——Treaty of Commerce with Prussia, and the other portions of the Commercial Union, App. xxvii. 269.——Treaty of Navigation with Prussia, App. xxviii. 273.

Import and Export Trade of the United Kingdom with Prussia, the Hanse Towns, other parts of Germany, Holland, and Belgium, App. vi. 115, 116.

Imports and Exports through the States of the Commercial League, App. xi. 143, App. xii. 153, App. xiii. 165, App. xiv. 177, App. xv. 191, App. xvi. 203, App. xvii. 215.

Indigo, amount imported in the years 1831-7, 26.

Iron, imports and exports of, 28——Produce of, 28, 56——Heavy duties, 28——Protecting duties petitioned for, 56.

Jacquard Loom, introduction of into Saxony, 34.

KHEMNITZ, stocking trade at, 35, 56.

Königsberg, trade of, 32, 60——Statement from the vice-consul, App. xx. 231.

Leipzig, fair at, 33, App. xxv. 259.

Linen Manufactories, number of looms, 24, 31——Imports and exports, 25——Exported principally from Silesia, 25——Value of the exports, 26——Linen manufactories in Saxony; exports from, 34——Number of looms in Hanover and value of linen produced, 46——High British duties, 66——Duties of the Commercial League, 66.

Live Stock.—*Vide* Stock.

Machinery, increase of the manufacture of, in Saxony, 37——prohibition of the exportation of British, totally failed in its object, 55.

Manufactories in Saxony, list of, 36.

Manufacturing Interest, strengthened at the expense of the agricultural, 8.

MECKLENBURG, tariff of, 46——Imports and exports, trade with Great Britain, App. vi. 114.

Memel, decline of trade at, 33——The vice-consul's statement, App. xxiv. 254.

Mineral Produce of Prussia, App. xviii. 227.

Mines, production of the, 27, App. xviii. 227.

Navigation Act, modification of recommended, 66—*Vide* Shipping—Treaty.

Oil Cloth, imports and exports of, 26.

OLDENBURG, commercial treaty with Hanover and Brunswick, 43——import and export trade with Great Britain, App. vi. 113.

Pepper, importation of in the years 1832 and 1836, 29.

PILLAU, statement relative to its trade, App. xxi. 239.

Population of Bavaria, 5.

———— Hanover, 63.

———— Prussia, 4, 28.

———— the Commercial League, 58.

———————— Electorate of Hesse, 5.

———————— Grand Duchy of Baden, 5.

———————— Grand Duchy of Hesse, 6.

———————— Thuringian Association, 6.

———————— Würtemberg, 5.

Porcelain, imports and exports of, 27.

Potato, introduction of into Saxony, 35.

Prussia, population of, 4, 28——Consumption of cotton goods in, 19, 31——Number of cotton looms, 19, 31——Importation of wool, 19, 22——Consumption of, 21——Linen manufactories, 24, 31——Estimated yearly consumption of butchers' meat, 29——Number of horned cattle, 30——Sheep, great increase of, 30——Increase of Swine from 1816, 30——Number of acres in vine cultivation, 30——Produce and export of wine, 30——Cultivation of tobacco, 30——Manufacture of spirits considerably increased in consequence of the abatement of the severity of the excise laws, 30——Manufacture of woollen goods, 31——Silk looms, number of, 31——importation of silk, 31——Great falling off in shipping, 32——Production of the iron mines, 56——School of Arts at Berlin, App. iv, 96.——Import and export trade with Great Britain, App. vi, 114.——Mineral produce of, App. xviii, 225.——Treaty of navigation with Holland, App. xxviii, 273.——Timber exported, App. xxxi, 281.——App. xxxii, 283.

Prussian Commercial League, preliminary account of, 1——Great extent of contraband traffic the consequence of the variety of the tariffs, 2——Complaint of German writers against the British corn and timber duties, 2——diminution of custom-house restrictions in the parts of Germany comprised in the League, 2——Simplification of custom-house legislation in Prussia in 1816-17, 3——Mr. Huskisson's observations on the Prussian tariff, 3 First union of the states of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and Hohenzollern-Hechingen, in a commercial league, 1824, 3——Population of the states comprising the commercial league, 4——Great resistance to the League, in its early stages by some of the German states, 6——Political consequences of the League, 7——Improvement of inland communications, 7, 10——The three *desiderata* of the League, 7——Unity of currency, 7——The operations of the League strengthen the manufacturing interests at the expense of the agricultural, 8——Statement of the per centages on various articles imported, 9——Economical habits of the German people enable them to enjoy a large proportion of comforts, 11——Principle of the tariff, 11——Objections to it, 11——Inconveniences of the *ad valorem* system, 12——Effects of high duties on ordinary manufactures, 13——Improvement of the Prussian tariff, 13, 14——Transit law, 15, 16——Imports, exports, and transit of cotton, 17, 18——Importation of wool, 19, 20, 21——Exports, 23——Imports and exports of silk, 23——Of flax, hemp, oakum, &c., 24——Manufactures of linens, 24——Imports and exports of, 25——Silesia the great exporter of linen yarn, 25——Imports and exports of oil or wax-cloth, 26——Indigo imported, 26——Number of glass manufactories, 26——Amount of imports and exports, 26——Earthenware, imports and exports of, 27——Porcelain, imports and exports of, 27——Coal, production of, 27——Produce of the mines, 27——Imports and exports of iron, 28——Heavy duties on, inconsistent with the principles of the Commercial League, 28——Yearly consumption of corn in 124 towns of the League, 29——Estimated produce of corn, 29——Sugar, consumption of, 29——Butter, consumption of, 29——Pepper, importation of, 29——Tea, importation of, 29——Tobacco, consumption of 29——Salt, consumption of, 29——Quantity of live stock, 29——Influence of the League on the Prussian ports not very perceptible, 32——Commercial interests of Frankfort on the Maine suffer from the League, 38——The maritime states of Germany not likely to join the Commercial League, 39——The lowering of the tariff would cause the junction of several more of the German states, 39——The adhesion of the Hanse Towns would probably be injurious to the League, 40——Treaty with Holland, 47——Relations with France might be much increased by a mutual lowering of tariffs, 50——Great restriction of intercourse with Austria in consequence of the hostility of their tariffs and commercial and political rivalry, 51——Duty on wheat higher than in Austria, 51——The operation of the tariff of the League, prohibitory to the more important articles of British manufacture, 52——Total exclusion of the coarser and commoner British manufactures, which are supplanted by the manufactures of Germany, 53, 54——Articles, the produce of superior machinery, still largely imported, 53——Necessity for the modification of the tariff of Great Britain, 54——Strong feeling against the British system of commercial legislation, 54——Increase of the duty on cotton-twist would be detrimental to the manufacturing and commercial interests, 55——Great impulse to the manufactures of the League from the free-trade that exists within the Union, 56——Statement of the Revenue, 57, 58——Desire of the Prussian Government for a mutual reduction of the tariff with Great Britain, 58——Abolition of the Corn Laws in the League the great source of German prosperity, 60——Import and export of grain and pulse, 62——Transit of goods through the States of the Union, App. v, 99——Duties on British manufactured goods, App. xxx, 279.

Railways, increase of, 7, 10.

Revenue of the Commercial League, 57, 58.

Roads, improvement of, 7, 10.

Russia, errors of her commercial policy, 52——A modification of the English Corn Laws would probably induce a more liberalized tariff, 52.

Salt, consumption of in Prussia, 29.

Saxony, the commercial relations of, owe their progress and origin to the policy of the King when Elector, 33——Fairs at Leipzig, 33——A great sufferer by the cheap fabrics of Prussia, 33——Prussian tariff adopted in 1833, 34——Cultivation of flax encouraged, 34——Linen manufactures, 34——Export of linens, 34——Introduction of the Jacquard loom, 34——Importance of the cotton manufacture, 34——Its extension attributed to the introduction of the potatoe, 35——Number of spinning establishments, 35——Number of stocking frames and work people, 35——Number of sheep, 36——Woollen manufactures, 36——List of manufactories, 36——Increase of the manufacture of machinery, 37——Saxony prospered much by its connexion with the Commercial League, 37——The spread of manufacturing industry likely to diminish the importance of the great German fairs, 37.

School of Arts at Berlin, App. iv, 96.

Sheep, great increase of in Prussia since 1816, 30——Number of in Saxony, 36——In Hanover, 45.

Shipping, great falling off in Prussian shipping since 1832, 32.

——— entered inwards to British ports from German ports from 1829 to 1839, App. x, 140.——App. xxxii, 283.

Silesia, great exportation of linen yarn from, 25.

Silk, duties on, 6, 24, 65——Imports and exports of, 23——Great complaints against the high British duty, 66.

Sound Duties, 67——The Hanse Towns have occasionally been exempt from the payment of, 67——Method of collecting, 67——Number of vessels that pass the Sound, 68——Amount of dues, 68.

Spirits, increase of the manufacture of in the Prussian states, the consequence of an alteration in the Excise Laws, 30——consumption of, 30——High British duty on German spirits, 65——Importation of, 65.

——— imported into the United Kingdom from 1829 to 1839.—App. ix, 139.

Stade Duties, 69, 70, 71——Exemption of the Hamburgers, 69——Number of vessels paying duty, 71——Tariff, 71.

Stettin, trade of, 32——Imports and exports of, 33——The Vice-Consul's statement, App. xxii, 240.

Stock, quantity and increase of in twenty-two years in Prussia, 29——Number of horned cattle in 1837, 30.

Stocking-frames, number of in Saxony, 35——Great improvement in the manufacture, 36——Manufactures at Khemnitz, 56.

Sugar, estimated consumption of, 29——Number of sugar refiners, 29——Duties on in Holland, 48.

Swine, increase of in Prussia from 1816, 30.

Swinemunde, Commercial tables, App. xxiii, 248.

Switzerland, influence of its liberal commercial policy on the League, 52.

Tariff, the Prussian in 1818 and 1822, 13——In 1837-9 and 1840-2, 14, App. ii, 78.

Tea, importation of, 29.

Timber Duties (British), on ordinary qualities nearly prohibitory, 63——Importation to Great Britain, 64—*vide* Corn Duties.

——— imported into the United Kingdom from Germany from 1829 to 1839, App. viii, 137——Exported from Prussia, App. xxxi, 281.

Tobacco, consumption and importation of, 29——Cultivation of, 30.

Transit Duties, 15, 16, 68.

——— of goods through the States of the Commercial Union, App. v, 99. App. xi, 143.

Treaty of a Commercial Union between Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Saxony, and the Principality of Anhalt, App. i, 73.

Treaty of commerce between the Netherlands, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse, Thuringia, Nassau, and Frankfort, App. xxvii, 269.——Remarks on by Sir Alexander Ferrier, App. xxix, 276.

Treaty of Navigation between the Netherlands and Prussia, App. xxviii, 273.

Vines, number of acres in cultivation in Prussia, 30.

Wax-cloth—*Vide* Oil-cloth.

Wheat, duty on in Austria lower than in the League, 51——Importation of foreign wheat to the League, 60——Exportation of from Hamburg, 61——comparison of prices at Hamburg and London, 61.

——— production of in Hanover, 63.

Wine, produce and exports of, from the Rhenish Provinces, 30——Importation of foreign wine, 30——Exportation of from France into Germany, 51.

Wool, importation of, 19, 20, 22——Manufacture of woollen goods, 31——Number of looms in Prussia, 31——In Saxony, 36——Price of in Hanover, 46——Number of looms, 46.

Woollen Manufactures, comparison of British and Prussian, 56.

Wurtemburg, commercial treaty with Bavaria, 52.

Zoll Verein—*Vide* Prussian Commercial League.

London:—Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

PRUSSIA.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 July 1839;—*for*,

COPIES of NOTE from the Prussian Minister, transmitted to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in 1825, and of MINUTE upon the same by that Board, of the 17th day of January 1826.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 25 *March* 1840.

COMMUNICATION from the Prussian Minister in London, and MINUTE of the Board of Trade relative to the Commercial Relations between *Great Britain* and *Prussia*, December 1825, January 1826.

— No. 1. —

Baron *Maltzahn* to Mr. *Canning*.

10, Hereford-street, le 25 Décembre 1825.

LE Soussigné, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, vient d'être chargé à la suite des communications verbales qu'il s'est trouvé dans le cas de faire dans le courant du mois de Juin dernier, sur les relations de Commerce entre la Grande Bretagne et la Prusse, d'adresser, au nom de son Gouvernement, à Son Excellence Monsieur Canning, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères, les ouvertures suivantes.

Les modifications que la législation Anglaise par rapport au commerce a subies dans la dernière Session Parlementaire, et les déclarations que les Ministres de Sa Majesté Britannique ont faites à ce sujet au Parlement, semblent autoriser à l'espoir que le Gouvernement Britannique est disposé à favoriser le commerce des pays étrangers en proportion des faveurs accordées par ces pays au commerce de la Grande Bretagne. Supposé que telle soit la maxime que le Gouvernement Britannique a adoptée, il s'agit afin de pouvoir en faire l'application aux relations commerciales entre les deux Etats, d'examiner quels sont les principes que la Prusse suit par rapport à son commerce avec l'étranger; à quel point ils se trouvent être en harmonie avec le système commercial de la Grande Bretagne, et en combien la Prusse a rempli de son côté ce que le Gouvernement Britannique demande d'autres Etats? A cet effet, le Soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Son Excellence Monsieur Canning, l'exposé suivant des principales dispositions de l'édit du 26 Mai, 1818, et des autres lois Prussiennes relatives au commerce.

1. Le commerce avec l'étranger est libre, et le but principal de la législation est de le favoriser et de l'étendre le plus possible.

2. L'importation de tous les produits étrangers est permise, à l'exception seulement des cartes à jouer et du sel, dont le Gouvernement s'est réservé le monopole.

3. Le principal but des droits d'importation dont les produits étrangers se trouvent frappés, est d'augmenter les revenus de l'Etat; et c'est d'après ce point de vue qu'ils ont été nommés. Il en résulte:

4. Qu'aucun de ces droits n'est assez considérable pour empêcher l'importation de produits étrangers, ainsi que le prouve leur débit très-étendu sur tous les points de la monarchie.

5. Les droits perçus de produits de fabriques ou de manufactures étrangères ne sont ordinairement que de 10 pour cent de la valeur, quelques uns s'élèvent à 15 pour cent, mais il y en a beaucoup qui sont plus modiques.

6. Il est facile d'apercevoir par le taux peu élevé de ces droits qu'ils ne sont pas tant calculés à assurer aux fabricans indigènes des avantages sur ceux de l'étranger, qu'à mettre les premiers sur un pied d'égalité avec ceux-ci, dans les cas où les fabricans étrangers possèdent des avantages naturels ou ont devancé de beaucoup les fabricans indigènes sous le rapport de l'industrie.

7. Les droits perçus d'objets de la consommation sont ordinairement plus élevés, mais il n'en résulte aucun préjudice pour l'étranger parceque ces droits sont ou destinés à compenser les droits d'accise dont ces objets seraient également frappés s'ils avaient été produits dans le pays, ou parceque ces droits sont perçus d'objets que le pays ne produit pas, et tombent, par conséquent, exclusivement à la charge du consommateur.

8. Toutes les frontières de la monarchie sont également ouvertes pour l'importation de produits étrangers.

9. Le transit par la Prusse est libre sur tous les points et n'est sujet qu'à des droits très-modiques qui ne s'élèvent ordinairement pas au-delà d'un demi écu par quintal.

Il résulte de cet exposé succinct du système commercial de la Prusse:—

a. Qu'elle suit déjà des principes aussi libéraux, pour ne pas dire plus libéraux, que ceux que la Grande Bretagne se propose de suivre à l'avenir.

b. Que la Prusse a rempli depuis longtems les conditions que le Gouvernement Britannique attache aux avantages qu'il est disposé à accorder au commerce étranger.

c. Que la seule chose qui manque pour pouvoir établir une liberté réciproque de commerce entre les deux Etats, est que la Grande Bretagne, de son côte, accorde une libre importation aux produits de la Prusse.

Parmi les grandes Puissances, la Prusse a été la première qui se soit déclarée en faveur de la liberté du commerce, et qui ait constamment persévéré dans ce système nonobstant les nombreux motifs qui auraient pu l'engager à en dévier. Situeé au centre de l'Allemagne, la Prusse se trouve à même d'exercer une grande influence sur le commerce des Etats voisins, et de l'entraver ou de le favoriser en mettant des entraves ou en accordant des facilités au transit par son territoire. Les ports de la Prusse sont devenus des places intermédiaires très-importantes pour le commerce avec la Pologne et la Russie, depuis que, par le traité conclu au mois de Mars dernier, les frontières Prusses et Polonaises ont été rouvertes pour l'importation des produits venant de la Prusse, en tant qu'ils ne sont pas prohibés par le tarif général, et depuis qu'en vertu de cette même convention, les droits de transit ont été considérablement diminués sur toute l'étendue des frontières depuis Memel jusqu'à l'Oder.

De toutes ces considérations il semble devoir résulter que sous tous les rapports, il serait de l'intérêt de la Grande Bretagne de s'entendre avec la Prusse sur un système commercial basé sur des principes libéraux et sur une stricte réciprocité, et de lui accorder dès-à-présent les avantages qu'elle parait disposée à concéder par la suite à tous les autres Etats qui adopteront le même système.

Le Gouvernement Britannique donnerait par là une preuve évidente de la sincérité de sa disposition à favoriser le commerce étranger; et ce serait en même tems le moyen le plus efficace, pour ne pas dire l'unique moyen, d'engager les autres Puissances à renoncer à leur système prohibitif qui entrave toutes les relations commerciales.

En partant donc de la supposition qu'il sera agréable au Gouvernement Britannique d'apprendre que la Prusse est disposée à la conclusion d'un traité de réciprocité, la Cour de Berlin vient de charger le Soussigné de proposer à Son Excellence Monsieur Canning, d'entre à cet effet en négociations. Elle serait prête à prendre l'engagement de ne rien changer à son système actuel pendant un nombre d'années, et notamment de ne pas augmenter les droits d'importation

tion à percevoir de marchandises Anglaises. Mais, par contre, elle s'attend à ce que le Gouvernement Britannique permette l'importation des blés Prussiens en les frappant de doits tels qu'ils n'excluent pas la possibilité de faire ce commerce avec un profit raisonnable, et à ce qu'il accorde à l'importation des bois de construction venant des ports de la Prusse, plus de facilités qu'il ne l'a fait jusqu'ici.

Les produits des manufactures Anglaises trouvant un débit très-étendu dans la monarchie Prussienne, tandis que celle-ci ne peut importer en Angleterre que des produits du sol, et principalement du blé et du bois, il est évident que ce n'est qu'en accordant des facilités à l'importation de ces deux articles qu'il devient possible d'établir des relations entre les deux Etats sur le pied de la réciprocité.

En s'acquittant par le présent office des ordres qu'il a reçus de son Gouvernement, le Soussigné prend la liberté de recommander instamment cet objet important à la sollicitude éclairée de Monsieur le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat, et en le priant de vouloir bien porter ces ouvertures à la connaissance du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, il aime à se flatter de l'espoir que Son Excellence voudra bien le mettre, aussitôt que possible, à même d'informer sa Cour des déterminations que le Gouvernement Britannique jugera à propos de prendre à cet égard.

Le Soussigné saisit avec empressement cette occasion pour faire agréer à Son Excellence les nouvelles assurances de sa plus haute considération.

(Signé) *Maltzahn.*

S. E. M. Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

Baron *Maltzahn* to Mr. *Canning*.

10, Hereford-street, 25 December 1825.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Prussia, has been instructed, in consequence of the verbal communications which he had occasion to make in the course of last June, upon the commercial relations between Great Britain and Prussia, to address the following overtures in the name of his government to his Excellency Mr. Canning, His Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The modifications in respect to commerce which the English legislation has experienced in the last session of Parliament, and the declarations which His Britannic Majesty's ministers have made on that subject to Parliament, seem to warrant the expectation that the British Government is disposed to favour the commerce of foreign countries in proportion to the favours granted by those countries to the commerce of Great Britain. Assuming that such is the maxim which the British Government has adopted, it is requisite, in order to apply it to the commercial relations between the two states, to examine what are the principles followed by Prussia, in respect to its commerce with foreign countries, to what extent they are in accordance with the commercial system of Great Britain, and how far Prussia on her side has performed that which the British Government requires of other states? For this purpose the undersigned has the honour to place before his Excellency Mr. Canning, the following explanation of the principal provisions of the edict of the 26th of May 1818, and of the other Prussian laws relating to commerce.

1. The commerce with foreign countries is free, and the principal object of the legislation is to favour it, and to extend it as much as possible.

2. The importation of all foreign produce is allowed, with the sole exception of playing cards, and of salt, of which the government has reserved to itself the monopoly.

3. The principal object of the duties of import levied on foreign produce, is the increase of the revenues of the state, and it is with reference to this consideration that they have been specified. It follows from hence—

4. That no one of these duties is sufficiently high to prevent the importation of foreign produce, as is proved by the very extensive sale which it has in all parts of the monarchy.

5. The

5. The duties levied on the productions of foreign make or manufacture, are generally only 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; some amount to 15 per cent.; there are some which are more moderate.

6. It is easy to perceive by the moderate rate of these duties, that they are not so much calculated to secure to native, advantages over the foreign manufacturers, as to place the former on a footing of equality with the latter, in cases where the foreign manufacturers possess natural advantages, or have greatly surpassed the native manufacturers in point of industry.

7. The duties levied on objects of consumption are ordinarily higher, but no prejudice is occasioned to the foreign countries by that circumstance, because those duties are either designed to compensate for the excise duties with which those articles would equally be affected, if they had been produced in the country; or, because those duties are levied on articles which the country does not produce, and consequently form exclusively a charge upon the consumer.

8. All the frontiers of the monarchy are equally open to the importation of foreign produce.

9. Transit through Prussia is on all points free, and is subject only to very moderate duties, which do not ordinarily exceed 2 *s.* 6 *d.* the hundred weight.

It results from this brief explanation of the commercial system of Prussia—

(*a*) That it already acts upon principles equally liberal, not to say more liberal than those on which Great Britain proposes to act for the future.

(*b*) That Prussia has long since fulfilled the conditions which the British Government annexes to the advantages which it is disposed to grant to foreign commerce.

(*c*) That all that is required to enable a reciprocal freedom of commerce to be established between the two states is, that Great Britain, on her part, should permit the free importation of the produce of Prussia.

Prussia has been the first among the great powers to declare in favour of liberty of commerce; and she has constantly persevered in that system, notwithstanding the many inducements which might have led her to deviate from it. Placed in the centre of Germany, Prussia is able to exert a great influence on the commerce of the neighbouring states, and to obstruct or favour it, by offering obstacles or granting facilities to transit through her territories. The ports of Prussia have become very important intermediate places for the commerce with Poland and Russia, since the time that by the treaty concluded in the month of March last, the Prussian and Polish frontiers have been re-opened for the importation of produce arriving from Prussia, in so far as it is not prohibited by the general tariff; and since, in virtue of the same convention, the transit duties have been considerably reduced on the whole extent of the frontiers from Memel to the Oder.

It would appear to result from all these considerations, that it would in every respect be for the interest of Great Britain to come to an understanding with Prussia upon a commercial system, founded on liberal principles and on a strict reciprocity; and to grant to Prussia, from the present moment, the advantages which Great Britain appears disposed eventually to grant to all the other states which shall adopt the same system. The British Government would thereby give an evident proof of the sincerity of its disposition to favour foreign commerce; and it would, at the same time, be the most effectual, not to say the only means of inducing other powers to abandon their system of prohibition which obstructs all commercial relations.

Assuming then that it will be agreeable to the British Government to learn that Prussia is disposed to conclude a treaty of reciprocity, the court of Berlin has directed the undersigned to propose to his Excellency Mr. Canning, to enter into negotiation for that purpose. It would be ready to engage to make no change in its existing system for a certain number of years, and specifically not to increase the duties of import on English merchandise. But, on the other hand, it expects that the British Government will allow the importation of Prussian corn, subject to such duties as shall not exclude the possibility of carrying on that trade with a reasonable profit, and that it will grant greater facilities than it does at present to the importation of timber coming from the ports of Prussia. As the produce of English industry finds a very extensive market in the Prussian monarchy,

monarchy, whilst, on the other hand, Prussia can only import into England the produce of its soil, and principally corn and wood, it is evident that it is only by granting facilities to the importation of these two articles that it is possible to establish the relations between the two countries on a footing of reciprocity.

In executing, by his present Note, the orders which he has received from his Government, the undersigned takes the liberty of earnestly recommending this important matter to the enlightened solicitude of the principal Secretary of State; and in requesting him to have the goodness to bring these overtures to the knowledge of His Britannic Majesty's Government, he flatters himself with the hope that his Excellency will be pleased as soon as possible to enable him to inform his Court of the determination which the British Government shall think fit to take in this respect.

The undersigned, &c.
(signed) *Maltzahn.*

Hr. E. M. Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, 17 January 1826.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Read letter from Joseph Planta, Esq., transmitting, by direction of Mr. Secretary Canning, the copy of a Note from Baron Maltzahn, the Prussian minister at this Court, stating that he is prepared to enter into a further negotiation with regard to the commercial relations between this Kingdom and Prussia.

Their Lordships having given their most serious and attentive consideration to the various points adverted to in the above-mentioned Note, are pleased to direct that a copy of the following Minute be transmitted for the information of Mr. Secretary Canning.

The object of this Note being to propose to enter into a negotiation with His Majesty's Government, for affording, if possible, a greater scope and facility to the commercial relations between the two countries, the Lords of this Committee cannot proceed to offer the observations which have occurred to them upon the contents of the Prussian Note, without first doing justice to the generally enlarged principles which are professed by the Prussian Government in matters of commerce, and without acknowledging the satisfaction which their Lordships feel at the assurance that it is the wish of that Government to encourage, as much as possible, the practical application of those principles in the Prussian dominions, and in their relations with other states; convinced, as the Lords of this Committee are, that in proportion as industry and commerce are relieved from unnecessary interference and restraint, will their benefits be increased, not only for the immediate advantage of the nation acting upon that system, but, incidentally, of all other countries with which that nation may have relations of trade and friendly intercourse. The present overture is founded, as Baron Maltzahn states, upon an inference derived by the Prussian Government from the proceedings in the last Session of Parliament, that "His Majesty's Government is disposed to favour the commerce of foreign states, in proportion to the favours granted by those states to the commerce of Great Britain."

That this should be assumed to be the principle (*la maxime*) of the British Government, is not, perhaps, very surprising. It is, nevertheless, rather a deduction (in many respects erroneous and inapplicable) from the real principle of our declared commercial policy, than the principle itself.

Our general and first principle is, to tender to all nations alike, and indiscriminately, equal facilities of commerce and navigation, and equal inducements to visit the ports of this country with their merchandise, either for our own consumption, or in the way of transit (*entrepôt*) to other parts of the world.

In furtherance of this principle (with the single exception of wine from Portugal, under a specific and very ancient treaty), we have proceeded:—

1. To

1. To abolish all discriminating duties affecting differently the like productions of foreign countries, and in lieu thereof to establish one uniform tariff for the whole.

2. To reduce that tariff to the lowest degree, consistent, in each particular article, with the two legitimate objects of all duties; either the collection of the necessary public revenue, or the protection absolutely requisite for the maintenance of our own internal industry. The great reductions made during the two last Sessions of Parliament in the duties which had been imposed for this last object, are notorious. That these reductions have been made upon no niggardly calculation, is proved by the manner in which, on the one hand, they have excited the attention and awakened the hopes of establishments rival to our own in foreign countries; and, on the other hand, in the apprehensions under which some important branches of British industry labour, in respect to which the threatened competition of the products of other countries may interfere with their products, in our own markets.

3. The number of articles of commerce subject either to absolute or contingent prohibition has been very much reduced, and Government have declared their intention of recommending, at no distant period, to the Legislature to substitute the protection of duties adapted to the scale last mentioned for that of prohibition, upon the few remaining articles which are still subject to the latter rule. In the meantime, the conditions of these prohibitions, whether absolute or contingent, are the same for all nations.

4. To abolish all discriminating duties (*droits différentiels*) upon the navigation of other nations, so that the products and merchandise of those nations, when imported in their own ships, shall be subject to the same rates only as when imported in British ships.

These are the principles which the Government of this country have professed, which have been acted upon, and which, being now by law the rule of our conduct, we have ventured to hope that other states might approve, and, after due deliberation and conviction of their advantage, might adopt. But, however desirous we may be to find other countries (even in the view of their own interest) profiting by our example, prudence required that we should not, in justice to ourselves, rely upon its efficacy altogether. The Legislature, therefore, has armed the Crown with the discretionary power, under certain contingencies, of imposing higher duties than are provided by the tariff, to the extent of one-fifth, upon the produce and manufactures of such countries as refuse to us a perfect reciprocity of those facilities and advantages which we hold out alike to all. This discretionary power, in respect to the commerce, is equally applicable to the navigation of such states, so that the tonnage of their shipping may be subjected, in our ports, to any amount of duty which may be requisite fully to countervail whatever difference of charge may be levied on British ships, exceeding the charge on national ships, in the ports of such country.

This is the second general principle of our commercial system, or, perhaps, more properly it may be considered not so much another principle, as a corrective, reserved for the due maintenance of that fair and equal competition, and of that enlarged intercourse, which form the basis of the system itself.

From this developement of what the system of this country really is, the mistake in the inference laid down in the Prussian Note will be evident.

That inference supposes, that to restrain and press upon the commerce of other countries is our general rule; and to show favour, and to give facility to that commerce in particular cases, the exception. Our rule is, obviously, the reverse. Facility, extension, equality of intercourse, are what we offer to all, and what we look for in return, from all countries. We have no special favours to concede, neither have we any to demand.

It must, therefore, be manifest that the argument in the Note from Baron Maltzahn, and the proposal which he has been instructed by his Court to make, in so far as it is deduced from that argument, rest in a great degree upon an unfounded supposition.

The argument, in substance, is, that the Prussian system of commerce being in unison (*en harmonie*) with our own, Prussia is entitled, not only to the full benefit of our system, but to something more. Reciprocity is not denied to Prussia; at this moment it prevails between the two countries; but the Prussian doctrine appears to be that reciprocity, on her part, entitles Prussia to something more on the part of England; and it is, therefore, proposed to us specially

specially to favour the importation of two of the principal products of the Prussian dominions—timber and corn. The Prussian Note assumes that those advantages, which Prussia proposes should be granted immediately in her own case, will, at some future period, be extended to other countries; but their immediate concession to Prussia is the proposal; and what is the return offered? Why, that for a certain number of years (probably so long as the favour is limited to Prussia alone) she will engage "not to change her present commercial system, and not to increase the existing duties upon British merchandise."

The first of these conditions is clearly of a nature so very vague and general, that it could scarcely be made the subject of a specific stipulation; and to such a stipulation which, after all, would amount to nothing more than an engagement to follow a plan conducive to her own prosperity, this country, whilst it will rejoice in the progress of that prosperity, can have no desire to bind an independent state, any more than she is prepared to be so bound herself.

The second condition would confer no special advantage upon our commerce, unless the Prussian Government were, during the period for which it is ready to stipulate not to raise the duties on British merchandise, to increase those duties on the like articles when imported from other countries; but as there is no intimation of such an intention, it is fair to assume that it is not contemplated. It may be doubtful whether it be even in the power of Prussia to establish such a difference, consistently with her existing engagements to other nations. Independently of such engagements, it could not be for her interest, in her commercial relations with those powers, to establish such a distinction in our favour; and nothing which passed between the plenipotentiaries of this country and the plenipotentiary of Prussia, in the discussions which terminated in the Convention of Commerce and Navigation, entered into between the two Courts in 1824, could lead Prussia to suppose it to be our wish (as, in fact, it is not, or ever was) to obtain from her exclusive advantages or concessions, which might embarrass her relations with other states.

Whether Prussia has, or has not, any engagements with other powers, either express or implied, which would make the proposed condition a merely nominal boon to this country, is best known to herself; but, be that as it may, there can be no difficulty in stating that this Government is bound to several other powers by specific engagements, which would entitle them of right to participate in all the advantages of commerce which Prussia wishes to obtain for herself; and that among the powers so entitled, will be found those very countries, both in the old and the new world, which are the principal competitors with Prussia in the supply of corn and timber to this country.

Independently, however, of this insuperable difficulty, it becomes His Majesty's Government, in the judgment of this Committee, when a proposal for altering our corn laws is made to us by a foreign government, as a condition of something to be done or omitted by that government, at once to declare that we never can entertain such a proposal. It is the decided opinion of this Committee, that upon that subject, involving, as it does such immense interest, so closely connected with the well-being and comfort of all classes of the community, and surrounded, as it is, with so many peculiar difficulties, our legislation must, at all times, be governed entirely by considerations originating and centering among ourselves, and that it is only to be looked at incidentally as affecting our relations with other states.

Upon the question of the introduction of Prussian corn, the Committee has only further to remark, that the ports of other great countries, as well as those of England, have been shut of late years against the admission of foreign corn, and that those countries do not afford the same vent to the other productions of Prussia, or the same facility to her navigation, which are afforded by the United Kingdom. In making this remark, the Committee abstain from stating any opinion upon the general policy of these prohibitions; but it is not unfair to bring forward the fact of their existence in other countries, to show that, if Prussia be disposed to make it a grievance, the complaint, in the first instance, would more properly apply in other quarters, where, together with prohibition, there exist at the same time other difficulties thrown in the way of Prussian commerce, which it does not meet with in England.

In respect to the duties on timber, they have been imposed, and are continued, for the purpose of revenue; they are a tax upon consumption, to which

all the observations of the paragraph No. 7 in the Prussian Note, in vindication of the like taxes existing in Prussia, strictly apply.

That these duties, considerable as they are admitted to be, do not impede the consumption of Prussian timber, by diminishing the annual demand, will be satisfactorily proved by a reference to the quantity imported during the last three years. That quantity is shown in the enclosed return, which is a complete answer to every complaint on the part of Prussia in respect to this branch of her commerce with England.

A return, showing all the principal imports from that country, and the total of her trade with the United Kingdom for the same period, is likewise enclosed, in further proof that her commerce with us, taken in the aggregate, is very far from diminishing under the system which now exists.

It may fairly be asked, whether the export of British products and British manufactures to Prussia has increased to an equal proportion within the like period? There is good reason to believe that it has not, and that some portion of the Prussian imports, particularly in the last year, has been paid for in bullion or British coin.

The Committee do not advert to this circumstance, as constituting, in their judgment, any valid ground of objection on our part against the system of trade now carried on between this country and Prussia, but for the purpose of inviting the Prussian Government to consider whether, upon a comparison of the facilities afforded on their side to British commerce, with those which exist here in respect to the commerce of Prussia, this fact does not give rise to a *primâ facia* presumption that the next step in relaxation of still existing restraints and duties ought to be made by Prussia, before she calls upon the Government of this country to enter further upon the like course, and to do so specially in her favour?

In conclusion, the result of the system adopted respectively by the two Governments is this:—

1st. That Prussia prohibits absolutely "the trade in salt and in playing cards," and we acquiesce in the prohibition. Great Britain has a contingent prohibition of corn, and Prussia complains.

2d. That Prussia, as is admitted in Baron Maltzahn's Note, levies a duty upon all British good *in transitu* through her dominions. Upon Prussian goods deposited here for re-exportation, we levy none. The duty is said to be inconsiderable; but whether more or less, upon every principle of reciprocity, the knowledge of the fact that we have no such duty, should lead to the immediate removal of the transit duty upon all British goods in Prussia.

3d. Prussia having entered into a Treaty with us for that purpose, has placed British navigation in her ports upon the same footing as her own, and reciprocally her navigation enjoys the like advantage in our ports.

And, lastly, Prussia (wisely in our estimation), acting upon the priciple of giving equal facility to the commerce of all foreign countries, will, so long as she fulfils all the conditions of that principle, which is also our principle, be entitled to claim the full benefit of its application in this country. But there are other countries from which neither in point of navigation, or duties on merchandise, does she receive the same measure of reciprocity, and towards them, as far as we know, no steps are taken by her to enforce redress.

Here is the marked difference in the systems of the two countries. The Note from Baron Maltzahn claims for that of Prussia, that "it is as liberal, not to say more liberal, than that of Great Britain." In one respect, at least, this remark is well founded; for to those who do not grant us reciprocity, we shall apply the corrective of our 20 per cent. and our alien tonnage duties. Prussia appears to have no such defensive weapon, or if she has, not to be inclined to use it. But what is asked of us as the counterpart of this liberality of Prussia towards other Powers? Is it not that we should grant exclusive boons to her commerce, as the price of her continuing to us, for a certain number of years, those advantages which we enjoy only in common with other countries, in which Prussian commerce has not even the benefit of reciprocity?

In this state of things, whilst it appears to this Committee that no negotiation can be undertaken on the basis proposed in the Prussian Note, their Lordships cannot but express a hope that after the explanation now given of the measures which have been recently adopted by this country, the Prussian Government, doing justice to those measures, will be convinced of the facilities and advantages which

which they cannot fail to afford to her commerce. The Committee, however, do not advert to them for the purpose of repelling all negotiation. Far from it: they do so, in the first place, in order to bring distinctly under the notice of Prussia the true character and bearings of our commercial policy; and, in the next place, to satisfy the Prussian Government that, consistently with that policy, as well as with the engagements which, in conformity to it, we have already contracted with other Powers, we can only invite negotiation, or entertain it when offered to us, with any prospect of a successful issue, upon the general principle of that policy, reciprocal or equivalent concession.

AN ACCOUNT of the Value of the Principal Articles Imported into the *United Kingdom* from the Dominions of *Prussia*, during the Three Years ending 5th January 1825, distinguishing each Year.

Value of IMPORTS into the United Kingdom from Prussia.

ARTICLES.	Years ending 5th January 1823.	1824.	1825.
	£.	£.	£.
Bristles	27,052	24,765	26,662
Corn and Flour	35,637	17,856	121,807
Flax	106,540	51,114	99,137
Hemp	9,968	4,292	708
Seeds, Flax, and Linseed	19,529	38,093	86,765
— Tares	170	- -	5,884
Spelter	15,009	43,739	41,585
Timber, viz. Deal and Deal Ends	126,936	141,993	224,344
— Lathwood	17,554	18,864	26,280
— Masts	3,607	3,474	6,182
— Oak Plank	15,192	25,797	40,116
— Staves	64,631	80,187	77,568
— Fir, 8 inches square or upwards	304,950	311,978	377,489
Yarn, Linen (Raw)	43,283	42,886	30,256
All other articles	77,037	68,730	59,568
Total Value of Imports from the Prussian Dominions £.	867,095	873,768	1,224,351

25 January 1826.

(signed) *Wm. Irving.*

A STATEMENT of the Quantity of TIMBER imported into the *United Kingdom* from the *Prussian* Dominions, in the Three Years ended the 5th January 1833.

	Years ending 5th January 1823.	1824.	1825.
Timber, viz. Deals - - *O. qu. ho.*	4,642 2 25	4,929 0 20	6,944 3 87
— Deal Ends - *O. qu. ho.*	1,948 0 10	1,597 0 3	2,435 3 15
— Lathwood - *fathoms*	2,928 0 0	3,061 32/36	4,742 8/36
— Masts, under 12 inches diameter - - *number*	283	311	625
— ——, 12 inches diameter and upwards - *loads, feet*	487 16	448 34	747 32
— Oak Plank - *loads, feet*	1,688 4 8/12	3,224 34 1/12	5,014 25 9/12
— Staves - - *O. qu. ho.*	11,611 2 5	13,760 0 10	12,162 0 8
— Fir, 8 inches square and upwards - *loads, feet*	110,891 12	118,849 1 0	150,995 45 1/2

25 January 1826.

(signed) *Wm. Irving.*

PRUSSIA.

COMMUNICATION from the *Prussian* Minister in *London*, and MINUTE of the BOARD OF TRADE, relative to the Commercial Relations between *Great Britain* and *Prussia*.

(Mr. Wodehouse.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *March* 1840.

161.

Under 2 oz.

CONVENTION

OF

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF PRUSSIA,

AND THE

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN UNION OF CUSTOMS.

Signed at London, March 2, 1841.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,
1841.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

313]

CONVENTION

OF

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF PRUSSIA

AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN UNION OF CUSTOMS.

Signed at London, March 2, 1841.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain, on the one part, and Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the States forming the Customs and Commercial Union of Thuringia, Nassau, and Frankfort, on the other part.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, on the other part, in his own name, as well as in the name of the other Powers, Members of the Association of Customs and Commerce, existing in virtue of the Treaties of the 22nd and 30th of March, and the 11th of May, 1833, the 12th of May and 10th of December, 1835, and the 2nd of January, 1836,—that is to say, Their Majesties the King of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, and the King of Wurtemberg; Their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke of Baden, the Prince Electoral and Co-Regent of Hesse, the

Handels und Schifffahrts Convention zwischen Großbritannien einerseits, und Preußen, Bayern, Sachsen, Würtemberg, Baden, Kurhessen, Großherzogthum Hessen, den zum Thüringischen Zoll- und Handelsvereine gehörigen Staaten, Nassau, und Frankfurt andererseits.

Ihre Majestät die Königin des vereinigten Königreichs von Großbritannien und Irland einerseits, und Seine Majestät der König von Preußen, sowohl für Sich als im Namen der übrigen Mitglieder des Kraft der Verträge vom 22sten und 30sten März und 11ten Mai 1833, 12ten Mai und 10ten Dezember 1835, und 2ten Januar 1836 bestehenden Zoll- und Handels-Vereines, nämlich, Seiner Majestät des Königs von Bayern, Seiner Majestät des Königs von Sachsen, und Seiner Majestät des Königs von Würtemberg, Seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Großherzogs von Baden, Seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Kurprinzen und Mitregenten von Hessen, Seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Großherzogs von Hessen und bei Rhein, der Mitglieder des Thüringischen Zoll- und

Grand Duke of Hesse and "bei Rhein;" the States forming the Customs and Commercial Union, called the States of Thuringia—viz., His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, Their Serene Highnesses the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, of Reuss-Greiz, of Reuss-Schleitz, and of Reuss-Lobenstein and Ebersdorf; His Serene Highness the Duke of Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfort; being equally animated by the desire of extending, as far as possible, the commercial relations between their respective States, have agreed, for this purpose, to enter into a Convention of Commerce and Navigation, and have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say;

Handels-Vereines, nämlich, Seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Großherzogs von Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach, Ihrer Durchlauchten der Herzöge von Sachsen-Meiningen, Sachsen-Altenburg, und Sachsen-Koburg und Gotha, der Fürsten von Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt und Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, so wie der Fürsten von Reuß-Greitz, Reuß-Schleiz, und Reuß-Lobenstein und Ebersdorf, Seiner Durchlaucht des Herzogs von Nassau, und der freien Stadt Frankfurt, andererseits, von gleichem Wunsche beseelt, die Handels-Verbindungen und den Austausch der Erzeugnisse der beiderseitigen Staaten möglichst auszudehnen, sind zu diesem Zwecke übereingekommen einen Schifffahrts- und Handels-Vertrag abzuschließen, und haben zu Bevollmächtigten hierzu ernannt, nämlich;—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Parliament, and Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, President of the Committee of Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Master of the Mint;

Ihre Majestät die Königin des vereinigten Königreichs von Großbritannien und Irland, den sehr achtbaren Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, Pair von Irland, Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät Rath im Geheimen-Staatsrathe, Großkreuz des Königlich Großbritannischen Bath-Ordens, Mitglied des Parlamentes, und Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät Staatssekretair für die auswärtigen Angelegenheiten; und den sehr achtbaren Henry Labouchere, Ihrer besagten Majestät Rath im Geheimen-Staatsrathe, Mitglied des Parlamentes, Präsidenten des Geheimen-Staatsrathes-Ausschußes für die Angelegenheiten des Handels und der Kolonien, Präsidenten der Münze;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, as well as in the name of the other Powers, Members of the Association of Customs and Commerce, the Sieur Henry William, Baron de Bülow, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the First Class of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Orders of Leopold of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Guelphs of Hanover; Knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus of the Second Class, and Knight of St. Wladimir of the Fourth Class of Russia, Commander of the Order of the White Falcon of Saxe-Weimar, his Chamberlain, Actual Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannick Majesty;

Und Seine Majestät der König von Preußen, sowohl für Sich als im Namen der übrigen Mitglieder des Zoll- und Handelsvereins, Allerhöchst Ihren Kammerherrn, Wirklichen Geheimen-Rath, außerordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister am Königlich-Großbritannischen Hofe, Heinrich Wilhelm Freiherrn von Bülow, Ritter des Königlich Preußischen Rothen Adler-Ordens erster Klasse, Großkreuz des Kaiserlich Oestreichischen-Leopold, des Kaiserlich Russischen St. Annen, und des Königlich Hannöverschen Guelphen-Ordens, Ritter des heiligen Stanislaus zweiter, und des heiligen Wladimir vierter Klasse, Kommandeur des Großherzoglich Sächsischen Hausordens vom weißen Falken;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Welche, nachdem sie sich ihre Vollmachten gegenseitig mitgetheilt, und dieselben in guter und gehöriger Form befunden haben, über die nachfolgenden Artikeln übereingekommen sind

ARTICLE I.

In consideration of the circumstance that British vessels are admitted, together with their cargoes, to entry in the ports of Prussia, and of the other States of the afore-named Union of Customs, when coming from the ports of all countries, and in consideration of the concessions stipulated in this present Convention for British Trade with all the States of this Union of Customs; in consideration also of the facility which the application of steam power to inland navigation affords for the conveyance of produce and merchandize of all kinds up and down rivers; and in consideration of the new opening which may by these means be given to the trade and navigation between the United Kingdom and the British Possessions abroad, on the one hand, and the States now composing the Union of Customs, on the other; some of which States use as the natural outlet of their commerce ports not within their own dominions; it is agreed that, from and after the date of the exchange of the Ratifications of this present Convention, Prussian vessels, and the vessels of the other States forming the said Union of Customs, together with their cargoes, consisting of all such goods as can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and the British Possessions abroad, by the said vessels from the ports of the countries to which they respectively belong, shall, when coming from the mouths of the Meuse, of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, or from the mouths of any navigable river lying between the Elbe and the Meuse, and forming the means of communication between the sea and the territory of any of the German States which are parties to this Treaty, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom, and of the British Possessions abroad, in as full and ample a manner, as if the ports from which such vessels may have come, as aforesaid, were within the dominions of Prussia, or of any other of the States aforesaid; and such vessels shall be permitted to import the goods abovementioned upon the same terms on which the said goods might be imported if coming from the national ports of such vessels; and also that, in like manner, such vessels proceeding from Great Britain and her Colonial Possessions abroad to the ports or places thus referred to, shall be treated as if returning to a Prussian Baltic port:—it being

Artikel I.

In Erwägung, daß Britischen Schiffen gestattet ist, aus den Häfen aller Länder mit ihren Ladungen in die Häfen Preußens und der übrigen Staaten des vorbezeichneten Zollvereins einzulaufen; in Erwägung der Zugeständnisse, welche vermittelst der gegenwärtigen Convention dem Britischen Handel hinsichtlich aller Staaten dieses Zollvereins gemacht worden sind; in Erwägung ferner der Leichtigkeit mit welcher, in Folge der Anwendung der Dampfkraft auf die Binnen-Schifffahrt, die Beförderung von Gütern und Waaren aller Art, sowohl stromauf als stromabwärts statt findet; in Erwägung endlich der neuen Auswege, welche auf diese Weise dem Handel und der Schifffahrt zwischen dem vereinigten Königreich und den überseeischen Britischen Besitzungen einerseits, und den gegenwärtig zum Zollvereine gehörigen Staaten, deren einige sich als natürlicher Auswege für ihren Handel solcher Häfen bedienen, welche nicht innerhalb ihres eigenen Gebietes liegen, andererseits eröffnet werden können; ist man übereingekommen, daß von und nach dem Tage der Auswechselung der Ratifikationen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages, Preußische Schiffe und die Schiffe der übrigen zu dem vorgedachten Zollvereine gehörigen Staaten, nebst ihren Ladungen, sofern dieselben aus solchen Gütern bestehen, die gesetzlich von diesen Schiffen in das vereinigte Königreich und die auswärtigen Britischen Besitzungen aus den Häfen derjenigen Länder eingeführt werden dürfen, welchen dieselben angehören,—künftig, wenn solche Schiffe aus den Mündungen der Maas, der Ems, der Weser, und der Elbe, oder aus den Mündungen irgend eines schiffbaren zwischen der Elbe und der Maas liegenden Flußes kommen, welcher einen Verbindungsweg zwischen dem Meere und dem Gebiete irgend eines der deutschen Staaten bildet, die an diesem Vertrage Theil nehmen,—in die Häfen des vereinigten Königreichs und der auswärtigen Britischen Besitzungen in eben so vollständiger und ausgedehnter Weise sollen zugelassen werden, als wenn die Häfen aus denen diese Schiffe vorgedachtermaaßen kommen, sich innerhalb des Gebietes von Preußen oder eines andern der mehrgenannten Staaten befänden; auch diesen Schiffen gestattet seyn soll, die obenerwähnten Güter unter denselben Bedingungen einzuführen, wie dergleichen Güter aus den eigenen Häfen solcher Schiffe eingeführt werden dürfen. Auf gleiche Weise sollen diese Schiffe wenn dieselben sich von Großbritannien oder den Britischen Colonial-Besitzungen nach den oben näher bezeichneten Häfen und Plätzen begeben, ebenso behandelt werden, als wenn dieselben nach einem Preußischen Ostsee-Hafen zurückkehrten. Es versteht sich dabei jedoch, daß diese Vergünstigungen den Schiffen Preußens und der vorerwähnten Staaten nur in Bezug auf diejenigen der gedachten Häfen zugestanden werden können, in welchen man fortfahren wird,

understood that these privileges are to extend to the vessels of Prussia and of the States aforesaid, and to their cargoes, only in respect to each of the said ports in which British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival thereat, and departure therefrom, continue to be placed on the same footing as the vessels of Prussia and of the other States of the Union.

Britiſche Schiffe und deren Ladungen, bei ihre Ankunft und ihrem Abgange, auf gleichen Fuß mit den Schiffen Preußens und der übrigen Vereins-Staaten zu ſtellen.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, and in the name of the States aforesaid, agrees to place, always and in every way, the trade and navigation of the subjects of Her Britannick Majesty, in respect to the importation of sugar and rice, upon the same footing as that of the most favoured nation.

Artikel II.

Seine Majeſtät der König von Preußen willigt, ſowohl für Sich als im Namen der vorgedachten Staaten ein, den Handel und die Schifffahrt der Unterthanen Ihrer Großbritanniſchen Majeſtät, hinſichtlich der Einfuhr von Zucker und Reis, in jeder Beziehung ſtets dem Handel und der Schifffahrt der meiſt begünſtigten Nationen mit dieſen Artikeln gleichzuſtellen.

ARTICLE III.

In the event of other German States joining the Germanic Union of Customs, it is hereby agreed that such other States shall be included in all the stipulations of the present Convention.

Artikel III.

Für den Fall, daß andere Deutſche Staaten dem Deutſchen Zollvereine beitreten ſollten, wird hierdurch beſtimmt, daß ſolche andere Staaten in alle Stipulationen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages eingeſchloſſen ſeyn ſollen.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be in force until the 1st of January, 1842, and further for the term of six years, provided neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given to the other six months' previous notice that the same shall cease to be in force on the said 1st of January, 1842; and if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice that the present Convention shall cease on the 1st day of January, 1848, then the present Convention shall further remain in force until the 1st day of January, 1854, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other; and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either Party from the other, this Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

Artikel IV.

Die gegenwärtige Convention ſoll bis zum 1ſten Januar 1842 in Kraft bleiben, und über dieſen Zeitpunkt hinaus noch auf die Dauer von ſechs Jahren; vorausgeſetzt daß keiner der hohen contrahirenden Theile dem anderen ſeine Abſicht, die Wirkung des Vertrages am 1ſten Januar 1842 aufhören zu laſſen, ſechs Monate vor Ablauf dieſes Termines erklärt hat; und vorausgeſetzt, daß auch keiner der hohen contrahirenden Theile dem anderen ſeine Abſicht dieſen Traktat am 1ſten Januar 1848 erlöſchen zu laſſen, ſechs Monate vor dem Eintritt dieſes Termines angezeigt hat, ſo ſoll die gegenwärtige Convention bis zum 1ſten Januar 1854, und über dieſen Zeitpunkt hinaus noch bis zum Ablaufe eines Zeitraums von zwölf Monaten beſtehen, nachdem die eine oder die andere der hohen contrahirenden Mächte der andern ihre Abſicht, denſelben aufzuheben, wird zu erkennen gegeben haben; indem eine jede der hohen contrahirenden Mächte ſich das Recht vorbehält, der andern eine ſolche Erklärung zugehen zu laſſen; wie denn auch hiermit zwiſchen ihnen feſtgeſetzt wird, daß gegenwärtiger Vertrag, mit allen darin enthaltenen Beſtimmungen, nach dem Ablaufe von zwölf Monaten, von dem Zeitpunkt an gerechnet, wo die eine der hohen contrahirenden Mächte jene Erklärung von Seiten der andern Macht wird erhalten haben, für beide Mächte nicht mehr verbindlich ſeyn ſoll.

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the Ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of two months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the Second day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty One.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) H. LABOUCHERE.

Artikel V.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag ſoll ratificirt, und die Ratifikations-Urkunden ſollen binnen zwei Monaten nach dem Tage der Unterzeichnung, oder, wenn es ſeyn kann, noch früher zu London ausgewechſelt werden.

Zur Urkunde deſſen haben die obengenannten Bevollmächtigten denſelben unter Beifügung ihrer reſpektiven Siegel, unterzeichnet.

Geſchehen zu London, den zweiten März, Ein Tauſend Acht Hundert und Ein und Vierzig.

(L.S.) BULOW.

COPY

OF

PRUSSIAN REGULATIONS

FOR

CIVIL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

[*PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.*]

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *July* 1847.

SUB-ENCLOSURES in Baron *Canitz*'s Note of 26 October 1846, to the Earl of *Westmorland*.

1.—Regulations concerning the Qualification for the higher Offices of the Administration; dated Berlin, 14 February 1846 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3

2.—Memoir relative to the Examination and Promotion of Persons employed in the Administration of Justice in the Kingdom of Prussia - - - - - - - - - p. 11

3.—Ordinance for completing the Number of the Officers of the Army in time of Peace, the Military Instruction of Persons for Officers, and the Organization of the Corps of Cadets; dated Berlin, 3 February 1844 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 16

4.—Regulation relative to the Organization of the Commission charged with the Examination of Officers, and to the Conditions required before their Admission; dated Berlin, 26 March 1846 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 23

5.—Regulations for a new Organization of the Schools of Division, to be carried out in pursuance of the Ordinance of 3–4 February 1844; dated Berlin, 30 March 1846 - p. 46

6.—Regulations relative to the Admission, Instruction and Examination of Referendaries in Military Intendancies; dated Berlin, 3 May 1839 - - - - - - - - p. 54

6*.—Regulations relative to the Admission, Instruction and Examination of Applicants for the Offices of Secretary and Register; and to the Admission, Instruction and Examination of Referendaries in Military Intendancies; dated Berlin, 23 May 1839 - - p. 60

7.—Cabinet Order respecting the Admission, Employment, &c. of retired Sub-Officers and Invalids to Civil Offices as Supernumeraries; dated Berlin, 31 October 1827 - p. 64

8.—Regulation relative to the execution of the Cabinet Order of 31 October 1827; dated Berlin, 19 December 1827 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 66

9.—Circular relative to the Supernumeraries employed in the Department of Taxes; dated Berlin, 10 July 1839 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 67

COPY of Prussian Regulations for Civil and Military Appointments.

Sub-Enclosures in Baron *Canitz*'s Note of 26 October 1846, to the Earl of *Westmorland*.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

REGULATIONS concerning the Qualification for the higher Offices of the Administration.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

Regulations concerning Qualification for the higher Offices of the Administration.

Collection of Laws for the Prussian States.

No. 14.— Order of the Cabinet dated the 27 February 1846, relative to the confirmation of the Regulations on the Qualification for the higher Offices of the Administration of the 14 February 1846.

On the information of the Ministry of State dated the 14th instant, I approve of the Regulations returned herewith, respecting the Qualification for the higher Offices in the Administration, authorizing the Ministry of State to issue the necessary orders as to the carrying out of the present Regulations, which are to be promulgated in the Collection of the Laws, together with the present Ordinance.

Berlin, the 27th February 1846. Frederick William.

To the Ministry of State.

Regulations concerning the Qualification for the higher Offices of the Administration.

The following Regulations set forth the preliminary education expected of those who stand candidates for the service of the higher administration, as well as the examinations and preparatory occupations to which they are to submit, rescinding all previous Ordinances, Instructions and Directions on this subject.

Section 1.—Whoever aspires to be appointed *Referendary* to some Local Administrative Authority, shall, unless coming under the exception specified in Section 13, certify that he has been attached to some Court of Justice as *Auscultator*, and either has passed satisfactorily the second juristical examination for the Referendaryship in some higher tribunal, or at least has obtained the certificate of maturity for such examination, and presented a probationary exposition declared by the higher tribunal to establish such maturity.

Preparatory employment in the Tribunals.

Sect. 2.—He must also prove, by an examination to which he is to submit, by the Local Administrative Authority, that he is familiarly acquainted with the sciences relating to the State, that he has acquired the leading principles of national economy, police and finances, and is at least generally conversant with the sciences subsidiary to the management of the revenue, especially with agriculture.

Examination touching subjects relative to the science of administering the State.

Sect. 3.—Application for being admitted to this examination is to be addressed to the President of the Local Administrative Authority, on whom it is incumbent to call for the minutes taken in the higher tribunal respecting the services of the candidate, and unless they afford room for hesitation, to order the examination.

There is no occasion for the candidate's previously applying for and obtaining his dismissal from attendance on the Court of Justice.

Notice of Examination.

Mode of Examination.

SECT. 4.—The examination is merely oral. It takes place under the superintendence of the President of the Local Administrative Authority, by two of its Councillors, to be appointed to that end for a year, as a general rule.

Minutes of Examination.

SECT. 5.—Separate special minutes for each candidate are to be drawn up by the President and the Examiners, specifying,

a.) The topics which have formed the subjects of examination as well as the results of it, relatively to the extent of the attainments of the candidate, and the judgment and general scientific proficiency evinced by him.

b.) A positive opinion, agreed upon by plurality of votes of the President and Examiners, respecting the result of the examination, and which is to be worded in either of the two ways following:

aa.) The candidate has passed the examination (to which, as the case may be, the qualification "with distinction" may be subjoined).

bb.) The candidate has not passed his examination.

Repetition of Examination.

SECT. 6.—If the candidate has not passed his examination, it may be repeated after the expiration of a period to be fixed by the Examiners, but not falling short of six months, and never to be allowed again.

Induction and Oath.

SECT. 7.—When the candidate has passed his examination he shall be received as *Referendary* of the Local Administrative Authority, and as such inducted to the full assembly of it, with an exhortation of bearing in mind the oath taken by him in the character of *Auscultator*, for the performance of his duties.

Personal Records.

SECT. 8.—A personal record of each Referendary is to be kept in the archives of every Administrative Authority, and to contain the particulars of his earlier and later examinations (an account of which had theretofore been deposited in the higher tribunal), as well as the proceedings, testimonials and depositions relative to all the personal and official matters of the Referendary, to his conduct in and out of the hours of duty, to the manner of acquitting himself in the performance of his tasks, to the nature of his occupations, to the method he has pursued in his improvement, and to his application.

SECT. 9.—The Presidents of the Local Administrative Authorities, the Directors of Divisions, and the other members of them, shall consider it as a particularly important portion of their duty, to give to the Referendaries employed on the establishment, the benefit of a circumspect and careful guidance towards their ulterior improvement, and to see that they may receive a solid and satisfactory preparation for the career to which they have devoted themselves; hence care is to be taken that their improvement be effected according to a properly digested plan, and so as to leave them, nevertheless, leisure and opportunity for increasing their scientific acquirements.

They are to be made acquainted with the whole extent of business belonging to the respective Administrative Authority, with the competency of the inferior authorities, and with the usual routine; and care is to be had to impart to them a practical knowledge of the different offices, their organization, and the way of transacting business in them.

They must be gradually employed in the different divisions of the respective authorities, without exception, consequently also in the Agricultural Division of it, if such a division should exist separately.

In what order this ought to be done is to be determined by the President, regard being had to the individuality of each Referendary, to the peculiar direction, preparation and other circumstances, after previous consultation with Directors of Divisions, or the Councillors individually. In the divisions they are to be assigned particularly to one or more Councillors, on whom it is thereafter incumbent judiciously to occupy the Referendaries by progression from easier to more difficult labours, to require of them reports concerning those labours, to afford them to that effect instruction and advice, and to insist particularly on profoundness in discussing the individual matters, and in the study of the means subsidiary to them, as well as on accuracy and correctness of the labours to be presented. The depositions to be originated by the Referendaries must, after previous examination, also be signed by the Councillor. It is to be discretionary with him to exact from the Referendary theoretical treatises, proposals, &c., on particular points of business. The Councillors, when setting out on trips connected with the service, and more especially the Directors of Divisions and the

Sub-Enclosure 1.

Regulations concerning Qualification for the higher Offices of the Administration.

the President, shall be accompanied by one or more Referendaries, and employ him in taking minutes, and in matters referrible to subalterns, or if it be practicable, as assistants left more or less to their own judgment.

Sect. 10.—More practised Referendaries are to have the power of making proposals and motions of their own at the Board, and also of deciding particular cases, if possible from the commencement to the winding up of the transaction, under the control of a Councillor or Assessor; they must be furnished with commissions where they are left to their own free agency; must, if possible, act for some time under the supervision of able Councillors of Administration, and occasionally, if they be thought capable, be entrusted with supplying the place of a *Circle Secretary* or *Landrath.*

Respecting all these occupations, an opinion of the Director of Division, or of a Councillor in whose charge the Referendary had been placed, is to be added to the personal record of the latter, and a similar detailed opinion regarding the whole official conduct and performances of a Referendary, is to be delivered in by the Director of the Division, on his being transferred from one division to the other.

Sect. 11.—There being no sufficient opportunities with the administrative authorities of the Rhenish Province and of Westphalia, for completely training Referendaries for the Administration of the Domains, the Referendaries appointed to them, unless they prefer applying to be admitted by some other Local Administrative Authority, with the view of attaining the desired proficiency, are, through the requisition of the President of the respective authority, to be transferred to some other local authority, and employed in it in matters relating to the Administration of Domains, until they shall have been judged sufficiently prepared by the Director of the respective Division, backed by the assent of the President of the Local Administrative Authority, in which case a certificate is to be made out to that effect, and to be forwarded to the President of the authority with which the requisition has originated, as also to be entered into the personal record. At what stage of the referendariat such transference is to take place, must rest with the President of the Authority.

Supervision of the private conduct of the Referendaries, and their dismissal by reference to the disciplinary authorities.

Sect. 12.—The private life, too, of the Referendaries is to be carefully watched over, more particularly by the President. Especial care is to be taken that they attend to decorum and good manners; if any of them should show himself undeserving of promotion, by exceptionable deportment, or by their performances falling short of the expectation of their usefulness for the service, the Local Administrative Authority is bound, in conformity with Sect. 60 of the Ordinance, dated the 29th March 1844, touching the judicial and disciplinary proceedings against public functionaries, to make application to the disciplinary departments for their dismissal.

Particular directions for Referendaries desirous of devoting themselves to some special line; *a.*) Referendaries of Forests.

Sect. 13.—The preceding directions essentially apply also to those candidates who are desirous of pursuing the career of their services in some defined and more technical sphere of the administration of the State as respects not only their being admitted to examination, and this examination itself, but also their ulterior employment at the Board. They require some modification only in so far as, on the one hand, a special direction to some determinate sphere renders necessary, also some particular requirements suited to such a sphere, and on the other, a more general acquaintance with the law and with the sciences bearing on public economy remains to be examined into and cultivated also in relation to the special direction made choice of.

He who gives notice of standing candidate for a Forest Referendary, is required to establish,

a.) That he has satisfactorily passed the technical examination for an Upper Forester; and,

b.) That he has passed two years at a forest academy, or at some higher institution for teaching the management of forests. On the other hand,

c.) The proof required in Sect. 1, is not insisted upon;

d.) Though the examination itself, to assist at which the Upper Forest officer of the Local Administrative Authority is to be summoned, must be extended to the science of the law and of public economy, their bearing on the management of forests is more especially to be regarded. The latter point, finally,

e.) Is

Sub-Enclosure 1.

Regulations concerning Qualification for the higher Offices of the Administration.

e.) Is to be considered as respects the subsequent employment of such Referendaries. They remain more particularly attached to the superior officers of the Local Administrative Forests, and to the Council of that authority and of the Forests, in order practically to fit themselves for the direction, administration, organization, funds and accounts of the Department of Forests. But the Forest Referendaries are more especially required not only to be employed for a whole year in superintending the economy and estimating the value of the Royal Forests, but they are also to be supplied with all possible opportunities for laying down, unassisted, systems of administering forests such as can be acted upon by a superior officer of the King's Forests, or for carrying out a revision of the Estimates. The admission to the higher examination by the superior Commission of Examiners also depends on the circumstance of the labours in question having been found calculated for the purposes of administration, and capable of being carried into execution.

For the rest, the employment of the Forest Referendaries in the other divisions of the Board, particularly in those for the Interior and for the Police, with the only exclusion of military affairs, as also those for the Administration of the Domains and for the Direct Taxes, although with the exclusion of the tax of classes and trades, must by no means be neglected; but they are to be excused from being assigned to the clerical and scholastic divisions (if there be such a separate division under the respective Local Administrative Authority), and also to the Administration of Indirect Taxes.

Referendaries attached to the Administration of Indirect Taxes.

SECT. 14.—Referendaries desirous of fitting themselves for the Administration of the Indirect Taxes, if attached to a Local Administrative Authority competent to take part in the immediate direction of this administration, though in virtue of Sect. 9, they are already participating in the affairs of the respective divisions of local authorities, shall also be afforded an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the practical management of some principal Tax-office, or of some chief Board of Customs Duties, by means of being employed in them, and of being charged with the temporary performance of the duties annexed to vacant places; but if they transact business under the superintendence of a Local Administrative Authority, to whose district has been allotted the administration of the indirect taxes belonging to the Direction of Provincial Taxes, they shall, by requisition of the President of the Local Administrative Authority, be transferred to the charge of the Director of the Provincial Taxes, and employed according to his direction, either under the immediate authority of that Board, or in the principal Offices of Taxes and Boards of Customs Duties. The testimonials of the Director of Provincial Taxes and of the heads of the principal offices of Provincial Taxes and Customs Duties, respecting the performances of the Referendary, are thereupon to be entered on his personal record.

Referendaries of Architecture.

SECT. 15.—Referendaries of Architecture, not being as such actually in the service of the Local Administrative Authorities, are called (in conformity with the tenor of the particular provisions relative to the examination of the candidates of architecture), such architects as have passed a distinguished examination in all branches of their profession,—who justify the hope of qualifying themselves at some future period for a higher walk in their profession, and to whom under this impression the Board of Works, which alone can nominate these Referendaries of Architecture, is desirous of thereby affording the opportunity under the auspices of the Local Administrative Authorities, and under the guidance of the Councillors to whom they are assigned, especially those of the said authority, and as assistants of these Councillors, to get acquainted with the practical routine of the members, and with the objects developed therein. It is to this, therefore, that their mission and occupation are limited, in the same manner as their preferment entirely depends on the Board above-mentioned.

Termination of the Referendariat.

SECT. 16.—Referendaries who have faithfully discharged the duties imposed on them, but are not inclined to submit to an examination before the Superior Commission of Examiners, shall, on the nomination to subordinate places, be attended to in proportion to the practical usefulness evinced by them, and that, the qualifications being equal, in preference to the civil supernumeraries; yet can never be promoted to become members of the Government, or of another higher authority of the Administration.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

Regulations concerning Qualification for the higher Offices of the Administration.

If, on the contrary, any individual feels convinced of his competency for passing an examination before the Superior Commission of Examiners, he is to apply to the President of the Local Administrative Authority for the steps necessary, prior to his being admitted to this examination, after presenting a summary exposition of his labours and performances.

Sect. 17.—If the President of the Local Authority, after a careful deliberation at the full Board, deems the admittance of a Referendary to examination before the Supreme Commission of Examiners not liable to any difficulty, he is to certify it, stating,

a.) Full particulars of the successive stages gone through by the Referendary under the Administration of the respective Local Authority, and the principal branches in which he has been engaged, as well as those from which he has been excused.

b.) A particular description of the more important matters and affairs arranged by him, unassisted, whether at the Board or in the way of commission, on which the proceedings can eventually be produced.

c.) The express and unreserved opinion, that the Referendary, according to the conscientious conviction of the President and the Board, on the score of his performances and of his whole conduct, both when engaged in the discharge of his duties and as private individual, is well trained and prepared, and in other respects worthy and well calculated to enter as member of a Board under Government.

And to send a copy of this certificate, together with the personal record of the Referendary, to the Supreme Commission of Examiners, as also to communicate to it such other observations as may serve to form an opinion of the individual to be examined.

If the Referendary cannot, according to the strictest conscientiousness be furnished with the certificate, he must be apprised of it in the way of a mere resolution that, and why, it has not been practicable to do so, and what attainments are still necessary to be acquired by him, unless total deficiency of the necessary qualifications can be urged, but merely some passing imperfection in one or other branch of the requisite training.

Supreme Commission of Examiners.

Sect. 18.—The Supreme Commission of Examiners for examining candidates standing for offices in the higher line of administration, which resides at Berlin, and consists of a President, regarding whose appointment by the Ministers of Discipline, after previous discussion at the Board of the Ministers of State, a report is to be made to his Majesty the King, and of four members as Examiners in Ordinary.

The President, whose appointment is permanent, is, in cases of hinderance, to be supplied by the senior members from among the number of Examiners in Ordinary; these latter are to be chosen from among the ministerial Councillors, one by the Minister for Spiritual and Educational Affairs, a second by the Minister of the Interior, a third by the Minister of Finance, in conjunction with the head of the Administration of Domains and Forests, and a fourth (for all branches of the law, inclusive of the universal public law) by all the Ministers of Discipline united. This fourth Examiner, if it be deemed fitting, and the Minister of Justice consent to it, may be a member of the Supreme Secret Tribunal, or of the Court of Revision.

The appointment as Examiner of the Supreme Commission of Examiners is to be considered as a trust of honour, revocable at any time.

Their duties.

Sect. 19.—The Supreme Commission of Examiners is designed to institute the last and highest examination of those who are desirous of establishing their qualification, in order to enable them to be promoted to the situations of members of departments, to which belong also the superior forest functionaries, and of the Boards of Provincial Taxes, as also to the posts of secular members of consistories and colleges of provincial schools, as well as of Superior Commissaries attached to the General Commissions.

Among the members of departments enumerated above, are not meant to be included those intended for the administration in general, but for a distinct line, for all they bear the title of Department-Councillor, and more especially,

Sub-Enclosure 1.

Regulations concerning Qualification for the higher Offices of the Administration.

a.) The appointments of justiciaries attached to the above authorities are to be conferred only on such individuals as have passed the highest examination before the Superior Commission of Examiners;

b.) The Councillors of the Clerical, Scholastic, Medical and Architectural Departments who act as their members, must establish their qualification in some other way;

c.) And as respects the examination of candidates for the office of *Landrath*, reference is made to the Regulation on this head of the 13th May 1838. (Collection of Laws, p. 423.)

Its competency.

SECT. 20.—The Supreme Commission of Examiners, in point of authority, is subordinate to the Ministry of State, whose members have the right, whenever they think it proper, to assist at the oral examinations of the Commission. The same competency attaches to the Directors and Councillors of the Ministries, and to the Presidents of the different Boards of the country.

Admittance to the last Examination.

SECT. 21.—The Supreme Commission of Examiners is bound to ascertain, by inspecting the service record of the candidate, whether all the directions of this Regulation have been complied with, and in case of non-compliance to see the deficiences supplied, as well as to suspend the whole examination or at least the oral part of it, till all short-comings have been made up. If it entertain any doubts as to whether the candidate is to be admitted at all to examination, it shall be obliged to communicate its doubts, together with the proceedings had on the occasion, to the Ministries of Discipline, which are to decide on the admittance.

Exceptional admission to Examinations, and examination for the post of Supreme Commissary.

SECT. 22.—If men who have either not performed or not completed the course which, according to the provisions of the present Regulation, is to precede the examination before the Supreme Commission of Examiners, but have nevertheless acted already in other departments of the public service, for instance in the capacities of Military Justice, of officers of Military Intendancies, of Commissaries of Economy, of teachers at Universities, &c. should express a desire of being admitted to this examination, they shall not meet with an absolute refusal, but shall be admissible only on such conditions as may be required by the particular circumstances of the case.

The nature of these conditions in each particular case is to be discussed and decided upon by the disciplinary ministers united; and the respective resolution is to determine particularly, as well whether a candidate of the description indicated is still to be employed in the different divisions of some department, and in what branches as a Referendary, till the President can from conviction concede him the requisite certificate of maturity, as whether, over and above the probationary report and abstract of the proceedings of some pending cause.

The Supreme Commission of Examiners shall not admit such a candidate, except under the authority of an express resolution of the before-mentioned ministries.

At the Examination of Economy-Commissaries for the place of a Superior Commissary, the candidates are to establish not only their competency in the particular attainments required of Economy-Commissaries, but particularly their scientific acquaintance with agriculture, and the branches of natural science connected therewith.

SECT. 23.—An examination before the Supreme Commission of Examiners must be passed partly by the exhibition of exposition in writing, and partly by returning verbal answers to Queries.

SECT. 24.—The documentary examination consists of the following three compositions:

1. A treatise on some subject of public economy, policy, &c.
2. An exposition of some subject relative to police; and,
3. An investigation of some financial subject.

The different subjects being selected and indicated by the Supreme Commission of Examiners.

The second and third compositions must be rather of a practical nature, a requirement to be kept in view on choosing the subjects. It is left to the discretion of the Supreme Commission of Examiners to put into the hands of the candidate the written proceedings of some pending cases obtained from a department

Sub-Enclosure 1.

Regulations concerning Qualification for the higher Offices of the Administration.

department in which he has not transacted business, and to require of him the kind of performance he is to furnish. In order to this, the Supreme Commission of Examiners shall demand from the Local Administrative Authorities a list of judicial proceedings adapted for such tasks, and to see that it be filled up from time to time. If the candidate deem any of the written expositions furnished by him to any Local Administrative Authority calculated to be presented as a probationary composition on a subject respecting police or finance, he shall be permitted to do so.

SECT. 25.—The probationary documents are to be delivered in to the Supreme Commission of Examiners within a term to be fixed upon, but not exceeding for all the said compositions the period of a twelvemonth. One of them at least must be in the candidate's own handwriting; and with respect to the whole of the documents, he is to present the express written assurance, which is to be considered in the way of an oath, that he has composed them without any other extraneous aid but that of printed books.

SECT. 26.—Each of the probationary compositions is to be assigned by the President to one of the Examiners, who is to be required to draw up a circumstantial and critical examination or *censure* of it, which must enunciate in an explicit and decisive manner,

Whether the composition of the candidate has been satisfactory (good—superior), or whether

It has been unsatisfactory (not come up to the mark).

The respective *censure* or critical examination is to take notice, not only of the profoundness of attainments, depth of scientific detail, and soundness and acumen of judgment, but also, whether the probationary composition bears witness to the author's capacity of representing his subjects with clearness and precision, yet without prolixity, and without trenching on accuracy, and also in a current and pleasing style.

If the deficiency of the probationary compositions be, in the opinion of the *Censor*, obvious, and if the other members of the Commission, inclusive of the President, among whom those compositions, together with the censure, must always be circulated, concur in this view, either at once, or in so far as to obtain a majority, no oral examination shall be allowed, but the Supreme Commission of Examiners shall determine whether the candidate is to submit to other and to which trials, whereupon the respective determination is to be carried out.

But if on referring to all the *censures* the compositions be, in the opinion of the Commission, or of its majority at least, sufficient, a day is to be fixed for the oral examination. Prior to that day, the service-record and official antecedents of the probationer are to be circulated among all the members of the Commission.

If any member of the Commission, during the circulation of the probationary compositions and their *censure*, find occasion for dissenting from the latter in essential points, or even in the result, he shall be obliged to give his opinion in writing, together with the grounds of it.

Oral examination.

SECT. 27.—The oral examination shall be instituted in accordance with the object specified in Sect. 19, and to be directed especially to such subjects in which the candidate must be particularly well versed in behoof of the calling for which he is desirous to establish his qualification. The chief end in view is to ascertain, as completely as possible, the whole intellectual individuality of the candidate, and, therefore also his talents, the degree of his judgment, his practical aptitude, as well as the depth and acumen of his scientific acquirements.

Oral delivery.

SECT. 28.—The Commission is also to satisfy itself as to whether the candidate be able to deliver a well digested, clear and accurate discourse. To this end he is to have handed to him an appropriate subject by one of the Examiners, on the day previous to the examination; one of his own probationary compositions, however, may be selected for this purpose.

Number of Candidates to be examined on one day.

SECT. 29.—Three candidates only are to be examined on one and the same day.

Censure concerning the result of the Examination.

SECT. 30.—When the examination is concluded, every Examiner shall hand in to the President a written vote on the general result of the examination, adding, in respect of his own examination, a detailed judgment respecting the general result of the oral examination, and of the discourse, and his reasons for it in general.

If these votes concur in the main points, and if the President unite thereto his own, a definitive resolution is to be taken in accordance with them, setting forth with precision the result of the examination in any of the following forms:

a.) Candidate has passed the examination for the place of Commissary of a Local Administrative Authority, of the Council, of the Supreme Board, &c.; to which certificate, as the case may be, the qualification "with distinction" may be subjoined.

b.) Candidate has not yet passed a sufficient examination.

c.) Candidate in his examination has evinced himself unfit to be advanced to a higher office in the administration.

If the votes do not agree, or if the President entertains a contrary opinion, an oral deliberation and division, at which the majority of votes shall be decisive, must precede the drawing up of the resolution.

SECT. 31.—The candidate cannot be presumed to have passed his examination unless—

He has, in addition to solid scientific attainments, displayed a quick and penetrating judgment, and profound theoretical acquirements, so as to connect their subdivisions, and keep in view their practical bearings on the objects of his future vocation.

The result of the examination shall be declared to be "not as yet sufficient"—

If the candidate, notwithstanding his talents and general scientific education has betrayed in his attainments essential deficiencies and desiderata, or no sufficient depth and clearness of combination.

And as "incapable" must be declared the candidate—

Who, though in the possession of acquirements, yet manifests such a want of talent and general education, as to leave it doubtful whether, notwithstanding his continued exertions, he could sufficiently qualify himself for the higher offices of the administration.

SECT. 32.—The resolution of the Supreme Commission of Examiners on the result of the examination is to be handed in to the Ministries of Discipline, together with an account of the services rendered by the examined individuals, and of all the transactions connected with the examination, for those ministries to be able to take further steps for his advancement.

SECT. 33.—Such Referendaries only as have passed their examination can, without any intermediate proceedings, be promoted to Assessorships of Local Administrative Authorities. Those who have failed in their examination, but not to such a degree as to show themselves incapable, shall be obliged, in order to be able to attain to that promotion, to submit to a second examination, which however may be limited to an oral one, after the expiration of a term to be fixed by the Supreme Commission of Examiners, but which term must never be less than six months. If in this latter examination they do not succeed completely, no ulterior repetition of that act shall be allowed.

Those who are declared incapable, are totally debarred all further examination.

SECT. 34.—Whether and at what time a candidate who has established his competence at the examination, and has in consequence been appointed Assessor, shall be proposed to his Majesty the King for a nomination as Councillor in some Local Administrative Authority, or at some other provincial Board of the like standing, depends mainly on his official conduct as Assessor, the increase of his attainments, his usefulness, distinction, application and beneficial exertions at his post.

SECT. 35.—The Resolution (Sect. 30.) as well as the Reports to the Ministries of Discipline, must be signed by all the members of the Supreme Commission of Examiners. The correspondence connected with the examination is, as a general

general rule, to be conducted by the President alone, in the name of the Commission.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

Regulations concerning Qualification for the higher Offices of the Administration.

Berlin, 14 February, 1846.

Royal Ministry of State.

Prince of Prussia.

Von Boyen.	*Von Savigny.*
Mühler.	*Von Bodelschwingh.*
Von Nagler.	*Graf zu Stolberg.*
Rother.	*Flottwell.*
Eichhorn.	*Uhden.*
Von Thile.	*Baron Von Kanitz.*

Sub-Enclosure 2.

Sub-Enclosure 2.

Memoir relative to Examination of Persons employed in the Administration of Justice.

MEMOIR relative to the Examination and Promotion of Persons employed in the Administration of Justice in the Kingdom of Prussia.

I.—First Query.

The career to be gone through by him who intends devoting himself to the *subaltern* administration of justice in Prussia being, to speak generally, very different from that by which an appointment to the post of Judge, or of any of the higher offices in the law department can be obtained, both are separately considered in the following exposition:

(A.) *Service of Subalterns.*

The appointment in the branch of subalterns (exclusive of the inferior officials, such as clerks, agents, executors, messengers, &c.) depends in general—

a.) On the proof of fitness for the situation in general;

b.) On a proof of the particular qualification for the desired place, which must be established by passing an examination.

Fitness for office is founded either on—

aa.) Service in war, or long service in the army.

bb.) On having acted as *Auscultator* or Referendary (see hereinunder); or,

cc.) Long services performed to the satisfaction of superiors, and, generally speaking, without remuneration, in the capacity of civil supernumeraries; in which cases, unless an exception from the rule have been obtained for special reasons, only such individuals are admissible as have passed through the first class of a *gymnasium*, or of a higher *burgher* school; or, finally,

dd.) On the Sovereign's express concession.

The examinations to be passed, however, are different according as the subaltern is to have an appointment in those parts of the country, where the general *Landrecht* of Prussia and the general judicial proceedings are in force, or in New Hither Pomerania, and the last Rhenish portion of the Circle of Coblence, where the common law and the common procedure are acted upon, or in that part of the Rhenish Province where the French law is in force.

1. In those parts of the country where the general *Landrecht* of Prussia and the general judicial procedure are in force, the candidate is required to possess a general knowledge of the law and the procedure in the courts of justice, and to be acquainted particularly with the theory of judicial reports, and the forms necessary for their validity, with the hereditary law, with the nature of guardianships, with the order pursued in respect to mortgages, with the registrature and the names and regulations of offices, and to have made himself master of the acquirements for and management of the funds and accounts of courts of justice, inclusive of all matters relating to gratuities and stamps; which matters are required for the independent administration of the Royal Revenue and the duties of an accountant.

Sub-Enclosure 2.

Memoir relative to Examination of Persons employed in the Administration of Justice.

On all these subjects the candidate is examined, both verbally and in writing, by a Commission of the Supreme Tribunal, which is to consist of a member of the Board, and a superior subaltern functionary well conversant with accounts. If the candidate can return satisfactory answers to all queries about the matters under consideration, he is thereby qualified for all subaltern situations. If he is deficient in some branches and does not submit to a second examination, his aptitude for office is but limited; for instance, he can obtain an appointment only in the Boards of Transmission and Registry, but not in those of Revenue and Accounts.

2. *For those Provinces where the common law is still acted upon.*—The rule has been laid down, that if on the occurrence of vacancies, Auscultators or Referendaries apply for the place, who have already satisfactorily established their competence by practical exertions, it is to be entrusted to them without further examination; but in the contrary case, the candidate must submit to an examination corresponding with the official maturity of subaltern functionaries in those provinces. Regarding the situation of Secretary to the Supreme Courts of Justice, there exists the additional requisite that the candidate must have studied the law at some university.

3. *Lastly, in those parts of the Rhenish Provinces where the French law is in force*, the clerks of tribunals, previous to their appointment, must have been employed at least two years in some *Landgericht*, and one year in the chambers of an *Oberprocurator*, and thereafter stand an examination, oral as well as documentary, before a member of the *Landgericht*, and another before the public ministry.

The object of the oral examination is to ascertain whether the candidate has acquired a general knowledge of the law, and of pleading such as may be learned from the Rhenish law books, and orders of process or pleading, and he must particularly show a general knowledge to the official occupations of the clerks of the court. The documentary occupations must show that the candidate understands how to draw up the minutes of a law-suit, can make out the report so as to have regard to the laws or fees, and has in general acquired the necessary tact for disposing of all official contingencies.

(B.) *Higher Courts of Justice.*

Whoever is desirous to qualify for an appointment in the higher departments of justice, must, after having passed the examination of *Abiturients* at some *gymnasium*, study the law at a German University for three years, one year and a half of which he must have spent at a Prussian University; must prove that he is possessed of the necessary pecuniary means for defraying his living during his practical career, and thereafter pass at least two examinations before a court of justice; and, if he would qualify for *all* situations in the Department of Justice, three. A University examination properly so called, that is, an examination before the members of the University on his leaving, is not requisite in Prussia.

It has been ruled, however, that after the lapse of the Winter Term, 1845–1846, no law candidate shall be admitted to the first legal examination unless he can prove that he has diligently attended the following lectures at the University:

1. Logic.
2. Juridical Encyclopædia and Methodology.
3. Law of Nature.
4. History and Institutions of the Roman Law.
5. The Pandects.
6. History of the German Law.
7. Private Law of Germany.
8. Ecclesiastical Law.
9. Feudal Law.
10. Law of the Nations of Europe.
11. German Law of the State.
12. Criminal Law.
13. Forensic Medical Science.
14. Private Law of Prussia.
15. Common Civil Process.
16. Common Criminal Process.

Besides, those law candidates who are desirous to study for the law in the judicial departments of the Rhenish Province, must have attended also the lectures on law and judicial process as they are in force in the Rhenish Province. It has also been ruled, that in order to be admitted to the first juridical examination, the candidate is hereafter to be required to prove that he has diligently attended, at least, a general lecture on political economy.

On the whole, the Ordinances in force respecting those three examinations, and

Sub-Enclosure 2.

Memoir relative to Examination of Persons employed in the Administration of Justice.

and the claims to an appointment thereby acquired, are the same for the whole extent of the monarchy. The difference of the administration of justice in the individual provinces, in proportion as either the common Prussian or the French law are followed, produces some deviations, which in this and in the subaltern service require a separate statement of the manner of conducting the examinations, according to the different provinces.

1. *Provinces in which the General Landrecht of Prussia prevails.*—In these provinces the first of the prescribed examinations must be passed before that superior tribunal in whose circle the candidate, in the first instances, desires to be employed. Two members of the Board examine him orally in the presence of a President of it, touching his talents and capacity, as also with regard to his acquirements. As regards this latter point, the candidate is expected to be thoroughly grounded in juridical science, and to have acquired an accurate and connected knowledge of the theory of the law, and to be able to express himself concerning it in the Latin language. The examination is to comprehend also the Prussian law; still, however, a knowledge of the details is not required.

By a Royal Order of the 27 February 1846, it has been arranged, by way of essay, that the first juridical examinations which take place at Berlin, Königsberg, Breslau and Greifswald, in the Supreme Courts of Justice of those cities, shall be held in the respective Universities, under the inspection of the President of a higher court, by a Councillor of that court, and a Professor of Jurisprudence.

If the result of the examination prove favourable, the candidate shall be admitted as Auscultator, and be employed in the first place in some inferior court of justice, which affords him an opportunity of practically improving himself; a similar claim for admittance to practical service have those who, without being required to pass a juridical examination, have been promoted also to the rank of Doctor of Laws after a previous legitimate examination.

The occupation during the first study of practical service which is now beginning, lasts, according to the general rule, from one year and a half to two years. If, therefore, the candidate obtain from his superior the testimonial of being sufficiently prepared, he is allowed to pass the second examination. He who suffers four years to go by without having prepared for his second examination, is excluded from the ulterior judicial career.

The candidate for a second examination is directed to draw up a probationary exposition; that is, an opinion respecting some rather intricate cause pending in a high superior tribunal. A member of the Board puts in his *censure* or critical examination of it, addressing the Board on the result; when the probationary composition is found satisfactory, the candidate is verbally examined by two members of the Supreme Court, in the presence of a President of it. Though this oral examination turns principally on the Prussian law and the provincial and statutory laws of the Supreme Judicial Department, a mere knowledge of the legal enactments is not sufficient, but the candidate must be able to specify, on each individual subject, the deviation from or agreement of them with the common law; must be acquainted with the principles of legislation, and discover good natural capabilities, particularly a sound and accurate judgment, proper tact and clearheadedness, and in general make it appear that he is qualified to fill the post of an able inferior judge. As a general rule, in order to examine the candidate as to his capability of delivering a discourse, he is directed to deliver a probationary address.

The successful second examination, which is followed by the appointment as Referendary, qualifies, after several years' practice, for a judge in small inferior local authorities of administration. If the Referendary aspires to the post of Commissioner of Justice in some small inferior court, he must submit at the respective superior court to a second examination in the respective Supreme Court of Justice, in order to evince his acquaintance with the business which is of the most frequent occurrence in the practice of a Commissary of Justice; but if he desires to qualify for a higher Judge, or a Commissary of Justice, he must, after he has for some time been occupied practically, subject himself to the third examination. This latter may be passed either before the respective superior court or at Berlin, before the Councillors of the immediate Commission of Examination, composed of Councillors of the Ministry of Justice, of the members of the Secret Superior Tribunal, and of the Rhenish Court of Cassation. In the former case, however, the candidate never obtains the qualification of Judge and of Commissary of Justice in the great inferior courts, while by a third

Sub-Enclosure 2.

Memoir relative to Examination of Persons employed in the Administration of Justice.

third examination in the Commission, he can acquire the qualification for all situations, and also for those of the Superior Court. As the preparatory labours for both kinds of the third examination are the same, the candidates almost all prefer to stand the examination before the immediate Commission of Examination; and the latter, in its report to the Minister of Justice on the result of the examination, is to take notice whether the candidate has passed the examination merely for great, inferior or superior courts.

For the third examination are to be presented by the Superior Courts only such Referendaries as have exhibited sufficient proofs of their application and their moral deportment, of their good natural talents and attainments, and their practical dexterity; the oral examination turns not only on the Prussian but common law, and in both, the candidate is required to show himself well grounded. He is also examined as to his oral delivery. The papers to be drawn up by him consist in,

a.) Two probationary expositions of current judicial proceedings in perplexed causes expected to be decided in the last resort, drawn up according to the option of the candidate, either by the Superior Tribunal where the Referendary had been employed, or by the Secret Superior Court of Justice at Berlin. In the estimating of such probationary relations, it is their practical usefulness that furnishes the standard; they are also made use of, if calculated for the purpose, in the final decision, before they are delivered for special *censure* to the Commission of Examinations.

The Candidates are also bound to hand in,

b.) A list of all the instructions and disquisitions conducted by them during the referendariat, which must not fall short of a number certain. From this list, which contains the names of all the parties, and the subject of the cause, the day of the commencement and of the conclusion of the *instruction*, and the notice as to whether the parties have attended the instruction either personally or through an advocate, the Commission chooses three, and estimates thereby the qualification of the candidate for drawing up *instructions*.

c.) Yet may the latter designate the third part of the instructions as such by which he cares not to be estimated. Moreover, as an exception, the handing in of instructions may be quite omitted, when the examination is passed by a candidate who for a long time has held a conspicuous situation in the administration of justice, to the satisfaction of the supreme court in which he was employed, and has already, in the opinion of the latter, practically proved the ability in drawing up *instructions* of causes.

If the candidate, after having passed his oral and documentary examination, be judged by the Commission to be *exceedingly well* or *sufficiently* qualified for places in supreme courts, he receives, should he already hold an office, only a testimonial respecting the qualification which he has obtained, but if he be still a Referendary, he is, on the report of the Commission, appointed by the Minister of Justice to the post of Assessor in a Supreme Tribunal, and performs the duties of that office, till an opportunity offers for conferring on him a permanent post. The crowding to a third examination, however, and the consequent number of Assessors in Supreme Tribunals, is so great, that the vacancies which occur in the superior courts are not sufficient for permanently providing the existing Assessors with places; so that they, rather than labour for a series of years without salary, apply for the posts of Judges or of Commissaries of Justice in the inferior courts. As in the appointment to these places they have precedence before the Referendaries, who are likewise qualified for them, such of the latter as are destitute of the abilities for standing a third examination, and are without the means for defraying the expenses of living during the period of preparation, frequently pass over to the service of subalterns. They need not pass a fresh examination for the service of subalterns, any more than the Auscultators, provided they have proved practically, and in a convincing manner, their capacity for the office they apply for. If on the vacancies of subaltern situations, Referendaries or Auscultators apply along with such as have passed only the examination of subaltern officers, they have precedence before the latter; only on the nomination to offices relating to public funds and accounts, the claim of being preferably attended to falls to the ground, and certain places, particularly

particularly inferior ones, are destined to military expectants, either exclusively or preferably.

2. *In reference to those parts of the country where the common law is in force.*— The examinations have recently been carried on similarly to those in the old provinces.

At the present day the candidates, after attending for three years university lectures, must submit to an examination *pro auscultatura*, and after having for some time been practically engaged in matters relating to the law, sustain the examination for the referendariat. As to the third examination, or that for the assessorship, which must be passed if the candidate be desirous of being appointed as Notary, or as Councillor and Advocate in superior courts, or in the larger of the inferior courts, the requirements are the same as with respect to candidates from the old provinces. It is therefore necessary to possess a profound acquaintance, not only with the common but also with the Prussian law. In the same manner as in the case of probationary expositions and instructions, the same directions are to be complied with in this instance as in the former; hence it is required that these candidates, after examination, should at least for one year have been attached to some court of justice, and have transacted business in it relative to the domestic portions of the general ordinances for tribunals.

3. *Lastly, in those parts of the country where the French law is followed.*—

a.) The examination for Auscultator, which is taken at the *Landgericht*, is the same as in the old provinces, only with this modification, that queries are also proposed concerning the French law. The Auscultators, if their examinations have been successful, shall, after being for a year practically engaged in the transaction of business, without any further examination be qualified for the places of Clerks in Courts of Justice.

b.) The second examination, or that of the referendariat, is always passed in the Court of Appeal at Cologne, and is to be directed, not only to the common law, but also and particularly to a special knowledge of the Rhenish law books, and Rhenish administration of justice, as well as to a theoretical knowledge of the Prussian law. The candidate is also required to draw up a probationary report. The competence manifested by successfully passing the examination for the refendariat, suffices to the obtainment of a post of Justice of the Peace; but whoever would qualify for the post of Councillor at a Landgericht, at the Court of Appeal at Cologne, or at the Court of Revision and *Cassation* at Berlin, as well as for an advocate or a functionary of the public Ministry, must,

c.) Pass a third examination in the Commission of Immediate Examinations at Berlin. Such a candidate is expected to possess a thorough knowledge of the common law, a thorough acquaintance with the French law, a knowledge of the Prussian law in general, and a special knowledge of the criminal law of Prussia. He is also to draw up two probationary expositions from the civil-process-proceedings of the Rhenish Court of Appeal.

If a candidate who during the periods of his auscultatorship and referendariat has transacted business in that part of the Rhenish Province where the French law prevails, is desirous of acquiring the qualification for higher posts also in the old provinces; or *vice versâ*, if a candidate, who has transacted business in the old provinces, would also obtain the qualification for higher posts in the Rhenish Provinces, this shall be allowed, if he has previously transacted business, at least for one year, in the Foreign parts of the country, and satisfactorily responds to twofold claims to be made on him at the examination.

Those also who have already passed the third examination, either only for the Rhenish Province, or only for the other province, if they should at some future period be inclined to qualify for both kinds of provinces, shall be permitted to comply with the requirements as yet unfulfilled by them, by means of a second examination. In this respect the arrangement has been made on behalf of such assessors of the *Ober-lands-gericht* as have passed a successful examination, to allow them to pass the posterior examination in the Court of Appeal at Cologne, instead of the Commission of Immediate Examinations.

 Finally,

Sub-Enclosure 2.

Memoir relative to Examination of Persons employed in the Administration of Justice.

Finally, some special directions have been promulgated with respect to the qualification for the office of Notary in the provinces of the French Administration of Justice. The future Notary, after completing the *triennium academicum*, is in the first place to undergo the examination for the place of Auscultator. In the next place he is bound to study for a year under the inspection of an Advocate, and a year under the guidance of a Notary, as well as stand a second examination similar to the examination of a Referendary, in such manner, however, that memoirs relative to the business of a Notary must supply the place of a probationary report. This examination takes place before a Commission composed of two members of the respective *Landgericht*, a functionary of the public Ministry, and two of the oldest Notaries. If the examination turn out honourable for the candidate, the Minister of Justice immediately appoints him to the place of Notary.

II.—Second Query.

The places of subalterns are sometimes excused from the examinations prescribed under Query I. if ability has been put beyond a doubt by skilful practical disquisitions, so that a practical examination appears unnecessary. Such excuses, however, are rare with regard to other officers, and occur only by an interposition of his Majesty's pleasure. Respecting the places of Councillors in Supreme Courts of Justice, such exemptions are prohibited by law.

Berlin, the —— (signed) *Mühler.*

Sub-Enclosure 3.

Sub-Enclosure 3.

Ordinance for completing the Number of Officers of the Army in time of Peace, &c.

ORDINANCE for completing the Number of the Officers of the Army in time of Peace, the Military Instruction of Persons for Officers, and the Organization of the Corps of Cadets.

I approve the Regulations submitted to me in the accompanying plan:

1.—For completing in future the number of the officers of the standing army in time of peace, and the military instruction of aspirants to the rank of officer; and,

2.—For the organization of the Corps of Cadets.

And I charge you with the further execution of the same.

Berlin, the 4th of February 1844.

To the Minister of War, General of Infantry, Von Boyen. (signed) Friedrich Wilhelm.

ORDINANCE.

The increased measure of professional attainments and general knowledge which is now required and met with among all classes and in all branches of business, renders it necessary for the body of military officers, in order to keep up its dignity, and not to impede any future change of profession to its members, that a change should be made in the examination and previous instruction of those who purpose to devote themselves to that service. His Majesty the King has therefore caused the subsisting rules to be subjected to a revision to this end, and has been pleased to approve the following Regulations:—

I.—*On the completion in future of the number of the Officers of the Standing Army in time of Peace, and the Military Instruction of Aspirants to the rank of Officer.*

Section 1.—Whoever purposes in future to enter the army with a view of promotion to Officer, must, with due corporeal development, be at least sixteen years and a half old, and perfectly healthy; he must have acquired the knowledge of a second-class scholar in a gymnasium or other institution, and full maturity for the first class, likewise have strengthened the body by suitable exercises, especially swimming, as far as circumstances permitted, and if he intends to go into the Cavalry, he must at any rate possess some skill and experience in riding.

Sub-Enclosure 3.

Ordinance for completing the Number of Officers of the Army in time of Peace, &c.

Sect. 2.—On applying for admission into a division of troops, the aspirant must previously,

a.) Produce his baptismal register.

b.) Proofs of good conduct by certificates given on leaving the public academical institutions which he has attended, or by the private teachers he has had; the attestations must express themselves relative to capacity and diligence; also, as precisely as possible, concerning the instruction received in each particular branch of science, according to extent, duration, success; and lastly, state whether the applicant is of a lively, cheerful disposition.

c.) The requisite corporeal qualification for the military service must be proved by the certificate of a Prussian Army-surgeon attesting that the aspirant is perfectly healthy, and free from all bodily ailments and defects which could disqualify him for the performance of the professional duties of an officer. If the division of troops in question consents to admit the applicant, it will furnish a statement to that effect, with which, and the above-mentioned attestations, he will announce himself for the examination previous to admission.

Sect. 3.—This, which at the same time serves instead of the examination for Portépée Ensigns, will take place before the Commission for the Examination of Portépée Ensigns, at the quarter of the Staff of the division of troops in question, whither the aspirant will repair at his own expense, announce his arrival to the Commission, and at the same time lay before it the certificates and statement mentioned in Sect. 2.

When the distance of this Commission from the aspirant's place of abode is 25 miles (about 120 English) or more, the examination for admission may take place before any nearer Commission of Examination. The Commission of Examination of the First Division of the Guard at Potsdam, as well as the Special Commission of Examination for Portépée Ensigns for the Artillery and Engineer corps established in Berlin, undertake, in the cases of exception authorized by the above regulation, the examination of aspirants who have been educated in Berlin.

There are four terms a year for examinations for admission; in the first days of the months of January, April, July and October.

The terms for examination to be fixed by every Commission for Examination of Portépée Ensigns, and to be confirmed by the Commander of the Division, are notified at the beginning of November every year, by the Commander of the Division to the corps of troops, which communicates them to aspirants on issuing the warrant of admittance.

Sect. 4.—At examinations for admittance, the following scholastic attainments and talents are required:—

a.) In the *German language*, a good legible handwriting, a correct style, without orthographical or grammatical faults; fluency in written composition, as well as in oral diction; proof of some acquaintance with German literature.

b.) In the *Latin language*, the ready understanding of the Latin prose-writers, which, according to the Regulations, are read in the second class of a Prussian Gymnasium; practice in written translation from the Latin into German; and the grammatical analysing of individual passages.

c.) In the *French language*, fluent reading and translating from German into French, and *vice versâ*; grammatical etymological analysis of French expressions, and knowledge of Syntax.

d.) In *Mathematics*:—

aa.) *Arithmetic.*— Facility in the usual rules of arithmetic, in the extraction of the square root from whole numbers and fractions; as also in the proportions and their application, including the Rule of Fellowship, and of Compound Proportions; further, the science of powers and roots, with whole and fractional, positive and negative exponents, equations of the first two degrees, with one and with several unknown quantities, logarithms, elements of the logarithmic equations, arithmetical and geometrical progression, and practice in the application of these different rules.

bb.) The whole of *Plane Elementary Geometry*, together with the calculation of right-lined figures; simple application of Algebra to Geometry.

cc.) *Plane*

Sub-Enclosure 3.

Ordinance for completing the Number of Officers of the Army in time of Peace, &c.

cc.) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The trigonometrical logarithms and their functions; use of trigonometrical tables, and calculation of individual triangles, of regular polygons, and of segments of circles.

From the preponderant importance of this discipline for officers of the Artillery and of the Engineer Corps, the demands to be made on aspirants to those two arms in mathematics are, though not extensive, yet intensive, in consequence of the requisition to ascend duly to a higher standard of operations.

e.) In *Geography.*—The principal features of mathematical and physical geography; an acquaintance with our solar system, the movements of the earth, and the phenomena immediately dependent on them. Facility in drawing from memory outlines of the more important countries, with their principal mountains, rivers and more considerable towns; general outlines of the political geography of the more important extra-European States, more special outlines of the European States; elements of the statistics of the latter, more specially of Germany and Prussia.

f.) In *History.*—An acquaintance with the more remarkable events of the principal nations of the world, their connexion, their causes and immediate consequences; and with the most distinguished persons of all ages, down to the most recent times. A more special acquaintance with the history of Greece, Rome, Germany and Prussia, the latter with more particular reference to external increases, internal development, and the principal events of the most important wars since the middle of the 18th century.

g.) *Drawing.*—Facility in free drawing by hand, and in the construction of mathematical figures; some readiness in drawing situations and mountains, as preparatory to military plan drawing.

h.) The aspirant may besides be examined in other branches of learning, in which, according to the attestations submitted by him, he has received instruction, also in natural philosophy, according to the extent of the instruction he has enjoyed.

The Commissions decide only on the admission or rejection; and in the latter case, on the propriety of a second and final examination, partial or complete according to circumstances, to take place in at least half a year or a year, without any further modification. Each person receives a certificate of the result of his examination.

The proceedings of the examination, with the attestations mentioned in Sect. 2, are transmitted forthwith to the Supreme Military Examination Commission for super-revision.

Sect. 5.—The youths intended for advancement in consequence of the certificate of examination mentioned in Sect. 4, serve at least five or six months as privates and subalterns, during which time they must be incessantly engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of the service; then the judgment of the officers of the company (squadron), of the commander of the company (squadron), of the commander of the battalion and of the regiment, decides whether they are worthy of serving longer for advancement, according to their conduct, their application to duty, and the knowledge they have acquired of service, their natural tact and bodily qualification for the military profession, on which a special protocol, adverting specially to all the above-mentioned subjects, is to be drawn up. For those who are hereby deemed worthy of serving further for promotion, attestations of fitness for Portépée Ensign by the Commander of the Division in question, for the Artillery and Engineers by the Inspectors, with the addition of a certificate of nationality and of the before-mentioned protocol, are to be extracted in the months of February, May, August and November by the Supreme Military Examination Commission, which reports for this purpose at the end of the said months to the King's Majesty. For the young men entering the Artillery and the Engineer Corps for promotion, these Regulations find a similar application; but for the rest, as well as in regard to the further course of instruction of aspirants for these two arms, the special instructions existing on this point are retained.

The Regulations relative to the Cadets will be given by-and-by, in Part II.

Sub-Enclosure 3.

Ordinance for completing the Numer of Officers of the Army in time of Peace, &c.

SECT. 6.—Those young men, in regard to whom the opinion adverted to in Sect. 5, has proved unfavourable, are treated as volunteers for a year, if they comply with the conditions upon which that favour is granted; namely, the equipping and maintaining themselves; otherwise they must be satisfied to do the prescribed general duty without further prospect of promotion to officers.

SECT. 7.—In the Divisional Schools as well as in the first class of the Artillery and Engineer School with which the Commissions of Examination, mentioned in Sect. 3, are connected, the military sciences only, such as the use of arms, artillery, fortification, elementary tactics, field duty, petty war, military essays, drawing situations, surveying and sketching, are taught in a nine months' course from October every year, with the application as much as possible of practical exercises, within such limits as appear sufficient for the tyro infantry and cavalry officer.

SECT. 8.—The young men actually continuing to serve for advancement according to Sect. 5, after they have served in the infantry and cavalry at least five or six, in the artillery and engineer corps at least nine months, attend the Divisional Schools, the Artillery and Engineer School respectively. After the attestations of their fitness for Portépée Ensign have been sent in by the Supreme Commission of Military Examination, they can be proposed for Portépée Ensigns whenever vacancies occur, and then appointed by the Commanding General and the General Inspectors of Artillery respectively. The sincerity of the Portépée Ensigns is decided according to the proposals of the troops, through the Commanding General and the two above-mentioned General Inspectors respectively.

SECT. 9.—While attending the Divisional Schools, the Portépée Ensigns and their subalterns form military organized divisions, according to the arms, under officers selected for the express purpose with especial care, who are charged not only with the disciplinary superintendence and the further practical instruction of the pupils in the management of firearms, but also in the knowledge of the general routine of duty; and in the exercise regulations for cavalry, likewise in riding, under the supreme guidance and supervision of the Director of the school.

Persevering inapplication and misbehaviour are attended with exclusion from the school. Such young men are thereby shut out from all prospect of promotion to officers, and are confined to their general professional duty; but yet may be treated as volunteers for a year, if they choose to comply with the conditions respecting their own equipment and maintenance.

SECT. 10.—At the conclusion of the course of the Divisional Schools and of the first class of the Artillery and Engineer School respectively, a preliminary examination, which comprehends all the pupils of the schools, decides upon the fitness for examination for officer; but the actual admission to it depends, besides, on the behaviour of the aspirant, upon which all the officers attached to the school as teachers and overseers give their opinion.

SECT. 11.—Whoever, according to the preliminary examination in Sect. 10, appears not to be qualified by his attainments for the examination for officer, enters his corps of troops, but may, in consequence of palliating circumstances (illness and the like) and of known good behaviour, be admitted to a second and last course at the Divisional School, otherwise he must, after he has completed his term of duty, quit the service, unless he resolves to continue in it voluntarily, without prospect of promotion to officer, and with the consent of the corps.

SECT. 12.—Whoever is not admitted to the examination for officer on account of misconduct, can, according to the degree of the offence, be either sent back by the commanding general to his corps, and admission to the examination be made dependent on his further behaviour, or he may be dismissed after completing his general service. Portépée Ensigns are, in the cases in Sect. 11 and 12, when their dismission becomes necessary, reported to his Majesty the King for dismission.

SECT. 13.—The examination for officers takes place in Berlin before the Supreme Military Commission of Examination, and embraces only the military sciences; that is, the objects of instruction in the Divisional School, to the extent of the plan followed in those institutions, which will be further confirmed, and to which that for the first class of the Artillery and Engineer School is to be adapted; at

Sub-Enclosure 3.

Ordinance for completing the Number of Officers of the Army in time of Peace, &c.

the same time, the degree of general scientific instruction that manifests itself remains to be particularly considered; and it is further to be ascertained in how far the pupil is capable of undertaking the guidance of a regular self-employment by reading.

For this examination, the troops hand in to the Supreme Military Commission of Examination, concerning the aspirant—

1. The Nationale.
2. The Curriculum Vitæ.
3. The Certificate of Preliminary Examination.
4. The Certificate of conduct of the Divisional, Artillery and Engineer School respectively (Sect. 10).
5. A drawing, which must be attested by the teacher whom it concerns, to be the work of the aspirant himself.

Sect. 14.—Whoever is unable to go through the examination for officer, can only be subjected to a second and last examination at the half year's or year's end.

Whoever cannot go through this, is treated agreeably to the regulations in Sect. 11 and 12.

Sect. 15.—From among those who have with success gone through the examination for officers, on the occurrence of a vacancy, the body of officers of the corps of troops in question propose to his Majesty the King the first Portépée Ensign in point of seniority for officer, after declaring in a separate protocol accompanying the proposal, that they consider the person proposed as worthy to be admitted into their body; and a certificate, likewise separate, must attest that he possesses the practical knowledge of professional duty requisite for an officer.

If the senior Portépée Ensign is not deemed fit to be proposed for officer, the next in point of seniority is proposed for election, and an explanation is given of the circumstances connected with the proposal in question.

If there is a difference of opinion in the body of officers on occasion of such an election, attention is to be paid to the following points:—

a.) If the majority of the body of officers is against the admission of the person proposed, the next Portépée Ensign is proposed for election without further ceremony.

b.) If, on the contrary, the minority, or if even individual members only of the body of officers are against the choice, the officers in question must assign motives for their opposite opinion, and the commanding general decides in how far attention ought to be paid to it.

If a young man at the examination for officer displays superior attainments, so that the King's Majesty commands him to be commended, he ranges himself at the promotion to officer, before all the others of that corps of troops examined at the same time on whom such a distinction has not been conferred.

The aspirants of the Artillery and Engineer Corps promoted to be officers of the army, after going through the examination for officers, agreeably to the plan of organization of the Artillery and Engineer School approved by his Majesty, have nevertheless to undergo, at the conclusion of the whole course of the said institution, a further examination before a Commission formed of the officers of both arms, and it is not till they have gone through this, that they obtain a title to definitive enrolment in it, in proportion as vacancies occur.

Sect. 16.—Those young men who have completed or finished for the most part their studies at the University, and produce authentic attestations on this point, as well as to their good behaviour; if they are resolved to dedicate themselves to the military profession, may, on the ground of the certificate prescribed in Sect. 2, that a corps of troops is ready to receive them, that they have undergone the examination for admittance prescribed in Sect. 3, and also agreeably to the regulations contained in Sect. 5, have been deemed worthy to serve further for promotion after three months' service, on an attestation of being qualified, be proposed for Portépée Ensigns; they can likewise be, by way of exception, appointed supernumerary ensigns; they can soon afterwards, without attending the Divisional School, if they prove their qualification by the preliminary examination instituted in Sect. 10, be admitted forthwith to the examination for officers;

officers; and, if they go through this, and thereupon as prescribed in Sect. 15, their election to the corps of officers ensues, they may be proposed for officers, and by way of exception, even for supernumerary officers till their insertion in the list, only with Portépée Ensign's pay.

Sect. 17.—Those Portépée Ensigns who have gone through the examination for officer, but could not yet have been proposed for officer for want of vacancies, must be excited by the Commander of Battalions and Regiments, like the young officers, by practical military exercises, to suitable scientific self-employment and reading.

Sect. 18.—As for the rest, the young men who in future devote themselves to the military career with the prospect of promotion to officer, must have sufficient time allowed them to prepare themselves for it in a manner conformable to these new Regulations; and, moreover, the change that is in consequence becoming necessary in the organization of the Corps of Cadets, can only gradually be carried into effect; the scientific requisitions here prescribed are not to be enforced to their full extent till the 1st of April 1846, particularly the fitness for the first class, Sect. 1, and further, Sect. 4 and Sect. 7. Till then the present Regulations concerning the examination for admission and contemporaneous Portépée Ensign examination are retained, but with increased vigour.

Sect. 19.—All the other new Regulations, independent of the extent of the previous acquired knowledge, are, on the other hand, to be carried into effect forthwith; such as—

> Those relating to age and physical qualification; the production of a certificate of baptism and school-certificates; likewise the certificate of health (those in Sect. 1 and 2, *a*, *b* and *c*), also of the distance of the aspirant's place of abode from the seat of the competent Commission of Examination; and lastly, the regulations in Sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17.

The supervision of the divisional pupils by officers, prescribed in Sect. 9, will indeed also take place immediately; but the practical cultivation of the students can only have place at the time in proportion as the acquisition of scholastic knowledge, together with that of military knowledge, admits of this.

The proceeding prescribed in Sect 11, so long as there yet exist two classes in the Divisional Schools, can only be applied after an attendance in the upper class.

The regulation in Sect. 14, on the other hand, comes into effect for the present pupils of Divisional Schools, and the first class in the House of Cadets in Berlin, on the 1st August 1844; till then, clauses for the preparation of exercises may be imposed.

II.—*On the Organization of the Corps of Cadets.*

In order to bring the instruction of the Corps of Cadets into harmony with the other Regulations respecting the future completion of the number of the officers of the army, and the military education of officer-aspirants, which in general are imperative on the Cadets, it shall be subject to the following Regulations:

Sect. 1.—The plan of instruction of the Corps of Cadets shall, by taking the Latin within reasonable bounds among the subjects taught, be essentially assimilated to that of a Polytechnic Gymnasium.

Sect. 2.—The Provincial Cadet Houses have four gymnasial classes. The House of Cadets here has, however, but two, besides a select one; all the classes having a one year's course. The professional education in the military sciences commences in the select class, out of which, the previous mode of admission being retained, the pupils in general enter the army after they have completed their 18th year.

Sect. 3.—The course must in future close in March every year, so that the transfer of the students to the army may take place in April.

Sect. 4.—All the pupils of the Provincial Cadet House remove with their 15th year into the House of Cadets here, if they are ripe for its second gymnasial class.

Sect. 5.—The students of the gymnasial class of the House of Cadets here, undergo, at the conclusion of the course, the examination for admission before the

Sub-Enclosure 3.

Ordinance for completing the Number of Officers of the Army in time of Peace, &c.

Portépée Ensign's Examination Commission of the Second Division of the Corps of the Guard, in respect to which the other regulations relative to the future completion of the number of the officers of the army, according to Sect. 4, are followed.

The above-mentioned Commission transmits the individual attestations of the result of the examination forthwith to the Corps of Cadets, and at the same time submits the proceedings of the examination for super-revision to the Supreme Commission of Military Examination.

Sect. 6.—Those pupils who have not successfully gone through the examination, and have been subjected to a second examination, partial or complete, according to circumstances, but at any rate a last one, at the end of a year or half a year, must, in so far as the Corps of Cadets does not find itself moved in regard to individuals by any particular circumstances, but require consideration, to keep them a year longer, be given up without further ceremony to their families, as they have had opportunity to obtain an education which qualifies them for some other career. If, however, they wish hereafter to enter the army for promotion, they are at liberty to obtain the necessary qualification elsewhere, and to procure their admission into a corps of troops themselves. If they succeed, they are treated in the same manner as all other officer-aspirants who have not been Cadets. The second examination which they consequently undergo in half a year or a year, is, however, the last for them.

Sect. 7.—From among those pupils who have satisfactorily gone through the examination for admission, the Corps of Cadets chooses 30 of the most distinguished for moral and scientific qualities, for the purpose of keeping them in the select class. This election must be founded on the statement of teachers and certificates of conduct, and take place under the concurrence of the chief of companies, of the Commander of the Cadet House here, and also of the Commander of the entire Corps of Cadets; and a particular protocol is to be drawn up on all such occasions. The other Cadets are, after extraction of the attestations of fitness for Portépée Ensign, indeed proposed to his Majesty for appointment as Portépée Ensign in the army, but come in the first place into the category of all other officer-aspirants entering the regiments at once, and are, like these, after a service of five or six months, in which they must have completely qualified themselves for the profession, and after the opinion of the officers of their company, of the commander of the company (squadron), of the commander of the battalion and of the regiment, has pronounced them worthy of continuing to serve for promotion, granted a patent, and then attend the next course at the Divisional Schools, where they receive their higher professional education.

Sect. 8.—The 30 pupils of the select class are in the Corps of Cadets thoroughly instructed in the professional sciences during a further course of a year, and then undergo the examination for officers before the Supreme Commission of Military Examination, in exact accordance with the other regulations respecting the future completion of the number of the officers of the army, in Sect. 13.

Sect. 9.—Whoever cannot successfully go through the examination for officer, can only be referred to a second and final examination at the end of half a year or a year; he is meanwhile proposed to his Majesty the King for appointment as Portépée Ensign, and if afterwards he fails in the second examination, after he has satisfactorily performed his general duty, he is dismissed, unless, with the consent of the corps of troops, he chooses to continue to serve without prospect of promotion.

Sect. 10.—The Cadets of the select class who have successfully gone through the examination for officers, are proposed to his Majesty the King for appointment as Second Lieutenants.

Sect. 11.—The enlarged extent of the scientific attainments hereby required for the Corps of Cadets renders it necessary that—

a.) On the admission of pupils, when moreover particular attention must be paid to bodily qualification for the military profession, rigid regard must be had to the necessary preliminary acquirements, and boys unfit or not duly prepared are not admitted.

b.) In the progress also of education in the Cadet Houses, all those pupils are sent back to their friends who by misbehaviour or persevering inapplication

cation prove themselves unworthy of the favour of being educated in the Corps of Cadets, or of whom it may be predicted with certainty that they are incapable of reaching the gymnasial first class of the Cadet House.

c.) When, on the contrary, in the case of individual pupils who have remained backward through no fault of their own, and whose conduct is remarkably good, it appears evident that, after a year's longer stay in the Corps of Cadets, they would at least attain the gymnasial first class, they can remain in it till their 18th year.

Sub-Enclosure 3.

Ordinance for completing the Number of Officers of the Army in time of Peace, &c.

Sect. 12.—As the Cadets, according to the existing laws, after they may have quitted the line, in proportion to their age and their corporeal usefulness, continue, like every other soldier, to be liable to the Landwehr, the special liability to that service heretofore existing is, by command of the King, to cease in future for persons educated in the Corps of Cadets.

Sect. 13.—As the future plan of instruction for the Cadet Corps here laid down in its general outlines cannot be introduced at once, and particularly that part of it which relates to the Latin language can only obtain access gradually from the lower classes, there is, in the examinations for admission from April 1846, to be required in Latin only to the extent taught in the second class of a gymnasium, till April 1849, till when the new plan of lessons of the Cadet Corps cannot be carried into complete execution.

Berlin, 3d February 1844.

Ministry of War,
Von Boyen.

Sub-Enclosure 4.

REGULATION relative to the Organization of the Commission charged with the Examination of Officers, and to the Conditions required before their Admission.—26 March 1846.

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

Whereas on the 1st April 1846, the provisions of the Ordinance of 3-4 February 1844, respecting supplementary officers of the army in time of peace, and the organization of the Corps of Cadets, came into operation in their whole extent, all earlier Ordinances and Instructions on the subject of the examination of officers, and that to be passed on their entrance, are revoked, and the following Regulation is to be acted upon from the said day forward. The Regulations of the 17th December 1836 remain in force provisionally only, in so far as all aspirants to the rank of officers who have entered the army without passing the entrance-examination in compliance with Sect. 4, of the Ordinance of the 3–4 February 1844, are subjected to the requirements set forth in the said Regulation for the examination of officers, in the first examination as well as in any subsequent ones, as also in the respective preliminary examinations.

I.—*Organization and procedure of the Supreme Commission for Military Examinations.*

Sect. 1.—The business of the Supreme Commission for Military Examinations is *threefold:*—

1.—To hold all examinations for officers.

2.—To hold the entrance-examinations; namely,

a.) Of the scholars of the first form of the House of Cadets at Berlin, who enter the army on the close of their scholastic career, or are designed to be transferred to the *select* class of the Corps of Cadets.

b.) Of the aspirants to the rank of officers educated at Berlin and its environs, who are desirous of entering any divisions of infantry and cavalry in the more distant corps of the army, seeing that commissions for examining the respective Portépée Ensigns are distant from Berlin 25 German miles and upwards.

3.—To superintend the Commissions of Examination for Portépée Ensigns in the localities of the divisions, and at the United School of Artillery and Engineers at Berlin, with reference to the entrance-examinations.

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

SECT. 2.—The Commission consists of a President, a Director and nine Examiners ; to these is attached a pensioned officer as Secretary, who at the same time is in charge of the office. There are also appointed to it a Registrar, a Clerk and an office Messenger.

SECT. 3.—The President has the supreme charge of the whole establishment, and keeps a watchful eye on the carrying out of the Royal Ordinances and Instructions issued in relation to the examinations. He signs, along with the Director, all reports and notifications of the Commission.

To the Director belongs the guidance of special matters of business, as well with respect to the examinations as to the correspondence, and he watches over the internal order of the office.

The Examiners perform the examinations in the branches assigned them, and give their opinion respecting the papers delivered by the candidates, and the result of the oral examinations. They have a seat and vote at the definitive consultation on the result of the examination at each term, and are also bound to promulgate opinions.

The President and the Director are appointed by the King's Majesty direct, and the nomination of the Examiners is confirmed, on the proposition of the President and Director, by the Ministry of War. With respect to the appointment to the place of Secretary of Drafts, the President and Director shall send in their proposal to the Ministry of War.

The appointments of the Registrar and Clerk are made by the President, after obtaining for the purpose the approbation of the Ministry of War. The office messenger, who at the same time has charge of the domestic arrangements and cleanliness of the office of the Commission, is appointed by the President on the proposal of the Director.

SECT. 4.—The Supreme Commission of Military Examinations consists of *two divisions*, the first of which is intended for the examinations of officers, and the second for that of entrance-examination. Besides the Examiner in the proficiency in drawing and surveying, who examines the candidates in both divisions, there are in the first division three additional Examiners, and in the second five, it being also allowed to claim the services of individual Examiners in both divisions, provided it can be done without prejudice to the chief objects of the examination.

No member of the Supreme Commission of Examinations is permitted to give *private instructions* to those who stand candidates for the rank of officers, or to Portépée Ensigns of the army, unless the Ministry of War has signified its express approbation of it.

SECT. 5.—As a general rule, two terms in the year are proposed to the Minister of War by the Supreme Commission for Military Examinations, for the examinations of officers for each corps of the army, and for the Corps of Artillery and Engineers, and one term for the scholars of the select class of the Corps of Cadets, and, after obtaining the necessary approbation, are notified to the respective authorities.

SECT. 6.—For the examinations of entrance to be set on foot by the second division of the Supreme Commissions for Military Examinations, in obedience to Sect. 1, which examinations are to be adapted to regulation put forth, Sub. II. for the Commissions of the Examinations of Portépée Ensigns, there are appointed annually, one term for the scholars of the first form of the Corps of Cadets, and in accordance with Sect. 3, of the Ordinance of the 3-4 February 1844, four terms for the aspirants to the rank of officer designated in Sect. 1. The fixation of the term first mentioned ensues after an understanding come to with the Commander of the Corps of Cadets; and, in conformity with the King's Cabinet-Order of the 29th January 1846, such scholars of the first class are also admissible as are under sixteen years of age, but only in furtherance of the choice made of them for the select class of the Corps of Cadets. The four terms for the aspirants to the rank of officer are notified every year in the beginning of November, by the Supreme Commission of Military Examinations to the respective generals, and by the latter to the respective divisions of troops. It is incumbent on the latter to inform the aspirants to the rank of officers of these terms, on transmission of the certificates of admission, and to refer them to the Supreme Commission of Military Examinations, to which are also to be forwarded

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

forwarded the testimonials prescribed in Sect. 2 of the Ordinance of the 3-4 February 1844, at least eight days previous to the commencement of the examination.

Sect. 7.—Prior to a candidate's presenting himself for a first, and also for a second examination for the rank of officer, it is necessary in compliance with Sect. 10 of the Ordinance of the 3-4 February 1844, to go through a preliminary examination at the respective Division School; and it must be passed also in the case of the preparations having been effected without attending a Division School, under this relaxation only, that if such preparation has taken place, contrary to the general practice, beyond the pale of the general's competency, the preliminary examination may take place, with the special permission of the division of troops, at the nearest Division School. In this respect the divisions of troops have to take care that the Portépée Ensigns who have obtained from them leave of absence with the view of preparing themselves for the examination, are presented at the proper time to the competent Division School for the preliminary examination.

Sect. 8.—An excuse from the preliminary examination can be obtained only in case of the exhibition of a certificate from a superior military physician respecting a well-attested illness, or an engagement caused by unavoidable emergencies of service, and which latter, on giving the notice to that effect, is to be announced to the Supreme Commission for Military Examinations. In such cases the scholars of divisions or those of the Combined School of Artillery and Engineers, have to compensate for the want of a testimonial touching the preliminary examination, by an attest of the heads of the school, on the score of talents, application and sufficient attainments.

Sect. 9.—The examinations are held by the schools in conformity with the proceedings directed hereinafter in Sections 18-23, for the examination of officers; and every candidate has furthermore to draw up an exposition touching the instruction he has received, and also a *curriculum vitæ*, in German, according to the precedent annexed in Appendix (A.), a duplicate of which may, at the option of the candidate, be made out also in some foreign idiom.

The testimonial about the preliminary examination must be drawn up by the schools according to the form annexed in Appendix (B.)

Sect. 10.—Should disallowable assistance have been resorted to in the preliminary examination, the respective candidate, after previously applying for the decision of the heads of the division to which he belongs, is either to be dismissed forthwith, or, if the case be not of great moment, to be punished according to the rules of discipline, and the paper in question is thereafter to be drawn up over again. At the actual examination, the employment of improper helps is at all events to be visited with dismissal, and the candidates are, before the commencement of the examination, to be cautioned against such an offence.

Sect. 11.—The papers required by Sect. 13 of the Ordinance issued the 3-4 February 1844, on Portépée Ensigns petitioning to be admitted for examination, are to be delivered in by the respective Generals of Divisions, and by the Inspectors of the Garrisons of the Federal Fortresses, as well as by the direction of the United School of Artillery and Engineers, as early as possible, so that the Supreme Commission for Military Examinations may be in possession of them at least eight days previous to the term appointed for the examination. The statement denominated the *Nationale*, is to be drawn up conformably with the annexed precedent (C.)

Whoever is presented for the Officer-examination must have been already nominated Portépée Ensign, and an exception to it can take place only at the King's order. The Supreme Commission for Military Examinations shall not admit any one for examination, unless he be presented for such purpose by the respective authorities.

Sect. 12.—No Portépée Ensign shall be allowed to be presented for any other term of examination to the end of passing his first officer-examination than for that appointed by the respective army corps; only in case of illness or of any other unavoidable professional engagement, a Portépée Ensign already presented shall be admissible to a later term.

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

Sect. 13.—Repeated examinations can, at all events, take place only on the expiry of the period allowed for preparation, that period having been made to depend on the result of the earlier examination, and can be held, as a general rule, only at a term set apart for the respective division of the army; the admission to any other term can ensue only by way of exception, and after the Supreme Commission for Military Examinations has signified its concurrence.

Sect. 14.—The Portépée Ensigns under command for the officer-examinations are required to arrive in Berlin at the latest on the Friday previous to the term appointed for the examination, and instantly after their arrival to take possession of an apartment at the office of the Supreme Commission for Military Examinations (Lindenstrasse, No. 4.) After the examination, which, reckoning from the term appointed, generally lasts six days, that is, from Monday to Saturday inclusive, the candidates are allowed to stay three days more at the office.

Sect. 15.—The candidates being granted furlough after the examination, their passports to that effect are deposited by the army divisions with the Supreme Commission for Military Examinations, with the view of their being delivered to those entitled thereto, provided their conduct during the examination has furnished no grounds for withholding the furlough. In the contrary case, the respective army division is to be informed of the refusal of furlough, and of the grounds for it, by the passport being sent back.

Sect. 16.—With a view to the return to the garrison after a first examination, the regiments shall not furnish the candidates with post-paid passports, nor with the amount of the postage beforehand; on the contrary, the Supreme Commission of Military Examinations makes out the post-paid passports, or consigns to the Portépée Ensigns, who receive a furlough for other places, a certificate of their not having received a post-paid passport. The expenses of travelling post are thereafter to be settled on the basis of that certificate.

Those who have stood a repeated examination shall receive from the Supreme Commission of Military Examinations a postage-paid passport for their return, or the above certificate, only in the case that their necessities are attested by the respective army division.

Sect. 17.—Portépée Ensigns who undergo examination are, if the regiment to which they belong be quartered at the place, under the disciplinary power of their respective military authorities; in the opposite case, the commandant of the place or the commander of the division quartered at the place exercises, in conformity with existing legal directions, the disciplinary power over them, whether they are lodged at a barrack or in a private dwelling.

Sect. 18.—The officer-examination, whose purport and extent are set forth in the subsequent directions, is partly documentary, and partly oral. The design is, to ascertain, by either form of examination, to what extent the candidates possess a sufficiently positive acquaintance with the existing military institutions, according to their essence, motives and objects, as well as the capability of communicating their acquirements with clearness and order. Throughout the examination particular regard is to be had to the natural talent of the candidate, and any deficiencies which are merely referrible to the memory, must not be considered as matters of moment.

Sect. 19.—From the science of arms a selection is made of four topics for discussion in writing; one on gunpowder and ammunition, another on the construction of small arms, a third on the fabric of larger firearms, and a fourth on the use and effect of particular weapons. In the oral examination several sections of this branch must be referred to, as well as the knowledge of white arms.

Sect. 20.—From the science of tactics, three subjects are proposed to be commented on in writing; one from the method of organizing the army, or from the elementary tactics of infantry, cavalry and artillery, without having regard to the ground; the second from the services of outposts, marching, reconnaissance and patrols; the third from the directions concerning the employment of the three species of arms in battle, both singly and combined, with reference to the nature of the ground. In the oral examinations it will be necessary to ascertain, along with other explanations in the department of tactics, whether the candidates

are

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

are able to solve with circumspection problems relative to small detachments belonging to the sphere of a subaltern officer, and acting on a proposed plan.

Sect. 21.—Moreover, a military memoir is to be drawn up, either in the nature of a report or of a petition, of an information or an instruction, falling in with the sphere of the subaltern officer, on which occasion the form of such papers is not to be lost sight of. The verbal examination has reference to the subjects specified in the regulation for the officer-examination, *ad* V., *b.* 1 & 2.

Sect. 22.—In the chapter of fortification two subjects are chosen for discussions in writing from the doctrine of field fortifications, and two from the doctrine of permanent fortifications and the war of fortresses. The oral examination takes occasion to refer to several sections of these doctrines.

Sect. 23.—On the art of surveying, three points are directed to be elucidated in writing, one bearing on an acquaintance with the most familiar implements, one from the theory of surveying with and without instruments, and one from the theory of mapping the ground. The remainder of the examination is to be by word of mouth.

Dexterity in the drawing of plans is to be shown by every candidate during the examination, either by copying a small plan to be laid before him, or by drawing one from mountain-models. In addition to the mechanical skill in drawing, a true adumbration of the ground is to be attended to.

Sect. 24.—At the conclusion of each month a consultation is summoned, by means of a conference of all members of the First Division of the Supreme Commission of Military Examinations, respecting the officer-examinations held in it, and the result of the examinations is laid before his Majesty the King for his supreme decision; before this is issued, the result of the examination must not be communicated to any one; no applications to that effect can be attended to.

Sect. 25.—The result of the examination is to be marked for each candidate by one of the following five designations—*pre-eminently*; *well*; *satisfactorily*; *insufficiently*; and *deficient*.

The three first designations form the basis for granting the testimonial of maturity for the rank of officer; on the declaration of *pre-eminent* attainments, it shall be lawful to solicit commendation of the candidate, and honourable mention shall be made of him in the annual report, a distinction deserved also by him who has obtained the designation "*well*." The final result can be designated as *satisfactory* only in case satisfactory acquirements have been evinced in each individual branch, or when deficiencies in the one branch have been proportionally compensated by more than satisfactory attainments in the other. In the instance of soldiers of infantry and cavalry, however, such compensation is not applicable as respects the knowledge of arms and tactics, any more than in the instances of artillerymen and pioneers, as respects the knowledge of arms and fortifications.

Where the designation *insufficient* has been awarded, the consequence is the remanding for a second examination in six months; and the designation *deficient*, is accompanied by a reference to a second examination within a year. When, however, such examination is already a repeated one, an entire dismissal (Sect. 14. of the Ordinance of the 3-4 February 1844) must be proposed.

Every *repeated* officer-examination must be taken *without any curtailment*.

Sect. 26.—The moment his Majesty's decision has been sent down, the Supreme Commission for Military Examinations shall make known as soon as possible to the authorities of the army the results, and forward to them the *testimonials* of *maturity* for the rank of officer, or the remandings for repeated examinations, as well as, in the respective cases, the dismissal.

The proficiency shown in the different branches must be specifically stated, according to the precedent given in Annex (D.)

II.—*Organization of, and order of Business transacted in the Commissions of Examinations passed by Portépée Ensigns.*

Sect. 1.—To accommodate the entrance-examinations, there is formed in Berlin the Corps of Guards at the quarters of each staff of divisions, and at the United School of Artillery and Engineers, a Commission of Examination for Portépée Ensigns, consisting of a President, and of five Examiners at the least. Moreover,

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

Moreover, entrance-examinations are held, conformably with I., Sect. 1, at the second division of the Supreme Commission for Military Examinations.

Sect. 2.—The President and members, as heretofore, are chosen from among the respective Commanders of Divisions. The Director of the School of Division is, in pursuance of the King's Cabinet Order of the 29th January 1846, as a general rule, to be constituted President. For Examiners are selected, with the exception of the chaplains, the best qualified officers from all the regiments of the division; the latter, however, unless employed in the School of Division, must, as much as possible, be transferred to the troops in garrison near the staff of the division; and the officers of Artillery and Engineers may be fixed upon for that purpose, with the concurrence of their respective Inspectors. If necessary, competent civilians may be engaged as teachers, chosen from among the gymnasia and higher burgher schools, established at the residence of the Commission of Examination, provided they be furnished with the requisite testimonials of the *facultas docendi*.

As heretofore, the Commanders of Divisions will propose the parties chosen to the *General Commando*, which, as regards the selection of President, shall apply for his Majesty's approbation, but as regards the other members, shall itself confirm their appointment, and shall keep the Supreme Commission of Military Examinations informed of every change of persons which shall take place in the Commission of Examination appointed for Portépée Ensigns.

A frequent change of the persons composing the Commission is to be avoided as much as possible, for obvious reasons.

Sect. 3.—The President conducts the whole course of business incident to the Commission; watches over the execution of the Ordinances and Instructions issued, touching the procedure to be followed during the examinations; directs the Examiners to transmit to him from time to time a number of exercises, and selects those which are proposed every term for being worked, to which end care must be taken as to variety in form and subject, and to the avoidance of a regular succession. He also conducts the correspondence of the Commission, leads in all the combined consultations of the members, is competent to stop the execution of any resolution by a reference to the decision of the Supreme Commission of Military Examinations, and is bound to do so in all cases in which, according to his conviction, the Ordinances have not been complied with.

Sect. 4.—The Examiners are to examine in the branches assigned to them, and are bound to conform to the directions of the President as to the forms of business, but shall, on the other hand, in estimating the performances of the candidates, be guided by their own sense of duty.

Sect. 5.—As much care as possible is to be taken to prevent the members of the Commission from giving *private instructions* to junior students, whom at some later period they will have to examine. At any rate, they are to let the President of the Commission know when an individual is presented for examination, to whom they have given private instructions. In such a case, their place is to be supplied by a substitute, at the entrance-examination of the respective aspirant to the rank of officer; though for all that, in consequence of such a measure, the number of Examiners who act during each term must not sink below five, and, if there be occasion, *Supplementary Examiners* have to be nominated.

Sect. 6.—Each Commission for examining Portépée Ensigns shall admit for the entrance-examination only such aspirants to the rank of officer to whose examination it is competent in conformity with Sect. 3 of the Ordinance of the 3–4 February 1844, and with Sect. 1 of his Majesty's Cabinet Order of the 29th January 1846.

Foreigners are admissible to the entrance-examination only when by means of his Majesty's Cabinet Order the permission of entering the army has been previously given them.

Sect. 7.—The terms for examination are, according to Sect. 3 of the Ordinance of the 3–4 February 1844, annually fixed and made public; but the Commissions only meet when aspirants have presented themselves, in which case, on the proposal of the President, the Examiners not appointed at the same time as masters

or

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

or inspectors at the respective school, are to be assigned them for the corresponding period.

Sect. 8.—At the entrance-examinations the first is to be in writing, and the second by word of mouth. For the written examination the candidates are to be allowed the needful time to meditate upon, and frame a comprehensive and digested composition, so that upon an average every exercise shall take up from three-quarters to one hour, and every German paper from one hour and a half to two hours. It is for the Examiner to judge how much time is to be spent in carrying on the oral examination.

After an examination of from one-and-a-half to two hours, a pause of a quarter of an hour is to be allowed, and after five hours' exertion of the candidates, a pause of several hours is to be granted for relaxation.

Sect. 9.—The *compositions* in *writing* are drawn up under the *inspection* of a member of the Commission, who is to prevent the communication of the candidates with each other, and the resort to all extraneous assistance. A candidate who employs illicit assistance, or even attempts to employ it, shall be referred to a later term for a second and ultimate examination, and the officer who has the whole direction is to represent to the candidates, prior to the commencement of the examination, the impropriety of such an attempt, and the consequences of it.

In the oral examination, seven candidates at the most are to be admitted into one division, so that two divisions must be formed out of eight candidates, and three divisions out of fifteen. The examination is carried on, in so far as the number of candidates and the number of divisions dependent on them render it possible, in the presence of the President, and of all the Examiners who are not detained by illness or some other weighty reasons.

Sect. 10.—In choosing subjects for the written exercises, as well as for the queries to be put at the oral examination, it is necessary strictly to adhere to the limits laid down in Sect. 4, of the Ordinance dated the 3-4 February 1844, and the tasks and queries must be suited to the still youthful age of the candidates, and the stage of education of a lad in the fifth form, according to the present standard of the national gymnasia, and to attend to those portions of the different sciences in which the candidates have actually received *vivâ voce* instructions in conformity with the outline of their education delivered in by them. For the examinations in writing, in which particular care ought to be taken to see that the sense is fully entered into, and that the subjects are treated in a comprehensive, well digested and unembarrassed manner, it will be necessary to avoid such themes for exercises as require *only* positive knowledge; and, as regards the oral examinations, in which likewise less stress ought to be laid on the multifariousness of acquirements than as to whether the candidate has fully mastered the principal objects of his profession, the Examiners are not to dwell long on topics according to which the young men speedily discover essential deficiencies, but the latter are to be afforded an opportunity of expressing themselves on the past studies in a connected manner, and not in detached sentences, or by specifying numerals and names.

Sect. 11.—With reference to the *German language*, three papers shall be put in during the *documentary* examination:—

a.) The *curriculum vitæ*, accompanied by a statement of the instructions which have been obtained, according to Annex (A.)

b.) An exercise which the Examiner causes previously to be analysed by the candidates by a verbal explanation, and which, after having been corrected by him, forms the subject of a paper to be drawn up by them.

c.) A theme, the manner of treating which each candidate sets forth in writing unaided, and thereafter comments upon it.

For "themes" are to be chosen mottoes, proverbs or representations, such as are suited to the capacity of a youth in the fifth form of a great school.

The oral examination commences by the reading aloud of a poem of easy composition, or of some description or narrative in prose, the subjects of which the candidates are to recite, in order thereby to demonstrate their intellectual improvement as well as their capacity of oral delivery. Hereupon some themes are gone through, and the manner of discussing them is shown, while at the same

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

same time the candidates are furnished with an opportunity of delivering short speeches. Queries are likewise put respecting the literature of Germany, especially with the view of ascertaining whether the candidate has contracted any familiarity with the writings of the principal German authors, and which of them he has perused.

In estimating the performances in the German language, sight must not be lost of the station of a fifth form youth in a gymnasium, the age of the candidate, and the requirements of Section 4. of the Ordinance of 3–4 February; and in the composition especial stress is to be laid on the manner of discussing the subject, whether his grammar and orthography are correct, whether conciseness and terseness have been attended to, and whether the rules of logic have been observed. The *penmanship*, too, of the candidates is adverted to, inasmuch as they ought to be mindful of it in committing the exercises to paper.

In examining such as are not Germans, or such to whom the Polish or French language is their familiar mother-tongue, style and oral delivery may be considered as objects of less moment, inasmuch as foreign turns of expression and deficient fluency in speaking may be overlooked if the candidate possesses a knowledge of the principal rules of orthography and grammar, does not offend against the justness and intelligibility of the discourse, and if a competent development of talents be obvious.

Sect. 12.—As respects the *Latin language*, two exercises are required in the documentary examination:—

a.) By way of a rather difficult theme, 16 or 20 printed lines of an octavo edition of *Livy* or *Sallust* are dictated, read over again in connexion, and finally translated into German *with* the assistance of a dictionary.

b.) As an easier theme, a passage of from 16 to 20 printed lines from *Cæsar's Commentaries*, or from *Curtius*, or from *Cicero's Letters*, which must not contain any difficult constructions or rare words, are dictated, read over again in connexion, and thereupon translated into German *without* the help of a dictionary.

In both tests the principal object is to furnish a translation, as true as possible, of the real sense, in correct language.

It is left to the free-will of the examinand to draw up the *curriculum vitæ* simultaneously in the Latin language.

In the *oral examination*, larger or smaller passages are presented to be translated into German, and the examinands are to show a quick and just apprehension of the sense, and a ready oral translation, without being prompted by the Examiner, which assistance is admissible only as to single words of uncommon occurrence. After the translation, the examination reverts to grammar, for which purpose suitable sentences are parsed grammatically. Single German sentences, too, are to be turned into Latin, in order to connect therewith questions respecting the rules of grammar, and to be able to estimate the readiness in the application of them, avoiding, however, such questions as go beyond the standard of instruction in the fifth form of a great school. The Examiner at the same time has an opportunity, by way of comparison, to refer to the laws, economy and syntax of the German language, for which reason the examination in the German and Latin languages must, if possible, be committed to the same Examiner.

Sect. 13.—In the *French language*, three exercises are to be performed for the *examination in writing*:—

a.) A passage, not exceeding 16 or 20 printed lines, from an octavo edition of an easy French author, is to be dictated, written down and translated.

b.) An easy German connected *excerpt* of the same compass, is to be dictated and translated into French, the principal object being only the intelligibility of the translation.

c.) Six or ten German sentences dictated by the Examiner, and selected with particular reference to some chapter in grammar, are to be rendered into French, in order to afford an opportunity to the examinand, in how far he understands the application of the acquired rules.

The

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

The use of a dictionary is not allowed. It is discretionary with the examinand to draw up his curriculum vitæ also in the French language.

In the verbal examination, passages from the works of the best French historians must be chosen, in order to estimate in reading the pronunciation of the examinand, and in translating, his fluency and copiousness of words. The translation must also be analysed grammatically.

If an examination be desired as to the speaking of French, it is taken at the close of the oral one; volubility of speech is greatly to be noticed in deciding on the chief result in this branch.

Sect. 14.—In Mathematics the examinands have, by way of written examination, to solve four problems:—

a.) A problem of Elementary Arithmetic.

b.) A problem from the doctrines of Equations, Progression and Logarithms.

c.) A problem from Geometry.

d.) A problem, or an easy computation from Trigonometry.

In the choice of problems and tasks, Sect. 4, *d.* of the Ordinance of the 3-4 February 1844, is strictly to be adhered to, and difficult problems, as well as intricate exercises, must be excluded; on the other hand, a complete and mathematically just working is to be attended to. The oral examination will afford an opportunity for judging whether the faults which have occurred were attributable to mistake or ignorance.

In the oral examination discrepant portions of the science must be adverted to, at first, in easier problems, and subsequently, also, in more difficult and compound ones, not with a view of requiring the examinand to know the right solution every where; but of ascertaining how he avails himself of the assistance of the Examiner, how he analyses the problems, and how far he is able to apply what he has learned.

Sect. 15.—In Geography, three exercises are to be worked by way of documentary examination:—

a.) One from the physical part of geography.

b.) One touching the relation of the European, not German, countries to their colonies.

c.) One from the geography of Germany and Prussia.

The region and points to be described must be designated with exactitude. One of the two latter exercises may consist in the marking down of the names of the most important towns, mountains and rivers into a net, wherein only the rivers are laid down.

In the oral examination may also be mentioned, according to the limits marked in Sect. 4, *e.* of the Ordinance of 3-4 February 1844, the extra-European countries; and comparisons of peculiarly shaped countries, mountains and river-districts may, moreover, be instituted.

No account must be made of large masses of names and numbers of the details, and no philosophical views of geography must be required, but it ought to be seen whether the young men have mastered the ground-works of geographical science, and established a safe basis for its future extension, and whether their mental improvement has been advanced by means of this science, in the clearness of ideas and intuitions, and in the propounding of them.

Accordingly, the grand point to be considered ought to be, whether the examinands have made themselves masters of the relations of form and space on a large scale, and whether they are able to explain the most important daily and yearly phenomena which proceed from the position and motion of the earth in the solar system; whether they understand the relations of mathematical and physical geography to each other; can with facility trace their way on globes and charts, and are capable of making a slight drawing of a very characteristic mass of countries, according to their horizontal and vertical dimensions; possess a knowledge of the course of the rivers and canals most important for navigation, trade and commerce, and of the most important cities; whether they are able to lay the political net of the larger European states on physically limited spaces of ground, and have a general knowledge of the principal features of the political geography of the extra-European parts of the world; and finally, whether they are

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

are acquainted with the elements of the statistics of the German and the adjoining states. In accordance with these views, a selection will have to be made of the designated topics for the exercises and questions incident to the documentary and oral examinations.

In all points the geography of the native country, and the regions next adjoining, must more minutely be inquired into than those situate at a greater distance.

Sect. 16.—In *History*, four written exercises will be demanded :—

a.) One from the ancient history of Greece or Rome.

b.) One from the history of Germany during the middle ages, with particular regard to the important events in which other European nations also have taken a part.

c.) One from modern, and the most modern history, either from the history of extra-German nations, in periods when they acted a prominent part, or from German history.

d.) An exercise relative to the Brandenburgh Prussian history.

All these exercises are to be worked according to the directions laid down at Sect. 4, of the Ordinance of the 3-4 February 1844 ; are to be selected with an exact delineation of the essential points to be represented, and ought by no means exhibit a tabular enumeration of names and numerals, any more than merely general reflections. If the examinands put forth any opinions, these must be connected with and deducible from determinate facts.

It is left to the oral examination in the whole extent of history to branch off to that of the other important nations, and the most important events of antiquity, such as the migration of nations, the development of the great states of Europe, and the most important periods of their history both at home and abroad.

From the way of understanding and working the subjects, an estimate can be formed of the improvement of the examinands, in the same manner as the oral examination will furnish a criterion of the degree of quickness and promptitude of the candidate when historical compositions are required, and, if necessary, are introduced by remarks, or when characteristic views of larger periods are desired. In this instance, too, as in those of geography, the examinands are to be furnished with scope and opportunity for connected replies.

Sect. 17.—In *Mathematics*, *History* and *Geography*, the examinands have to be given them, for each exercise to be performed by them in compliance with Sections 14, 15, 16, two subjects for their choosing, by reason of the great and material extent of these branches of learning ; the examinands, however, must in a very short interval make, *unalterably*, choice of the exercise which they intend employing themselves upon, and must notify this to the superintending officer, who is to strike out the other subject, the discussion of which by some other hand must exercise no influence upon the ultimate decision.

Sect. 18.—In the department of *Drawing* there will be requisite—

a.) A drawing of the most usual *Plan-characters*, together with the *Planschrift* thereunto belonging.

b.) A copy of a small mountain-group (about four inches square), with several gradations, according to the manner either of *Von Müffling* or *Lehmann*, at the discretion of examinand ; and for the aspirants to artillery and engineering, always in the latter manner ; some routine in mountain-drawing is necessary ; a dexterity however in the other branches of drawing may be compensated by ability in off-hand drawings, and this may be proved by the drawing of a head, a vase, a small landscape, &c., from originals to be placed before him, at the option of examinand.

Sect. 19.—Besides the prescribed objects, the examinands may be examined in other branches of learning, in which they have received instructions, and it is to be intimated to them beforehand, that such an examination will be allowed, and that eventually it will exercise a favourable influence on the final result of the examinations.

The examinations are both in writing and oral ; that in a dead or living language, according to the analogy of Sections 12 and 13 ; that in the higher parts of mathematics, according to the analogy of Section 14 ; and the examination in the natural sciences, in accordance with the instructions enjoined.

SECT. 20.—In every branch the respective Examiner, on receiving the papers of the examination in writing, shall mark in *red ink* all material errors, to which must be referred also faults in grammar and orthography,—shall write on the *first leaf* the designations annexed to the individual papers, according to Section 21,—and shall, pursuant to Section 22, make out the result of the examination in writing. After the conclusion of the oral examination, the Examiner records underneath the result on the upshot of the oral examination, according to Section 21, by comprehending it in a "designation;" and, finally, in compliance with Section 22, the *main result* is handed in for both kinds of examination, and is executed by the signature of the name.

SECT. 21.—*In estimating the individual performances* of the candidates, and with the view of qualifying the main results for the different branches, five principal and four intermediate designations shall be employed.

The five principal designations are—

1. Pre-eminent;
2. Good;
3. Satisfactory;
4. Not sufficient; and,
5. Totally inadequate.

The employment of them depends—

In the written exercises, on the degree of the difficulty of the tasks, and the more or less correct handling of them, and on the correctness, completeness and basis of the subject discussed, to which, in relation to languages, copiousness of words must be added; finally, on the form of the composition in point of orthography, grammar and style.

In the verbal answers, regard must be had to the difficulty of the queries, the ease and correctness of treating them, the nature of the replies, whether materially correct, complete and well based, and in respect of the language, whether terse and fluent.

In the entrance-examinations, however, on estimating the individual performances, more stress must be laid on the exhibition of formal than the essential improvement of the examinands. Now, though it must be granted that every science during this instruction must act in a peculiar manner on the culture of the scholars, so as to make it a matter of course that in the examinations, too, the formal degree of improvement of the candidates must appear different, and in the one branch more, in the other less distinctly marked, so that one and the same rule for estimating formal improvement, which should be the same for all objects of examination, cannot be established; yet, as to essentials, it will in this respect have to be considered, whether there exists a correct and even quick comprehension of what is required; the judgment, clearness of ideas, and ability of putting the acquirements to use; the appropriate and logical method, &c.; in general, all that whereby the person examined establishes his mental development and power, suitably to his age, and in reference to the peculiarities of the subject of examination.

Accordingly, in employing the prescribed designations, regard must in general be had to the following requisites:

1. Complete and positive knowledge, talent, and a formal improvement corresponding to the age of the examinand, and to the subject of examination, would lead to the designation *pre-eminent*, whereby consequently a performance is denoted, which appears in every respect successful and exact.

2. A performance deficient in point of essence and form, or a total failure, shows want of education and improvement, and must be set down as *totally inadequate*.

3. When the exercise has succeeded in point of form, and contains only faults in particular places (where the difficulty of the subject comes to be considered), or where the performance evinces considerable positive knowledge, and deficiencies in point of form of no moment, it is in both cases to be designated as *good*.

4. If the composition be deficient in form, yet display sufficient information, or if it bear witness to sufficient instruction in point of form, but to few acquirements, it ought in both cases to be designated as *insufficient*.

 5. Consequently,

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

5. Consequently, there remain then the performances to be designated as *satisfactory*, which, although not entirely successful in either respect, but totally deficient in neither, so that the examinand betrays neither ignorance nor want of formal cultivation, although desiderata in his attainments, and deficiencies in execution.

As, however, no strict demarkation that would suit every case can conveniently be laid down for the purpose of designating the grade in estimating the performances; and as, moreover, in the view of the Examiners the judgments passed on individual papers might fall between two consecutively following designations of those fixed upon, it shall be lawful to make use also of the following intermediate designations:

Between 1 and 2, very good;
Between 2 and 3, tolerably good;
Between 3 and 4, indifferently good;
Between 4 and 5, nearly inadequate.

Over and above, however, the preceding intermediate designations serve to facilitate the more accurate deduction of a main result from the several opinions on several performances relative to some branch of knowledge.

Sect. 22.—With a view to the comparing of several opinions, and to deductions from the same, the prescribed designations are to be measured by the numerals standing opposite to them—

Pre-eminent	by	9.
Very good	,,	8.
Good	,,	7.
Tolerably good	,,	6.
Satisfactory	,,	5.
Indifferent	,,	4.
Not sufficient	,,	3.
Nearly inadequate	,,	2.
Totally inadequate	,,	1.

Several papers in the documentary examination on some branch of knowledge having been estimated singly, and the designations, pursuant to Sect. 20, written on the front leaf of the compositions, these designations are thereafter measured by the prescribed numerals, and the arithmetical average (the sum being divided by the number of opinions) having been deduced from the numerals, where the fractions under one-half are omitted, but above one-half reckoned as one, the number thereby obtained is thereupon again translated into the corresponding designation, and set down in writing as the result of the documentary examination. If the average (by one-half) falls exactly between two consecutive designations, the Examiner must take the next higher or lower designation, according as he estimates the formal attainments of the examinand more high or more low; but if the Examiner waver in his judgment, he must adopt the next higher designation in favour of the examinand.

In the next place, the opinion on the oral examination is recorded by means of one of the prescribed designations underneath this result of the documentary examination, and from both opinions is deduced a main result for the particular branch, in the same manner as above.

If, however, any Examiner in some solitary case, from particular reasons, thinks himself justified to deviate from this way of proceeding; that is, to choose a higher or lower designation than that awarded by it, he shall be bound to submit his opinion to the conference which is to be held in compliance with Section 24—shall, with the concurrence of the President, deliver his deviating judgment—shall record it on the first leaf of the papers handed in by the respective candidate, and shall underneath, at the same time, assign the causes for declining to adhere to the regulation.

Sect. 23.—The moment every Examiner has settled his opinion as to the result of the oral and documentary examination instituted by him, and has subjoined the main result for his special branch, as respects the first essay of every examinand, specifying the time employed in the oral examination, he delivers in to the President all the exercises, who causes three tabular views to be made out. Table I., drawn up according to Form (E.), contains the subjects of all the tasks, the time employed in working each of them, and the opinions, both detached

detached and combined, on the upshot of the documentary examination in each branch. The Statement II., according to precedent (F.), sets forth the time employed on each branch, and the opinions on the result of this kind of examination; in the next place, conformably with precedent (G.), the general view No. III. is given, which shows the main results with regard to every branch.

Sect. 24.—As soon as these Tables have been constructed, which is to be done with all possible expedition, a conference is to be held of all members, headed by the President, for the purpose of reconsidering consecutively all the opinions which have been delivered on the examinands, of revising them, and of suggesting such alterations as may appear necessary. If in this conference, an alteration in Table III. be deemed expedient, it is adopted, and entered in red ink on the general view No. III., accompanied by the reasons which have rendered that alteration advisable.

In the next place, the final results are drawn and entered into Table III., and signed by all the Examiners. The original draft of this Table, as well as of Tables I. and II. are, conformably with Section 28, to be handed in to the Supreme Commission for Military Examinations.

Sect. 25.—In settling the final result, with regard to each examinand,—the designation—

Passed pre-eminently, calls for commendation;

Passed well, entitles to honourable mention in the yearly report;

Passed satisfactorily, entitles, like the two preceding, to entrance with the view to preferment, and eventually to the testimonial of maturity for a Portépée Ensign;

Insufficiently passed, induces a remanding to a second examination, which cannot take place before the expiration of six months; and,

Inadequately passed, is attended by a remanding for a second examination, which cannot be entered upon before the lapse of a twelvemonth.

In both the latter cases the examinand is to be remanded for a second examination in all those of the seven objects of examination in which his designation has fallen short of *satisfactory*, whether in the main result, or only in either of the two opinions on the documentary and oral examination.

If examinand has applied for examination on any *other* than the prescribed subjects, the designation consequent on the *main result* of such an examination influences the final upshot only when it has proved satisfactory, and even more so.

Sect. 26.—Every examinand receives out of the proceedings of the examination an *extract*, *signed* by the President of the Commission, conformably with the annexed precedent (H.), in which are stated for every subject of examination, the designations touching the oral and documentary examination, and the main result (omitting the numbers whereby they are measured), and the final upshot, whether they have passed a pre-eminent, good, satisfactory, insufficient, or an inadequate examination, with the observation in the two latter cases, whether after the expiration of six months or a twelvemonth, and whether on all, or on what subjects, a second examination must be passed. The period of preparation laid down in these testimonials for a second examination is a minimum, which the examinand cannot abridge, but is at liberty to protract three, six or more months. Except the four quarter-terms, it is not lawful to appoint a term of examination for any one.

Sect. 27.—In passing the second examination, for which the examinand is required to deliver in the testimonial made out after the first examination, the procedure is entirely analogous to that of the latter, except that, if it be a *partial* one, such objects of examination are omitted as, on the strength of the testimonial, call for no second examination.

The settlement of the issue of a second examination is thereupon effected in compliance with Sections 24 and 25, seeing that at a partial examination the result of the easier ones of those branches in which no repeated examination has taken place are entered in Tables I. II. III. of Sect. 23, and again taken into consideration. If the final upshot of a second examination fall again short of *satisfactory*, the testimonial to be given to the examinand is to pronounce a total repulse.

Sect. 28.—After the conclusion of the whole business connected with the examinations, all the written proceedings and exercises relating thereto, together with

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

with the certificates directed in Sect. 2 of the Ordinance bearing date the 3–4 February 1844, are as speedily as possible transmitted to the Supreme Commission of Military Examinations for final revision.

Sect. 29.—When, after making the quarterly reports enjoined by Sect. 5 of the Ordinance bearing date the 3–4 February 1844, to be sent to the King's Majesty by the Supreme Commission of Military Examination, his Majesty's decision has been received, the respective Commissions for examining Portépée Ensigns are authorized to make out the testimonials of maturity for the place of Portépée Ensigns, in accordance with the annexed Precedent (I.), which testimonials must be immediately transmitted to the respective military authorities, to be by them forwarded to the respective individuals. The testimonials of maturity in question shall set forth specifically how the examination has been passed in every individual branch, where the heretofore customary directions are omitted.

Sect. 30.—After the conclusion of the entrance-examination at the October term, the Presidents of all the Commissions of Examinations shall in the usual way forward reports to the Supreme Commission of Military Examinations, containing a general view of business during the course of the year, it being competent to them to advert therein to the order of proceeding at the examinations, to the way of determining on the final results, and to whatever may be based on the experiences which they had an opportunity of collecting in the course of the examinations.

From these Reports the Supreme Commission of Military Examinations compiles an annual Report to the King's Majesty, of which simultaneously a copy must be handed to the Ministry of War.

Sect. 31.—Should candidates for the rank of officers during the preliminary examinations be guilty of unsuitable or improper conduct, the President of the Commission of Examinations shall, in case admonition proves of no avail, turn them out of the hall of examination.

The local authority of the police will take cognizance of any offences which they may incur against the jurisdiction of that department.

Sect. 32.—Respecting the examinations of aspirants to the rank of officer amenable to the authority of a foreign sovereign, the respective governments shall, in compliance with the intention of his Majesty the King, be as little as possible interfered with, and the wishes expressed by them to that effect shall be respected, in so far as it is allowable, without essentially trenching on the institutions of this country. Accordingly, the aspirants to the rank of officers, being the subjects of foreign sovereigns, are reducible to two categories. To the former belong all those whom the respective governments desire to pass a complete examination, in which case the latter are instituted by the Prussian Commissions of Examination, in conformity with the Ordinances promulgated on the subject, and are subject to the higher control of the Supreme Commission of Military Examinations. To the second category are to be referred those whom the respective governments have applied only to be allowed to attend a Prussian school of division, without passing completely the examination for the grade of Portépée Ensign, in which case their qualification for attendance at those schools is to be ascertained by a preliminary examination in mathematics, the German and French languages and drawing. These preliminary examinations are not to be held by the Commissions of Examination, but by the schools, at the order of the authorities of the respective division, to which also appertains the previous decision on the result of it; still, however, the definitive decision is reserved to the general inspection of the affairs of the education and culture of the military, on which it is incumbent to see, that by admitting imperfectly prepared foreign aspirants to the attendance at schools of division, the interests of the latter may not be prejudiced.

Requirements to be made of those who would pass the Officer-examinations.

I.—Science of Arms.

(A.) *Of Gunpowder.*

1. General views of gunpowder, and its application.
2. Component parts of gunpowder; essence and object of it.

3. Manufacture

3. Manufacture of it; basis on which its manufacture rests.

4. Statement of the usual sorts of gunpowder, and whereby they are distinguished from each other.

5. Of the ignition, combustion and force of gunpowder.

6. Properties of good gunpowder; examination of it:

a.) According to its external marks.

b.) According to its force.

a.) By means of the proving mortar.

b.) By means of the lesser gunpowder proof.

c.) Or, failing these implements, by immediate and practical experiment.

7. Way of preserving gunpowder; marks and treatment of spoiled gunpowder.

8. Caution in handling and transporting gunpowder.

9. Inflammable masses of gunpowder for gun-caps, and the like.

(B.) *Of Ordnance.*

1. Division of ordnance, according to the kinds of it, to the caliber, to the species of war for which it is intended (field, siege, fortress-ordnance).

2. General requisite of properly constructed ordnance.

3. Construction of the barrel, description of it in the different kinds of cannon, with specification of the object of the different parts (exact statement of numbers is required only for the length, weight and diameter of the barrel).

a.) Material; statement of the necessary properties; statement of the usual materials.

b.) Internal construction of the barrel, its length, chamber, play, touch-hole, their influence on the range.

c.) Exterior construction of the barrel, contrivance for levelling, handling and connecting it with the gun-carriage.

4. Construction of gun-carriages; enumeration of their different kinds, according to the species of ordnance, to the object of it, and to the material of the carriages.

a.) Enumeration of the principal parts of all gun-carriages.

b.) Enumeration of the principal differences in the construction of the different kinds of gun-carriages.

c.) General principles on which a well constructed gun-carriage must be estimated.

d.) General knowledge of the proportions of the weight of the carriage to the barrel.

5. Construction of the limbers.

a.) Statement of the different kinds of limbers.

b.) Statement of the principal parts and the most essential differences in the construction of the various kinds of limbers.

c.) General knowledge of the weight of the limber in proportion to the barrel and carriage.

6. Enumeration of the different kinds of carriages in the field-artillery, and their objects.

7. Ammunition; enumeration and description of the different objects belonging to it (exact statement of numbers are required only for the diameters and the weight of the principal cannon).

a.) Cannon; statement of the most usual kind of guns, and their construction.

a.) Solid shot, cannon balls, canister shot.

b.) Hollow shot, the various descriptions of them.

c.) Fireballs.

d.) Stones.

b.) Charges, in general:

a.) For field guns.

b.) For cannon of fortresses and at sieges.

c.) Portfires; statement and description of the different kinds of them.

d.) Other

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission or examining Officers before their Admission.

d.) Other descriptions of fireworks; their principal kinds, and the nature of them in general.

e.) Conveyance of munition in limbers and carriages; state in general how they are packed.

8. Motion and service of cannon:

a.) General knowledge relative to the horsing of field cannon.

b.) Several methods of moving field artillery; to unlimber, to limber up.

c.) Position of cannon in firing, how it influences the effect; guarding, moving.

d.) Principal points in the serving of cannon:

a.) Loading.

b.) Levelling.

c.) Firing off; procedure as to the different kinds of portfires.

d.) Criterion of the fitness of a gun to be discharged immediately.

e.) Instant disabling of cannon.

f.) Method of repairing an injured carriage.

9. Firing and projecting:

a.) Development of the theory of discharging firearms (in as far as the knowledge of the element of mathematics can elucidate it); general description of the range of solid and hollow shot, and of the influence of the force of gunpowder, gravitation and atmospheric resistance upon it. Range after first touching the ground. Career of canister shot.

b.) Division and denomination of the several methods of discharge and projection.

c.) Distance reached by discharged and projected bodies; conditions on which it depends; limit of practical applicability.

d.) Effect of firearms and projectiles.

a.) Probability of hitting the object aimed at; circumstances on which it depends.

b.) Power of percussion; circumstances on which it depends.

e.) Rebound, retrogradation (*bucken*); explanation of these phenomena.

f.) Application of the several cannon, firearms, and methods of discharge, according to the nature of the aim, the distance, the position of the troops aimed at, and the ground.

(C.) *Of small Firearms.*

1. Division and denomination of small firearms.

2. General principles followed in constructing the firearms of infantry, the hunter's gun and wall-pieces, the carbine, the musket of cavalry, the pistol, and the weapon of pioneers.

3. Specialities of construction; denomination of each individual part (exactness of dimensions only respecting the principal parts); object and effect of the particular portions of arms.

4. Estimate of the practical utility of firearms in their direct employment by foot and horse (only practically), without entering into any technical or theoretical inquiry.

5. Munition; such as shot, cartridges, wadding:

a.) Manufacture of them.

a.) In the usual way.

b.) For want of the usual implement, as a make-shift.

b.) Their custody, packing and conveyance, as well in carts as by the soldier individually.

6. Use of small firearms.

a.) Theory of discharging guns (as for the general scientific development, *vide* Artillery), as applicable to small guns; a second explanation of the range, the line of sight prolonged (seelenaxe), and the relative positions of these three lines at different ranges.

b.) Practical rules for loading, aiming and discharging; *aiming* at the enemy on different heights, at different ranges.

c.) Effect of firearms, and probability of hitting.

7. Cleaning and keeping of firearms.

(D.) *Of*

(D.) *Of White Arms.*

1. Division and denomination of them :
   a.) The side-arms of the cavalry.
   b.) The lances.
2. General principles on which they are constructed.
3. Inquiry into their quality when charge is taken of them, with the limitation specified to (C.) 4.
4. Effect and use of them.

II.—Tactics.

(A.) *Organization of the Army.*

1. General delineation of the organization of the Prussian army.
2. Characteristics of all descriptions of troops, their peculiarities (except their arms, which point is discussed in the chapter which treats of them), appointment and destination in war.

(B.) *Elementary Tactics.*

1. Knowledge of the regulations concerning the division and formation of a battalion of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery, into line and column.
2. Formation of the different columns of the line, hollow square, deployment, and marching up ; movement backwards, forwards or aside ; changes of front, and direction in line and column.
3. Posting of sharpshooters and skirmishers, placing, covering, movement, reinforcement, reduction, relief.
4. General directions on the conduct of the individual arms in battle :
   a.) Feuergefecht (fire-skirmish), and the close encounter of infantry in closed and detached ranks, for attack and defence.
   b.) Charge of cavalry ; skirmishing, flanking.
   c.) Employment and conduct of cannon in an engagement.
5. General principles for the combination of arms.
6. How the ground may be turned to account in a tactical point of view ; level, uneven, open, covered, even and intersected ground.
7. Attack on and defence of local objects ; namely, heights, forests, hamlets, villages and defiles ; feigned attacks, demonstrations.

(C.) *Active Service.*

1. Marching ; general rules, method and object ; precautions, vanguards, rearguards, side patroles.
2. Escorts of convoys of gunpowder, provisions, and prisoners of war, at home and in an enemy's country.
3. Surprises, ambush and reconnaissances.
4. Service in cantonment, camp and bivouac, outposts, scout-watches, *routines*, *replies*, piquets, patroles.
5. Billetting during quarters and cantonments.

III.—Fortification.

(A.) *Field Fortification.*

1. Determination of profile of breast-work and ditch on level ground. Plan of field-works, open works, salient angles and their dimensions.
2. Dead angles and space not included in the range ; ridding of this space ; flanking ; line of defence ; dimensions of the re-entering angle.
3. Closed works ; extent and enclosed space ; works with simple salient angles, and with salient and re-entering angles.
4. Arrangement of works for defence by artillery ; firing over banks, and through loop-holes ; platforms ; magazines.
5. Communication with the interior of closed works.
6. Artificial obstructions and means of strengthening ; conditions of their selection and application ; mode of preparing advanced ditch (whole and half) ; trous

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

trous-de-loup, abattis, palisades and stakes; barriers, chevaux-de-frise, small stakes, crowsfeet, harrows; damming and inundations; fougasses, block-houses, caponière, double and single revers caponière.

7. Garrison of field works.

8. Defilading in direction and in altitude of open or closed works, traverses and bonnettes.

9. Construction of small field works, open and closed, marking out, tracing, profiling; number and distribution of workmen, excavation of ditch, formation and reveting of slopes with turf; fascines, hurdles, gabions, sand-bags; selection of wood or stone, preparation and use of the various reveting materials; of the mode of executing revetments, sufficient only to show that the pupil is able at any time to undertake the superintendence of such works with intelligence.

10. Fortification of heights and defiles.

11. Use, general arrangement and advantageous position of a "tête-de-pont."

12. Arrangements for defending walls, hedges, dwelling-houses, churches and church-yards.

13. Attack and defence of a redoubt; surprise; open attack.

14. Repair and demolition of roads, fords and bridges, timber and stone; erection of infantry foot bridges, carriage bridges, marsh bridges.

(B.) *Permanent Fortification.*

1. Construction of a bastion front on level ground, with ravelin, tenaille and covered way, according to Vauban's first system and Cormonteyne's improvements; name and object of the several parts, angles and lines.

2. Short description of the regular attack of a bastioned fortification; account of the preparations for a regular attack; circum and contra-vallation intrenchments; knowledge of parallel approaches; half parallel, and the use of infantry therein; saps, trenches, cavaliers; removal of covered way, crowning of the glacis, passage over ditch, capture of the main rampart. These operations in reference to object, position and arrangement, but without special knowledge of the technical execution.

General knowledge of the various siege batteries; use, position and caliber of artillery, and kind of firing.

3. Plan of the defence of a fortification with reference to the distribution of the infantry and cavalry of the garrison, and of the garrison ordnance, in the disposition and arming of a fortress against an open and regular attack, in all its phases.

Special knowledge of the duties of infantry and cavalry in protecting garrisons and defending works, and in sallies.

4. Historical knowledge of an actual siege (upon which the pupil has heard a discourse), and of the principles of sieges in general.

5. Knowledge of situation, form, arrangement and object of some modes of strengthening permanent bases of slopes, omitting technical details of construction.

a.) The main rampart; angles of the bastion and its influence; length of the faces and flanks; side flanks; hollow and full bastions; cavaliers, faussebrayes attached and separated from the enceinte.

The escarpe, earthwall, revêtement-wall, demi-revêtement, simple loopholed wall, loopholed (bogen-mauer); revêtement en décharge, perpendicular and parallel casemats.

b.) The main ditch, wet or dry, at pleasure, dry or filled with water, sluices, dams.

c.) Outworks, ravelin, tenaille, contregarde, couvre-façen, counterguard or envelope, tenaillons, small lunettes.

d.) External works, single and double (scheere).

Hornworks of a bastion or ravelin, crownwork, double crownwork, advanced ditch and advanced covered way.

e.) Detached works, with open or closed gorge.

f.) Retirades, retrenchments in bastion, reduits, citadels.

6. Historical knowledge of the most characteristic details of some of the best systems of fortification, such as the old and new Italian, the old Flemish systems, Vauban's second and third method; of the views of Cochorn, Rimpler, of the French school, and Montalembert, compared with Vauban's first system,

but

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

but without requiring dimensions, also the characteristics of the modern Prussian fortifications, and omitting mere technicalities.

7. Modified varieties of attack, surprise, storming, bombardment, blockade; explanation and sketch of the circumstances in which these various kinds of attack are practicable.

IV.—Sketching and Mapping.

1. Knowledge and use of the instruments employed in military drawing:

a.) Instruments for measuring and setting out straight lines; signals; banderoles or jalons (fluchtstäbe), pickets, measuring rods, measuring chain, measuring tape.

b.) Instruments used in plotting measured lines; namely, scales; the ordinary compasses, beam compass, divided and proportional compasses.

c.) Instruments for measuring and setting out horizontal angles: Circumferentor, surveyor's table, theodolite, sextant, large compass, the patent compass, the astrolabe.

d.) Instruments for measuring vertical angles: Lehmann's alidade, the Schmalkald theodolite, the quadrant.

e.) Levelling instruments: The plumb line, the level, the (kanalwaage), the telescope level, the box level, Lehmann's alidade connected with the horizontal surveyor's table, the (kippregel), and the Schmalkald theodolite.

2. The operations of surveying with the surveyor's table, with the astrolabe, reflector and compass.

3. Topographical survey of a tract of country (theoretical and practical), reconnoitring, geometric (netzlegung), detail sketching.

4. Rough sketch or crowquis of single objects, of completed though small districts.

5. Plan-drawing:

a.) Knowledge of the main features of topography, of rising and falling ground; of running and standing waters; distribution of the ground in a military point of view, and its characteristics.

b.) Theory of plan-drawing:

a.) The first elements of the principles of proportion and the preparation of scales for slopes.

b.) Principles of plan-drawing in general, and hill sketching in particular; description of the various angles of inclination, of inclined planes through hilly country.

c.) Of horizontals, and the laws of mountain country depending on them.

d.) Of the laws of ravines.

e.) Of the mode of defining differences of locale, and of laying down profiles.

f.) The representation of the other objects of a plan, such as the choice of colours, and the course and succession of the different descriptions of work occurring in a plan.

c.) Practical plan-drawing from copies and models.

V.—Military Essays, and Knowledge of Military Duties.

a.) Practice in military style.

1. Drawing up of reports on services of all kinds, suited to the position of a subaltern officer, addressed to authorities and superiors of every rank.
2. Instruction to subordinates.
3. Petitions and memorials.

b.) General knowledge of,—

1. Of military discipline and mode of punishment.
2. Of the proceedings at Councils of War and courts of honour.

Berlin, the 26th March 1846.

War Office,

Von Boyen.

Annex (A.)

RETURN of the Instructions received by *A. B.*, who has presented himself to be examined.

PERIODS OF INSTRUCTION.			From Private Tutors. *a.*		In Schools of Towns, and higher Burgher Schools. *b.*		In Ritter Academics (Military Schools for Young Noblemen). *c.*		In Gymnasia or Pœdagogia. *d.*		In Military Schools. *e.*		In Boys' Schools, or Orphan Houses. *f.*		Preparation for Examination by means of Special Private Tuition. *g.*		Names of Teachers who conveyed the Instruction marked under *y*.	Science in which special Preparation took Place for the Examination.
	Year.	Month.	Year.	Month.	Year.	Month.	Year.	Month.	Year.	Month.	Year.	Month.	Year.	Month.	Year.	Month.		
From March 1834 to June 1838	4	3	In the house of his parents.						In the Frederick William's Gymnasium at Berlin.						–	9	Mr. N. at Berlin	Mathematics and Geography.
From July 1838 to Dec. 1840	2	6	As a boarder at the house of A. B., a clergyman.						In the 4th form, 1 | –						–	6	,, O. - -	German Language and History.
From Jan. 1841 to July 1845	4	6							In the third form, 1 | 6						–	5	,, P. - -	French Language.
From July 1845 to March 1846	–	9							In the second form, 2 | –						–	4	,, S. - -	Drawing Military Plans.
			In this column must not be mentioned the tuition specified under *g*.		To this head is also referrible the Conventual School at Rossleben.		This includes Blockmann's Institute at Dresden.		This includes the so-called Prince's Schools at Schul, Pforth, &c.				Such as Annaburg, Potsdam, &c., also the Scholastic Division of the Instructing Battalion of Infantry.					

Note.—The Curriculum Vitæ must contain the native place of the candidate who presented himself, and the date of his presentation.

Rank of the father,
Family name of the mother,
Religion of the parents,
} Whether the parents are still living, and whether either of them is married a second time; present residence of the parents.

In what religion candidate has been baptized, and in which, and where he was confirmed.

Particulars of his education, arranged chronologically, illnesses and frequent change of residence, and whatever has proved a hinderance to his course of education; for instance, frequent change of domestic tutors, &c.

State how far candidate has been forwarded in mathematics, history and geography; also, what Latin and French authors were read at school, and what German classical works examinand has perused.

Particularize any emergencies which have influenced the candidate's life and course of mental improvement.

Enumerate all these circumstances in a plain and concise style.

Testimonials to be produced by a Candidate presenting himself for Examination.

1. Certificate of baptism.
2. Ditto of reception into one regiment.
3. Ditto of a physician.
4. Scholastic testimonials from the establishments specified in *b*, *c*, *d* and *f*.
5. The testimonials of the teachers mentioned above under *g*.
6. Nature of instruction, according to the above precedent; which account is to be included in the Curriculum Vitæ.

Annex (B.)

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

Testimonials of the Preliminary Examination of Portépée Ensign of Regiment.

In the preliminary examination of to he manifested the following proficiency:

In the science of arms,
In tactics,
In fortification.

In the manuscript military exercise,—Surveying,
Drawing of plans.

Therefore on the whole
and is therefore to be received as for admission to the examination qualifying for the rank of officer.

He has attended the School of Division during the terms in $18\frac{4}{4}\frac{6}{7}$.

Talents—(*to be exactly specified.*)

Application:

During his attendance at the School of Division he conducted himself

Was punished at the School of Division

(*Statement of reasons, and nature of punishment.*)

The correctness of the above testimonials is herewith attested, in compliance with the obligation of duty.

Locality and date. Signature of the Director.

Annex (C.)

Return of Candidates who have presented themselves for Examination, with the view of qualifying for Officers and Portépée Ensigns.

No.	Rank.	Regiment.	Christian Name and Surname.	Age.		Religion.	Period at which he entered into actual Military Service.		Native Country.		Who is his Father, and whether he is still living.	Where he has received his early Education, how long he has been under private tuition, or whether he attended Schools, and what Military Schools frequented.	Observations.
				Year.	Month.		Day and Month.	Year.	Place of Nativity.	Province.			
			State only one Christian Name.										In this column the Enclosures, Certificates, &c., are to be specified.

Remarks.

1. This precedent also serves for the *national* certificate, which is to be added to the application for a Testimonial of Maturity, to be examined for the rank of Portépée Ensign. In such a case it must be stated in the column of *Observations* by which Commission of Examination and at what time the certificate for entrance on the career of advancement (chap. II. sect. 26) has been issued.

2. The latter notice also becomes necessary, in case the national testimonial on the presentation of a candidate for the officer-examination is handed in.

3. On the delivery of the present return for an aspirant, it requires to be specified whether it be a first or second examination, and in the latter case, it must be stated at which Commission, and at what time the earlier examination took place.

Annex (D.)

Precedent for Testimonial of Maturity for the Grade of Officer.

His Majesty the King, by his Cabinet Order of has been pleased to command that (rank, christian and surname, and regiment), seeing that he in the examination held on and the following days, has exhibited

Acquirements——In the science of arms,
In tactics and in fortification, and
In written military exercises;
And dexterity in—Surveying and drawing plans;

shall have granted him the Testimonial of Maturity for the grade of officer.

In conformity with this Royal Order, the present Testimonial for the above (his station, christian name and surname) has been made out under our hand and the seal of the Commission.

Berlin, the 1847.

Testimonial of Maturity for the rank of officer for

Supreme Commission for Military Examinations.

Signature of the President and Director.

Annex (E.)

Comparative View, No. I.

Results of the Written Exercises performed at the Entrance Examination, in April Term 1846.

Sciences and Languages.	Subject of Tasks.	Friedrich von A.		Carl von B.		Ernest C.		Theodor von D.	
		What time it took him to make the Exercise.	Award on the quality of the Exercises.	What time, &c.	Award, &c.	What time, &c.	Award, &c.	What me, &c.	Award, &c.
German Language	*a*, curriculum vitæ *b*, first paper, subject *c*, second paper, subject	1 hour 10 minutes 1½ hours	*a*, *b*, *c*, } result.						
Latin Language	*a*, translation, specification of the author, and *b*, of the passage selected	45 minutes	*a*, *b*, } result.						
French Language	*a*, passage dictated, state from what author and what page. *b*, translation into French *c*, grammatical questions	- 50 minutes 55 minutes	*a*, *b*, *c*, } result.						
Mathematics	*a*, 1 and 2 *b*, *c*, *d*,	55 minutes 70 minutes 1 hour 45 minutes	*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, } result.						
Geography	*a*, 1 and 2 *b*, *c*,	- - -	*a*, *b*, *c*, } result.						
History	*a*, 1 and 2 *b*, *c*, *d*,	- - - -	*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, } result.						
Drawing	*a*, characters and letters for plans *b*, drawings of mountains	- -	*a*, *b*, } result.						
Subjects not prescribed.									

Signatures of all the Members.

Observations. – 1. If the subjects in Mathematics, Geography and History, as well as the grammatical questions in the French language, find no place in the above confined columns, they must be stated at large over leaf.

2. If the examination has turned on branches not prescribed, the results must be recorded exactly in the same manner as on those directed.

Annex (F.)

Comparative View, No. II.

Results of the Oral Examination at April Term 1846.

Subjects.	Names of the Examiners.	Date of and Time occupied by the Oral Examination on each Subject.	Sections of Subjects on which the Examinations were either General or Special.	Results of Oral Examinations.			
				Friedrich von A.	Carl von B.	Ernest C.	Theodor von D.
German Language -							
Latin Language -							
French Language -							
Mathematics - -							
Geography - -							
History - - -							
Subjects not ordered							

Signatures of all the Members.

Observations.—1. Specify in the 4th Column the German poem or narrative recited.

2. Indicate the Latin and French passages which at the Oral Examination were selected for translations into German.

3. The result of the Oral Examination is to be marked for each examinand, with one of the nine designations.

Annex (G.)

Comparative View, No. III.

Definitive Results of the Entrance Examination in April Term 1846.

Subjects.	Friedrich von A.	Carl von B.	Ernest C.	Theodor von D.
1. German Language -				
2. Latin Language -				
3. French Language -				
4. Mathematics - -				
5. Geography - -				
6. History - - -				
7. Drawing - -				
Subjects not ordered -				
Final Result - -				
Remarks - - -				

Date

Signatures of all the Members.

Sub-Enclosure 4.

Regulation relative to the Commission for examining Officers before their Admission.

Annex (H.)

Extract from the Proceedings at the Examination of (Month, Year.)

The first (second) examination passed by *A. B.* has resulted in—

	Oral.	In Writing.	Main Result.
In German	satisfactory	indifferent	satisfactory.
Latin	not sufficient	indifferent	not sufficient.
French	satisfactory	not sufficient	indifferent.
Mathematics	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory.
Geography	not sufficient	quite inadequate	nearly inadequate.
History	satisfactory	indifferent	indifferent.
Drawing	- - - - -	tolerably well	tolerably well.

Final Result.—Examination not satisfactorily passed, and examinand may, after the expiration of six months, be admitted to a second and last examination, which he is to stand in German, Latin, French, Geography and History.

Locality. Date. Year.

Signature of the President.

Annex (I.)

Precedent for Testimonial of Maturity for Portépée Ensign.

His Majesty the King, by his Royal Order of has been pleased to direct that (rank, christian name and regiment), seeing that in the examination passed by him on the and following days, he has evinced—

Attainments

In German, Latin, French, Mathematics, Geography and History,
and Skill in Drawing,

is to have made out for him the Testimonial of Maturity for the rank of Portépée Ensign.

In conformity with this Royal Order, the present Testimonial has been drawn up for the above (rank, Christian name, surname), furnished with our signature, and the seal of the Commission.

Locality. Date.

Commission for examining the Portépée Ensigns of the Division.

Signature of the President.

Testimonial of Maturity for Portépée Ensign,
for

Sub-Enclosure 5.

Regulations for a new Organization of the Schools of Division.

Sub-Enclosure 5.

REGULATIONS for a new *Organization of the Schools of Division*, to be carried out in pursuance of the Ordinance of the 3d and 4th of February 1844.

I hereby express my approbation of the Regulations submitted to me, for a new organization of the Schools of Division, in pursuance of the Ordinance of the 3d and 4th of February 1844; and I leave to the army the publication of the same at the War Office.

Berlin, April 2d, 1846.

(signed) Frederick William.

To the War Office.

General Rules.

Section 1.—The Schools of Division are to continue *in statu quo*, as prescribed by the Ordinance of the 3d and 4th of February 1844, in the head-quarters of the Divisions, and to remain under the superintendence of the Commanders of the Divisions.

Sub-Enclosure 5.

Regulations for a new Organization of the Schools of Division.

SECT. 2.—For the special conduct of each separate school, and of the Commission of Examination therewith connected, for ascertaining the qualifications for admission of the candidates for entrance, it is proposed to his Majesty the King, that a Field Officer, or at discretion a competent Captain of Infantry or Cavalry also be appointed respectively as director and ruler; and by an Order issued by the Cabinet on the 29th of January 1846, the right of inflicting penalties, a right hitherto vested in commanders of detached battalions, has been conferred on these officers.

SECT. 3.—The requisite teachers, and such as are destined for superintendents, according to Section 9 of the Ordinance of February 1844, are selected from the number of the best qualified officers, commanded by the Commander of the Division; and officers of the Artillery and of the *corps* of Engineers, may also be appointed to the office of teaching, in so far as the circumstances of the service admit, and the inspectors of their arms give consent. Particular care must be taken in the choice of teachers over those officers who have attended the general schools of war, and next to this have been ordered to the Topographical *Bureau*.

SECT. 4.—The following candidates may be admitted to a participation in the instruction communicated in the Schools of Division.

a.) The collective candidate-officers of troops, after having devoted at least five or six months to the study of arms, with the exception of such young men as are specified in Section 16 of the Ordinance of the 3d and 4th of February 1844, who may be *admitted* to the examination of officers, without having attended a School of Division; and,

b.) Those *Ensigns of Port-d'épée* who, according to Section 11 of the above-named Ordinance, have gained access to a second and last course, on account of extenuating circumstances, and acknowledged good conduct.

SECT. 5.—Whether the students shall be quartered or lodged in barracks, is left to the discretion of the Commander of the Division, so far as local and other circumstances admit of it.

The inspection of the same is confided to officers duly appointed, according to Section 9 of the Ordinance of the 3d and 4th February 1844.

SECT. 6.—Should the number of students in any one division be less than six, the schools of the army-corps therewith connected shall be united under the superintendence of one of the two Commanders of the Division; and notice of such case shall always be given three months before the commencement of the new course, by the general *commando* at the general inspection of the establishment for military education and instruction, that the consent of the War Offices may be obtained thereto.

SECT. 7.—Such a measure has no influence on the Commission of Examination for Portépée Ensigns; so that these remain in force, after the schools of an army-corps in the respective divisions have been united.

SECT. 8.—The Corps de Garde remains in the mean time *in statu quo*, without reference to the number of students, *one* combined School of Division; and for this Corps only *one* Commission of Examination for Portépée Ensigns is instituted.

SECT. 9.—The Commissioners for superintending the studies in schools resign, and are replaced by school directors.

Compass and division of Instruction.

SECT. 10.—The course embraces a period of nine months; viz. from the 15th of October to the 15th of July, and the instruction is imparted only in one *coetus*. According to Section 7 of the Ordinance of the 3d and 4th February 1844, the proposed objects of study are to be connected as much as possible with a series of appropriate exercises.

SECT. 11.—In consideration of the importance to be attached to the French language and mathematics in the education of the officers, the teachers are requested, according to circumstances—

a.) To see that exercises are written from time to time in the French language on military subjects; and,

b.) To blend instruction in the theory of drawing with the working of mathematical problems, which are however to be kept within the bounds prescribed

Sub-Enclosure 5.

Regulations for a new Organization of the Schools of Division.

prescribed in the examination for entrance, without attempting to soar into the merely speculative regions of that science.

It is not convenient however to allot distinct hours in the plan of instruction, either to the French language or to mathematics.

SECT. 12.—In order to encourage the self-employment recommended to the young men in Sections 13 and 17 of the Ordinance of the 3d and 4th of February 1844, and to give a suitable direction to their reading, it seems necessary to devote a few hours in each week to military literature.

SECT. 13.—The limits to the discipline to be acquired are stated in the regulations for the examination of the officers, and they embrace essentially those points in the science of war already proposed in the Schools of Division, so far as appeared sufficient for officers entering either the infantry or cavalry. As by the omission of other branches of instruction time is gained, there appears a possibility, according to the tenor of the Ordinance of the 3d and 4th of February 1844, of giving so much attention to the practical military cultivation of the students, that they may learn very soon to apply the knowledge of their vocation, which they have theoretically acquired.

SECT. 14.—Accordingly, the theoretical propositions are connected with exercises, which intrinsically divide themselves into two categories :

a.) Into exercises which immediately accompany the instruction, and which are exemplified by plans or models, or which consist in the written solution of problems ; and,

b.) Into exercises which are carried on beyond the academy, in the open air, and in such places as are appointed for exercising the troops.

SECT. 15.—In pursuance of this organization, the course naturally divides itself into two sections ; viz.

1. That of theoretical instruction, which lasts six months and a half, from the middle of October to the beginning of May, and embraces the lectures delivered in the classes, including the exercises adapted thereto ; and,
2. That of practical instruction, which occupies two months and a half, from the beginning of May to the middle of July, and treats of information and exercises acquired and practised in the open air.

SECT. 16.—In addition to the above, gymnastic exercises are taught during the first period, for improving the physical powers of the students ; these exercises consist in riding, fencing and leaping, and are so conducted that they by no means infringe on the scientific studies. During the second period, whenever field exercises are rendered impracticable by an unfavourable state of atmosphere, they are replaced by repetitions from the various branches of theoretical instruction.

Section of Theoretical Instruction.

SECT. 17.—Consequently, the section of theoretical instruction includes—

a.) The lectures in conjunction with the exercises in the class ; and,

b.) The gymnastic exercises.

The following plan shows how the time is divided among the respective branches of study. Each lesson occupies an hour.

Study of arms - - - - -	weekly	4 lessons.
Tactics - - - - - -	„	4 lessons.
Fortification - - - - -	„	4 lessons.
Theory of drawing and solution of problems	„	3 lessons.
Military literature - - - -	„	2 lessons.
Military essays, &c. - - - -	„	1 lesson.
To this must be added,		
The drawing of plans - - - -	weekly	6 lessons.
Total - -		24 lessons.

The particular hours in which the above lessons will be given in the course of the six days, must depend on the arrangements made by the Director.

SECT. 18.—In addition to the above, according to Section 9 of the Ordinance of the 3d and 4th February 1844, instruction in the use of weapons will be communicated

municated to the students, to which purpose two hours in each week will be devoted.

SECT. 19.—The gymnastic exercises must be regulated by local circumstances, and means at hand; it is, however, desirable that each student should weekly devote to riding - - - - - - - - - 2 hours.
to fencing - - - - - - - - - 2 hours.
to leaping - - - - - - - - - 2 hours.

SECT. 20.—Each teacher must submit to the school director a sketch of his lectures, in which he is expected to unfold the course he intends to pursue in his instructions, and the corresponding exercises with which he purposes to illustrate them. It is desirable that he should draw up, as speedily as possible, a guide for the elucidation of his principles, so that all unmeaning dictation on his part and all useless copying on the part of his pupils may be avoided.

These guides should be so managed that the students may be enabled to complete them for themselves, by means of drawings and notes taken during the lectures. It is desirable that the pupils should diligently occupy themselves with suitable exercises at their own dwellings, out of school hours, in order to promote the independent cultivation of individual intellect.

SECT. 21.—As regards the special objects of study, the following survey will suffice to give the teachers a glimpse of the various departments, and enable them to limit those departments to the attainment of the end in view.

Science of Arms.

SECT. 22.—Lectures on the science of arms include,—

1. As introduction,—the ideas: weapons, impelling power, missile weapons, distribution of arms; together with a brief sketch of the history of arms.

2.—Materials.
a.) Gunpowder materials.
b.) Materials for weapons and for the implements of weapons.

3. Gunpowder:—Purpose, manufacture, effect, examination, conveyance, and preservation of gunpowder.

4. Construction, manufacture and inspection of arms, and of the implements used in making them.
a.) The lesser weapons.
b.) The cannon, the barrels, the carriage on which the cannon rests, limbers.
c.) White arms.
d.) Ammunition.
e.) Implements employed in artillery.

5. General remarks on the range, and on the theory of firing.

6. Influence and effects of firearms,

7. Construction of gun-stands.

8. Serving and handling of firearms.
a.) Of the lesser arms.
b.) Of the cannon.

9. Different circumstances to be considered in the use of arms.
a.) Of firearms.
b.) Of white arms.

SECT. 23.—The lectures on the science of arms are to be illustrated,—

1. By the exhibition of the constituent parts of gunpowder, of the different sorts of gunpowder, of metals, of weapons of all kinds, of the cannon, models, missiles, loading, priming, &c.

2. By analyzations and explanations of drawings connected with artillery, more especially when there is a deficiency of models.

3. By drawings of the different parts of weapons, and by showing the mode of making drawings of artillery with rule and compass; construction of barrels, &c.

4. By taking to pieces all the different descriptions of lesser firearms, and by re-uniting all the parts of the same.

5. By the manufacture of pocket ammunition, when this exercise, owing to local circumstances, cannot be connected with the strictly practical exercises.

Tactics.

SECT. 24.—Tactics, inclusive of field-service and the science of petty war. The lectures on tactics include—

1. As introduction,—derivation of the word, and an illustration of the fundamental forms in tactics, such as the column, the line, and dispersed order, together with a survey of their historical order.

It considers further—

2. The army, as an organized body, the obtaining the constituent parts of the same; men, horses, weapons, ammunition, &c.; the different weapons; characteristics of the same, and their proportions of strength to one another, according to the species of troops.

3. The tactic formations and movements; viz.

a.) The fundamental position of the infantry, the cavalry and the artillery.

b.) The evolutions of the three arms as regards change of position, of front and of place, as well as the detaining of form in dispersed order.

4. The engagement of the individual arms, and of the arms against one another.

5. Combined arms, order of arms and forms of engagement; influence of the ground on the habits of the troops; investment of heights, buildings, villages, woods, defiles, and narrow tracts of land; attack and defence of the same.

6. Field service and petty war; such as,—

a.) The service of out-posts, advanced posts, *soutiens*, pickets.

b.) March of troops through a country; the van; protection of the flank, the rear.

c.) The patrol and reconnoiting service.

d.) Formation and use of detachments, secret and nightly marches; unpremeditated engagements, as surprising the enemy, ambush, reserved troops; attack and defence of transports, &c.

SECT. 25.—Exercises of all kinds go hand in hand with the lectures, and among them may be reckoned,—

1. Practice of formations; evolutions, and simple elementary matters relating to engagements, illustrated by drawings and other visible means.

2. Representations of actions, with reference to the ground; plans on the larger scale (military plans), whereby examples of all kinds of sudden attacks of places, and actions of defence, more especially as regards their preliminary arrangements and onset, are developed and independently worked out by the pupils.

3. Exercises of field-service is, as far as such exercises admit of representation, by plans; for example, the placing of out-posts, the disposition of single advanced posts, the accomplishment of marches, with arrangements for security; the searching of a country, the course of the patrol, &c.

The art of Fortification.

SECT. 26.—The lectures on the art of fortification embrace,—

1. As introduction,—meaning of the word, and object of the art, as well as the division of the same into—

2. Field fortifications; construction of the profile and ground plot of entrenchments, communications, arrangements for defence, strength of garrison, means of impeding and reinforcing the defile, the construction of the minor field-works, the restoration and destruction of bridges, roads, &c.; the fortification of objects on the spot, such as houses, villages, woods, defiles, bridges, &c.

3. Permanent fortifications; the profile and field-work; ground plot of field-works; *Vauban's* "first manner;" illustrations of formal assaults, minute description of all kinds of works, and means of reinforcement; observations on the defence of the same.

4. Attack and defence of entrenchments and fortresses, especial prominence being given to such points as are deemed most important to officers of all arms.

SECT 27.—The art of fortification is to be instilled by illustrations and exercises; for example,—

1. By the introduction of models, with explanation of the same; and in the absence of such models, of single objects, such as parapets, elevations of ground, fissures,

fissures, mines, &c. may be formed by clay or sand; in the same way may be explained the marking out, tracing and analysing of a work.

2. By drawing the objects treated of in the lectures according to a fixed scale by means of instruments, and judgment by the eyes, and also by sketching them on paper or board.

3. By slight sketches of designs, in imitation of models at hand.

4. By the introduction of designs and plans of really completed fortifications, and by observations on the same.

5. By calculations of profiles, space for camps, &c.

6. By examples from the history of war of all kinds; that is, the raising of such and such a siege, especially in regard to the disposition of the troops.

Draining and Surveying.

Sect. 28.—The course of lectures on drawing and surveying embrace,—

1. The principal points in the study of the ground occupied by an army; as introduction,—

2. The theory of drawing plans; the elements of projections, and the calculation of standards for scarps; the fundamental ideas of plan-drawing, of mountainous tracts, of horizontals; the laws of ravines, difference of levels, the laying of profiles.

3. The theory of surveying.

a.) The knowledge of instruments for marking out and measuring straight lines and horizontal angles, also of those for levelling; the accurate knowledge of the chain, of the surveyor's table and small flag; of the reflector, the great mariner's compass and the quadrant.

b.) The elementary operations of surveying, the use of the instruments, especially of the surveyor's table and the reflector.

c.) Surveying collectaneously considered, and superficial surveying or making rough sketches.

It is also desirable in accordance with Section 11, that advantage should be taken of such opportunities as may present themselves in the course of this branch of instruction for mathematical exercises.

Sect. 29.—Exercises in designing plans include rough sketching and the use of the measuring rule; the drawing of the *scala* and ranges of mountains, according to Lehmann, and in the manner denominated that of the general staff, after copies and sketches made by the pupils themselves; drawings of intricate mountainous tracts after copies, and also taken from models in gypsum; the laying of *profiles* and the copying of plans.

In order to enable the students to make accurate drawings in the few months which can be allotted to these exercises, six lessons of an hour each in every week are given on this subject, as in Section 17, notwithstanding any students who have already acquired a sufficient quickness and expertness in designing plans, such, for instance, as have formerly been pupils in the *Cadet Corps*, may be dispensed from attendance on these lectures.

Sect. 30.—The course of instruction imparting knowledge of military literature may be most appropriately commenced by pointing out those publications in which the most important military compositions are specified, and in some measure likewise criticised; as the military periodicals, and such books as exclusively treat of this subject. Hereupon should follow a survey of the most distinguished works, arranged according to the main branches of the science of war, together with an introduction, and in this progressive order they should be taken in hand by the students as matter for private study.

Such extracts may likewise be made from them as appear peculiarly adapted to the scientific point of view to which the students have respectively attained, in order to excite in them an interest for useful reading.

Military Reports.

Sect. 31.—In the instruction given on the subject of drawing up military reports, letters of daily routine, presentations for examination, *species facti*, minutes, receipts, attestations, &c., the teacher should so select his subjects that they may accord with the points under discussion in the lectures then in process of delivery.

Sect. 32.—The instructions of service embrace,—

1. The formation and strength of the Prussian army, with its subdivisions.

Sub-Enclosure 5.

Regulations for a new Organization of the Schools of Division.

2. The recruiting service, the regulations for the performance of military service in the different *stadia*, and for the obtainment of substitutes.

3. Military legislation; *i. e.* knowledge of the order of discipline, the Articles of War, book of penal law for the army, the law of the court of honour.

4. The exercise of arms, according to regulation.

5. The service of the garrison.

6. The service of officers in the company or in the squadron, in the battalion and in the regiment.

Division of Practical Instruction.

SECT. 33.—The division of practical instruction commences in the month of May, and continues till the middle of July. It embraces the practical works on the field, and in the places appropriated to the troops, which are to be carried on with constant reference to the instruction given in the preceding course, while the pupils, upon their admission to this *stadium*, are expected to be fully competent to work out the same individually.

SECT. 34.—As regards time, it is not possible in this place to lay down a settled rule for its division, inasmuch as the practical occupations must depend more or less on local circumstances. The following plan may therefore be regarded as a mere outline, and the Commanders of the respective Divisions are requested to modify it according to their own judgment, and also to arrange the exercises progressively. The experience of the few next years will show whether it is admissible to give a wider range to this branch of instruction than is at present contemplated.

Exercises in the Science of Arms.

SECT. 35.—To the practical exercises in the science of arms belong the following,—

1. The technical military establishments and storehouses for the preservation of arms, manufactories of powder, arms and guns, cannon-foundries, factories for the construction of artillery-weapons, laboratories, powder-magazines; arsenals and houses for military carriages are to be inspected; and in the laboratories the founding and pressing of leaden balls and the preparation of cartridges will be practically taught, in so far as this has not already been accomplished during the period of theoretical instruction; the manufacture of artillery-ammunition will merely be shown.

2. The students are admitted to the shooting-stands of the infantry, the chasseurs and the cavalry, and receive instruction in firing at a target, and in examining critically the effects of the lesser firearms.

3. At the place appointed for exercising the artillery, the following manœuvres will be exhibited and generally explained to the students:

a.) The exercising, placing and moving of cannon.
b.) The management of artillery, and of carriages for its conveyance.
c.) The erection of the battery.
d.) The packing of ammunition; and,
e.) The practice and effect of different engines for shooting, aiming, firing, loading, priming; different ways of shooting, signal-fires, &c.

As it is desirable that these exercises should have the aid and support of the artillery, the respective school-directors are permitted to apply to the acting *commando* of the artillery brigade and division, whereas the latter must use their own discretion in deciding whether such support may be given to the school in furtherance of its interests, without prejudice to the service.

Exercises in Tactics.

SECT. 36.—The exercises in tactics extend to,—

1. Reconnoitring the ground, in order to accustom the pupils to ascertain their own position with reference to the points of the compass, measuring distances, and judging and deciding on the occupation of ground, with reference to the habits of the troops.

2. The making of petty experiments in tactics, for which only a few troops are necessary, and they may be represented by the students themselves; that is, the patrol-service, the planting of single out-posts, arrangements for ambush, taking the lead, the van, the flank and the rear in marching.

3. Description and typical representation, on the spot, of the investment of narrow strips of ground, of villages, woods, bridges, &c., the elaboration of the disposition

Sub-Enclosure 5.

Regulations for a new Organization of the Schools of Division.

disposition of armies in the usual form for attack and defence of certain points, hypothetically proposed by the teacher, the arrangement of lines of out-posts, the delivery of reports, executed orders, &c. If circumstances admit of small divisions of troops being made available for these manœuvres, the advantages of such exercises will thereby be considerably increased.

Exercises in Fortification.

Sect. 37.—To the exercises in fortification belong,—

1. The inspection by the students of depôts, and of the different implements and materials in the storehouses of the pioneers; for example, gabions, fascines, hurdles, wood for mining, materials for destroying bridges, &c., and witness the fabrication of these objects;

2. There will be exhibited to the students at the place of exercise of the pioneers, modes of marking out, sketching, *profiling*, cutting trenches, throwing up parapets, taking measures for investing a place in order to besiege it; working different mines and subterraneous passages, forcing bridges, &c.; and,

3. Some fortress in the vicinity of the school will be inspected.

As it is desirable that the pioneers should lend their aid and support to these exercises, the school directors are requested to apply to the *commandos* then in office of the inspections and divisions of the pioneers.

Exercises in Surveying.

Sect. 38.—During the practical division of the course, great importance is attached to surveying and sketching; and, consequently, four entire weeks, *i. e.* 24 days of those set apart for exercises in the field, are to be devoted thereto, even though local circumstances may not admit of their being consecutive. In order to economize time, moreover, the numerous problems in measuring distances may be previously worked on tables in the class; whereas, all measuring operations requiring the surveyor's table, as well as all sketching, must be thoroughly and practically performed. There may be three or at most five pupils to each table; and it is desirable that there should be one teacher to every two tables. The following problems will then be practically worked in the presence of all the students, by means of objects actually existing on the spot; the laying of a geometrical net, the cutting obliquely, the retro-incision at two and three points; the surveying of a hamlet or village; the surveying of a mountain by means of horizontals; surveying with the great compass. An accurate knowledge of these measuring operations being acquired, there will follow an application of that knowledge to the surveying of a country on a scale of $\frac{1}{12500}$ chiefly with the surveyor's table, but likewise with the reflector, and finally, by mere reduction as an exercise in sketching, on a scale of $\frac{1}{25000}$.

Of the Teachers and Commanding Officers for the superintendence of the Schools.

Sect. 39.—That none but well qualified officers can be appointed to the superintendence of the schools has been already specified in Section 3. To preserve, however, the instruction given in the schools from the taint of partiality, and above all to furnish the students with a constant stimulus of exertion by a variety of character in their teachers, it seems very desirable that the number of teachers should not be too limited; and, therefore, at least four will be set over each school; viz. one for the science of arms, one for tactics, one for fortification, and one for drawing and surveying. The department of military literature will be entrusted to any one of the four teachers specified above who may have given most attention thereto; and instruction in drawing up reports will also be given by any one of those four teachers. It also appears desirable, for the success of practical instruction in surveying, that during its continuance, one or other of the officers of the garrison should interest himself in its progress, who may have gone through the *commando* at the Topographical *Bureau*.

Sect. 40.—The officers appointed to the superintendence of the schools, according to Section 9 of the Ordinance of the 3d and 4th February 1844, are to be so selected, *event.* from the number of the teachers, that in addition to the instruction for service, they may, if possible, be also capable of undertaking the lessons in riding, fencing and leaping.

Examinations and Reports.

Sect. 41.—With respect to the examinations to be undergone by the pupils, and likewise as regards the yearly reports required to be sent in to the general inspector of military education for the furtherance of the Commission of Military Study, the already existing regulations remain unaltered.

Funds.

Sect. 42.—Every school, together with the Commission of Examination belonging thereto for *Portépée Ensigns*, receives its own funds, which, from its former amount of 1,000 thalers, is raised to 1,100, the extra hundred being granted under the item of "personal augmentation of salary," in order that a sum may be dedicated from the latter for the remuneration of such Examiners as are not also teachers of the schools. On the other hand, the contributions hitherto granted to the united schools are withheld under this new arrangement for the disposal of the funds.

Sect. 43.—Should the School of Division fail in any one of the divisions, as provided in Section 6, it is desired that a distinct arrangement be made whenever such an individual case occurs, as to what portion of the funds of the school is to be appropriated to the increase and preservation of the library, to the hire of the locality for the same, and to the remuneration of the members of the Commission of Examination for *Portépée Ensigns* in the division; and what portion is to be handed over to the Combined School of Division.

Sect. 44.—The Combined School of Division of the *Corps de Garde*, with the Commission of Examination connected therewith for *Portépée Ensigns*, receives, once for all, its own peculiar funds.

Berlin, March 30th, 1846.

War Office,

Von Boyen.

Sub-Enclosure 6.

Sub-Enclosure 6.

Regulations for the Admission of Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

REGULATIONS relative to the Admission, Instruction and Examination of Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

At the suspension of the *Order* of the 5th November 1822, the following rules have been laid down relative to the form and manner of conducting the examination of candidates for appointments in the higher departments of military service, and the preparatory occupations in which such candidates must be engaged.

I. Admission to Examination for the Office of Referendary.

Section 1.—To the examination for the appointment of Referendary, none can be admitted but—

1. Candidates who on their departure from school have received the usual certificate of maturity to attend the University; who have subsequently applied themselves with diligence and perseverance for three years to academic study; who have served to the satisfaction of their superiors, one year at least in a judicial office, and one year in an intendancy as Auscultator, and who are physically capable of active military duty;—and as exceptions,

2. Subaltern officers of intendancies, and officers capable of active military duty, who have distinguished themselves by prominent talent, who are familiar with the service of intendantship, and who can satisfactorily prove that they have acquired, and by what means, the requisite general scientific education.

Sect. 2.—The petition for admission to examination for the office of Referendary is to be presented to the Intendant of the *Corps*; and the following testimonials must be appended thereto:

(A.) The candidates specified at 1, in Section 1, are to produce—

a.) The certificate of maturity obtained on leaving school.

b.) The certificate of the University, regarding the lectures attended during the three years devoted to academic study.

c.) A certificate of moral conduct.

d.) The certificate of their first examination and employment in a judicial office.

e.) A certificate from the intendancy respecting their acquaintance with the principles of military economy; and finally,

f.) A full account of their career of life.

(B.) The

Sub-Enclosure 6.

Regulations for the Admission of Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

(B.) The candidates specified at 2, in Section 1, are to produce—

a.) Testimonials of their scientific education; for example, the certificate of the *gymnasium*, certificates of the *lectures* attended by them, &c.

b.) Testimonials from their superiors of service performed by them, either in the military service, or in the intendancy, of their conduct in the service, and of their capability of active duty.

c.) A testimonial from the intendancy of their employment in the same (from the officers, during the furlough, in due form solicited by and granted to them for that purpose), and aptness, discernment, penetration and general information evinced by them in the elaboration of subjects of administration submitted to them; and finally,

d.) A full account of their course of life.

Collective testimonials are to be appended, either in the original handwriting or verified copies of the same, accompanied by a declaration, on the part of the candidate, that he has the means of providing for himself, or can be maintained either by his parents or other relatives during the time of his course of referendariship.

II. Commission of Examinations for Officers of Intendancies. President; Members.

Sect. 3.—The examination for the referendariship is conducted in each intendancy by the following "*Commission of Examination for Officers of Intendancies*," consisting of the Intendant as President, two Members of the Intendancy, and the Corps-Auditeur.

In case of the absence of any members of the Commission on leave, on duty, or from sickness, their places as Examiners may be supplied by such Councillors or Assessors as supply them in other respects.

Sect. 4.—The Commission of Examination in its whole working is immediately subordinate to the "Superior Commission of Examination for Officers of Intendancies" (see Section 22.) The membership of the same is to be looked upon as a charge of honour, which may at any time be recalled. The members of the Commission are proposed by the President to the Superior Commission of Examination, and confirmed by the latter, when nothing of importance opposes such confirmation.

Sect. 5.—The affairs of the Commission of Examination are conducted by the President; whereas, all negotiations to be discussed, testimonials to be prepared, &c. are executed by all the members. Measures are decided by a majority of votes; the votes being even, the casting vote is given to the President.

III. Examination of Candidates for Referendariships.

Sect. 6.—The petition for admission to the examination for the office of Referendary, to which must be appended the testimonials specified in Section 2, and eventually the *personal papers* of the candidate, is to be circulated for perusal among the members of the Commission of Examination.

Should the Examiners find any deficiency in the testimonials of the applicant, or any weighty consideration against him, the President must look to their being corrected; no impediment existing, the candidate is admitted for examination.

a.) Written Examination.

Sect. 7.—The examination divides into two parts; viz. written and verbal. The former comes on first, and the candidates are to be required to make exercises in the following branches:—

1. General scientific points.
2. Statistics or military economy; and,
3. Materials of a law-suit to prepare a report, or the data for the drawing up of a contract, with all the precautions to be taken therein.

Sect. 8.—Of the exercises to be handed in, in a limited space of time, one at least must be in the handwriting of the candidate; and they must be accompanied by an assurance on his part, in the place of an oath, "that he has accomplished them himself, and without foreign aid."

Sect. 9.—The exercises are to be circulated among the Examiners, who are to examine the same, and to pass judgment upon them, stating distinctly,

"Whether they are completely successful and satisfactory, or whether they are unsatisfactory."

In the first case a time is to be appointed for the verbal examination of the candidate, which examination is on no account to be delayed beyond six weeks.

Sub-Enclosure 6.

Regulations for the Admission of Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

In the latter case, the candidate, according to the result of the judgment (*censur*) passed on him, is either at once to be totally discharged, or informed that he will be allowed to present himself again for examination after the lapse of six months or one year, as the case may be. In giving judgment (*censur*) on the written exercises of the candidate, regard must be had to investigate not only his actual knowledge, but likewise his capability of composing a well-connected essay, arranging his matter clearly and logically, and expressing his ideas distinctly and suitably.

b.) Verbal Examination.

SECT. 10.—The object of the verbal examination is not only to investigate the candidate's capability of applying his acquired knowledge, but likewise to ascertain whether he has by due cultivation of his natural powers attained to a sufficient degree of penetration and correctness of comprehension and judgment, and more especially whether he has, by diving deeply into the intricacies of jurisprudence and political economy, gained such an insight into those sciences, that he promises fairly to become by his own natural abilities, continued industry and increasing soundness of judgment, an accomplished and useful member of his profession. The members of the Commission belonging to the intendancy are bound to ascertain whether the candidate has made himself sufficiently acquainted with the constitution and administration of military affairs; and whether he may be fairly expected to establish himself at some future day in a lofty and independent position in the military administration as a competent and eligible officer.

Result of the Examination.

SECT. 11.—As regards the result of both written and verbal examinations of each candidate, an accurate account is to be drawn up, as to—

a.) Which written exercises are the production of the candidate, in what time they have been done, and what judgment has been passed upon them.

b.) What scientific subjects the candidate has been questioned on, and what degree of acuteness, knowledge and soundness of judgment he has evinced in his replies.

c.) Whether and in what degree he has made himself acquainted with the principles of military administration and economy; and finally,

d.) What has been the result of the examination after such careful deliberation and investigation as are recommended above; *i. e.*

aa.) Whether the candidate has sustained it *well* and *satisfactorily*;

bb.) Whether the candidate is considered *incapable*; or,

cc.) Whether the candidate is considered *incapable for the time being*.

SECT. 12.—The sentence "well and satisfactorily sustained" is only to be passed on such candidates as unite to prominent mental abilities, eminent or at least ample general knowledge of individual sciences.

Those candidates, who though possessed of an ample degree of knowledge, do not in general come up to the standard prescribed in Section 10, and whose abilities are of too mean an order to justify a hope of their ever becoming useful members of the intendancy, are to be unhesitatingly pronounced "*incapable*," and at once discharged without any reserve or misplaced indulgence. When only a deficiency of knowledge in individual sciences is shown by the candidate, a resolution is passed by means of which he receives, together with an account of the result of his examination, a communication to the effect that he is considered "incapable for the time being," but that he will be allowed to present himself again for examination after the lapse of a year or six months, as the case may be.

SECT. 13.—The written exercises alluded to in Section 7, also the accurate account of the examination to be drawn up, as specified in Section 11, together with the *personal papers*, &c. accompanied by his nomination to the office of Referendary, to the War Office.

IV. Referendaries in Intendancies.

SECT. 14.—The Referendary is to be directed by the Intendant to his particular divisions of the intendancy; and the superintendent of each division is bound to provide for his ample initiation into the service, to guide and employ him judiciously, using the best possible means for rendering him an able and competent man of business; so that he may have a practical and intuitive idea of all the affairs and occupations involved in the office of intendantship. The superintendent is called upon, to this end, to begin with that which is easiest, and proceed

Sub-Enclosure 6.

Regulations for the Admission of Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

proceed by degrees to the more difficult matters, procuring opportunities for the Referendary to acquire the necessary technical information in the local offices, and gradually committing to him the charge of working out the different subjects by himself. To attain this object he is to appoint distinct hours for the Referendary to draw up statements, bearing in mind that he is himself held responsible for the contents of such statements thus drawn up by the Referendary, and is bound to sign them.

Sect. 15.—The Intendant is to see that the Referendary is associated with the Councillors in their journeys of business, in order that they may employ him in all subordinate affairs, and likewise avail themselves of his services as far as circumstances will allow, as an independent assistant.

Sect. 16.—The Intendant is further to provide that commissary arrangements are entrusted independently to the Referendary, as soon as he becomes acquainted with the general course of business. He must, for instance, before he can be admitted for examination before the Superior Commission of Examination, the *independent* revision and respective handing over of the funds of several regiments, the *independent* revision of at least one office for superintending the supply of provisions, of a garrison-administration, and of a garrison-hospital, and the mustering of several troops, with the leaders of the divisions or brigade commanders; he must likewise be commissioned to arrange for the appointment of deputies to supply the places of Councillors who are absent from sickness, on leave, or in the cause of the service. The Intendant is also authorized, as well as bound by duty, to supply the Referendary with subjects for the preparation of scientific essays, such as military schemes, projects, &c.

It is desirable that remarks in writing, as brief as possible, should be made respecting all such treatises and statements, independently drawn up by the Referendary, likewise respecting his conduct in his intercourse with the higher commanders of troops, and in other matters; these remarks are to be appended to the personal papers of the Referendary.

Sect. 17.—To promote the cultivation and instruction of the Referendaries in every possible way, they are to be admitted to the conferences held in the intendancies, and allowed to produce the statements they have independently drawn up.

Sect. 18.—The Referendary is to keep a regular journal of all the subjects submitted to him for discussion in all the different divisions of the intendancy, and this journal, on his presentation for examination, is to be laid before the Superior Commission of Examination.

Sect. 19.—The Referendary is bound to show respect and submission not only to the Intendant, but also to every member of the intendancy with which he is associated; he must unhesitatingly undertake whatever commissions may be entrusted to him, and execute them to the best of his ability, bearing in mind that he is responsible for any mischief that may arise from irregularity, carelessness, indolence or neglect of duty on his part. Among other duties incumbent on him as a true and faithful officer of the State, that of official secrecy is one of the most important. He is called upon to maintain an unspotted reputation, by a discreet and regular course of life. Should he, on the contrary, conduct himself in a disorderly manner, run into debt or other excesses, or should he, by incorrigible levity, indolence or love of pleasure, blight the promise he had given of future utility to the service, the Intendant is in duty bound to propose his immediate dismissal therefrom.

Close of the Referendaryship.

Sect. 20.—When the Referendary has laboured with success in the respective divisions of the intendancy, and feels himself capable of sustaining the final examination before the Superior Commission of Examination, he may lay his petition for that purpose before the Intendant, with the journal mentioned in Section 18, and the testimonials of his fulfilment of military duty appended thereto.

Sect. 21.—The Intendant is bound to take this petition into consideration at one of the next conferences with the members of the intendancy. No objection being found to exist against the petitioner after a careful investigation of his acts of service, and the testimonials of his performance of military duties,

Sub-Enclosure G.

Regulations for the Admission of Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

a full and formal certificate is to be handed to him, signed by the Intendant and the members of the intendancy, to the following effect:

That he has fully qualified himself to fill the station of a member of the intendancy, by the diligence and ardent zeal with which he has laboured in the respective divisions of the intendancy; by the skill, prudence and general knowledge he has evinced in the transactions (to be distinctly specified) in which he has been engaged, both in the intendancy and in the commissariat department; and by his circumspect and irreproachable conduct in his intercourse with the high commanders of troops, and in other offices.

If such a distinct and formal certificate cannot be given with the most perfect conscientiousness, the Intendant is bound to inform the applicant that his petition cannot be granted, and to state the grounds of his refusal.

In case of its being granted, the certificate, with the personal papers of the candidate appended thereto, is to be laid before the Superior Commission of Examination for further consideration.

V. Superior Commission of Examination for Officers of Intendancies.

Sect. 22.—"The Superior Commission of Examination for Officers of Intendancies" ordained by high command, consists—

a.) Of the Director of the Department of Military Economy, and

b.) Of five Ministerial Councillors, including the Justiciary, as Examiners in Ordinary.

a.) President; Members.

A sixth Ministerial Councillor may be associated with the Commission, as Examiner Extraordinary, to assist in the business of the President, or to supply the place of any member of the Commission who may be absent from sickness or any other cause. In case of the President being by any accident prevented from attending, the Commission may be presided over by the senior Ministerial Councillor among the number of Examiners in ordinary.

Sect. 23.—The membership of the Superior Commission of Examination is to be considered as an honorary charge, which may at any time be recalled.

b.) Official Arrangement.

Sect. 24.—The Commission is immediately subject to the War Office, and is bound to give notice to the Minister of War of every verbal examination, that he may have the option of being present at it.

c.) Conduct of business.

Sect. 25.—All notices of examination submitted to the Commissions are to be circulated by the President among the members by means of *decrees*; when no objection is found to exist after an accurate survey of the *personal papers* of service, testimonials of qualification, &c., propositions for written elaboration may then be handed to the candidate. In case of deficiency on any point, it is for the President to see it supplied.

VI. Subjects of Examination.

1. Written Examination.

Sect. 26.—The examination divides itself into two parts; viz. written and verbal: the former precedes the latter, and includes in a general way the four following exercises:

1. On some general and scientific subject.
2. On some point of political economy.
3. On some subject bearing on military economy.
4. A legal report from law-papers.

The theme for the three first exercises above-named are to be suggested by the Superior Commission of Examination, which at the same time requires a superior court of judicature to hand over to the candidate the papers of a private lawsuit of a lower court, and submit to them for their inspection the judgment to be subsequently passed, and the proceedings to be taken at a somewhat later period.

Sect. 27.—The candidate is to send in the written exercises *separately*, one at least being in his own handwriting, also the legal exercise with the papers appended thereto, to the Superior Commission of Examination, with an assurance on his part, instead of an oath, that he has executed the works himself, and without foreign aid.

Sect. 28.—Each separate exercise is submitted by the President of the Commission to two Examiners, for special examination and written criticism; and as the final result, a distinct sentence must be passed thereupon, as to whether the work of the candidate is perfectly successful, or sufficiently satisfactory, or unsatisfactory.

In

Sub-Enclosure 6.

Regulations for the Admission of Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

In the next place, the exercises are circulated for inspection among the other Examiners, who are to state in writing whether they agree with the sentences passed upon them, or whether and in what essential points their judgment differs from that of the authorized critics.

In the latter case, also in cases where the exercises are pronounced partly successful and partly unsuccessful, it is for the Superior Commission of Examination to take into consideration whether and to what degree other *themes* are to be given to the candidate for written exercises.

If the collective works of trial are declared unsatisfactory, the Upper Commission of Examination are bound to decide,—whether the candidate is to be at once and for ever discharged without indulgence or compassion—or, whether he is to be allowed to present himself again after the lapse of a twelvemonth from that time.

Should the exercises be pronounced at least satisfactory, a term may be fixed on for the verbal examination.

2. Verbal Examination.

Sect. 29.—In the verbal examination of the candidates, great care must be taken to impress upon them, that the position of the higher officers of the intendancies involves great responsibility and self-reliance. In the verbal examination, therefore, the candidate is required to evince,—

1. A satisfactory knowledge of the constitution and administration of the State.

2. A special acquaintance, both theoretical and practical, with all branches of military economy in peace and war, and with the administration of conquered provinces.

3. A sufficient knowledge of national economy, financial and police jurisprudence, more especially of the military and building police, and of statistics.

4. A sufficient acquaintance with the branches of jurisprudence ; viz. the Prussian administration of justice and provincial courts, natural and national rights, public and private rights, as also the history of jurisprudence.

5. A sufficient knowledge of the auxiliary sciences *in the service of the military administration*, more especially those bearing upon natural philosophy ; viz. botany, physics, chemistry and technology.

The division of the subjects of examination among the Examiners is left to their own discretion ; the War Office is at the same time to be informed in what manner the division is made.

In the verbal examination it is especially desirable to ascertain the degree of penetration, acuteness and readiness of comprehension, as well as correctness of judgment possessed by the candidate, and likewise to what extent he gives promise of being practically useful in the higher service of the State ; it is therefore less important that he should be able to answer from memory *every* question proposed in the examination, than that he should prove himself capable of fully comprehending, duly weighing and practically applying the knowledge he has acquired. In the legal examination, those points of Prussian law are to be more closely followed up, which have immediate reference to the future vocation of the candidate.

Sect. 30.—The Upper Commission of Examination is bound to satisfy itself that the candidate is capable of delivering a well-arranged verbal discourse, and for this purpose, must supply him with some subject or subjects on the day preceding the verbal examination.

It is for the Superior Commission of Examination to decide whether these discourses shall be delivered in the presence of one or two deputies of the Commission, immediately before the commencement of the examination, or even earlier.

Sect. 31.—Not more than three candidates are to be admitted at one and the same time for examination.

Result of the Examination.

Sect. 32.—As regards the result of the examination, the examiners are to pass judgment in writing with the most strict impartiality and conscientiousness, each according to the share he has had therein, upon every individual candidate. The aggregate result of both written and verbal examinations will then be discussed, and depending on a majority of votes (the casting vote, in case of their being equal, being given to the President), it will be decided whether the examined

Sub-Enclosure 6.

Regulations for the Admission of Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

examined candidate, as regards the appointment of Assessor (Counsellor) of an intendancy is considered.

a.) (pre-eminently or only sufficiently) *competent*;

b.) *incompetent*; or,

c.) *incompetent for the time being*.

In the *first case*, the Upper Commission of Examination will furnish the candidate with a complete certificate, including a sketch of his written exercises, and the criticism to which they have been subjected, with the judgment passed upon the discourse delivered by him, of the result of his verbal examination (the subjects of which are to be stated), and the final result of the aggregate examination.

In the *second case*, the examined candidate will be informed of his incapability of entering upon the higher department of administration; and

In the *third case*, the examined candidate will be informed on what grounds he is considered for the time being incompetent to fill the station of Assessor, and at what time (after not less than six months) he will be allowed to present himself again for written or verbal examination, or for both.

If the candidate fail the *second* time of examination to obtain the necessary testimonials of qualification, he will not in a general way be permitted to try his chance again. A *third* examination is only granted, with the consent of the War Office, in very particular and specified cases.

Sect. 33.—All the decisions, certificates and resolutions specified in the preceding paragraphs, must be executed by the collective members of the Superior Commission of Examination; all further correspondence however must be carried on by the President, in the name of the Commission.

Sect. 34.—Notice of the examination of each candidate, with his personal deeds of service appended thereto, must be presented to the War Office for further proceedings. The proceedings of the examination, exercises, &c., are to be placed and carefully preserved in the archives.

Berlin, May 3d, 1839. War Office,

V. Rauch.

Sub-Enclosure 6*.

Sub-Enclosure 6.*

Regulations for the Admission of Secretary and Register and Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

REGULATIONS relative, in the *first* place, to the Admission, Instruction and Examination of Applicants for the Offices of Secretary and Register; and, in the *second* place, to the Admission, Instruction and Examination of Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

Considering the sphere of action involved in intendantships, and the demands made upon the persons invested with such office, even in time of peace, and more especially in time of war; it is resolved to admit thereto none but efficient young men, accomplished in all branches of military duty and economy, animated with an ardent zeal for the service, and physically capable of active duty on the field; young men who have gone through the requisite military training, and who have been duly appointed. To ensure this object, the following Rules are laid down for the admission, instruction and examination of applicants for the offices of Secretary and Register.

Admission of Applicants for Intendantship.

Section 1.—As applicants for the service of Intendantship, none can be admitted but—

a.) *Young* men who have received a scientific education at one of the Universities, or who have attended with success for at least a year the first class of a *gymnasium*, and whose moral character is irreproachable.

b.) Military persons, selected from the number of officers capable of active duty on the field, from the book-keepers, or, by way of exception, from non-commissioned officers who have served twelve years, in so far as they possess the necessary degree of scientific and scholastic knowledge, and can produce testimonials of praiseworthy conduct from those set over them.

Sect. 2.

Sub-Enclosure 6*.

Regulations for the Admission of Secretary and Register and Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

SECT. 2.—Application for admission to the service of intendantship must be made by the applicant in person, or by writing, at the particular intendancy upon which he may desire to enter. Young men, mentioned at *a*, in Section 1, must produce a testimonial from the *gymnasium*, and from their respective academy, a testimonial of moral conduct, a certificate of proficiency in general military duty, and an attestation from an army physician of capability of active duty on the field, and to their petition for admission must be added a complete sketch of their former course of life.

Military persons specified at *b*, in Section 1, must produce evidence of irreproachable conduct and capability of active duty on the field, from testimonials of services hitherto performed by them, signed by their military superiors; and they must also prove, both by written and verbal examination, that they have, by due cultivation of their natural abilities, attained to a satisfactory degree of acuteness and exactness of judgment, so that they are capable of comprehending with clearness, rapidity and precision any case that may be laid before them, and of expressing their conceived ideas thereupon with accuracy in writing; they must also prove themselves to possess unquestionable skill and adroitness in the science of figures, so that they are fully competent to undertake the department of calculation in their respective register offices.

SECT. 3.—The conditions of Section 2 being entirely complied with, no impediment being found to exist against the admission, and the applicant having produced a written statement, proving himself in a position to provide for his maintenance until he shall be definitively appointed to an intendantship; the preliminary admission to instruction for the service of intendantship shall forthwith follow.

Should the Intendant become fully convinced that the applicant, after six months of occupation, is in every respect adapted to the service of intendantship, his approval of the admission of the same may then be sent in to the War Office, such approval being necessarily accompanied by the *personal acts* hereafter stated; and should the admission follow, the applicant shall then take his oath in due form as by law prescribed.

SECT. 4.—In a general way there will be only *four* applicants at most admitted in each intendancy for the office of Secretary, and *one* for that of Register.

SECT. 5.—For each applicant, upon the first announcement of his application, there shall be kept a separate record of his personal service, to which must be added his petition for admission, his testimonials, and an account of all the proceedings taken in his education, of his conduct, and of the examinations he has undergone; also all notices having reference to his personal circumstances during the subsequent portion of his life, such as certificates of approbation, references, specifications of remuneration and gratification, as well as all the reproofs and penal decrees of which he has been the subject. The above-mentioned documents must all be in the original, or verified copies of the same. The Intendant is responsible for the careful preservation and strict secrecy of these records of personal service.

Instruction of Applicants for Intendantships.

SECT. 6.—As the subsequent utility and efficiency of young men who devote themselves to the service of intendantships depend mainly on the more or less substantial education they receive, it is desirable that the best and most suitable means of initiating them into the business and occupations, and of instructing them in the forms and essentials of intendantships, be constantly kept in view. It rests with the Intendants to ascertain, by frequent observation, that nothing is neglected in this respect by the members of the intendancies in office for the time being, or by the subaltern officers.

SECT. 7.—The induction into the service of intendantships commences with a general survey of the sphere of action involved in that office. The applicant, by means of practical employment at the *journal*, and at the Register-office, as well as by a participation in the general instruction of the service, is made acquainted with the arrangements of office, the existing appliances for the orderly conduct of business, &c., and afterwards with the respective divisions of occupation and instruction in the intendantship for the different branches of military economy. The applicants for registerships are to remain as before, in the register-office, and to be specially instructed for that service and that of the *journal*.

Sub-Enclosure 6*.

Regulations for the Admission of Secretary and Register and Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

SECT. 8.—It is for the intendant to arrange for the transfer of the applicant for the office of Secretary from one division to another, provided the respective director of the division shall furnish him with a written certificate of the proficiency of the applicant, as well as of his own approval of his transfer to another division.

When such certificate cannot be produced after an employment of, at most, nine months in the Treasury Division, and of, at most, six months in each of the other divisions of the intendancy, notice must be given to the intendant of further measures to be taken, in order that, eventually, those applicants whose prolonged continuance in the service could be of no advantage thereto, may forthwith be discharged therefrom, with the agreement and consent of any two members of the intendancy.

SECT. 9.—The Intendant is enjoined to provide, that the instruction for the service of intendantship may not be interrupted to the prejudice of the applicants. To avoid this, the applicants may not be appointed to the outer service without urgent necessity.

Examination of Applicants for the Office of Secretary.

SECT. 10.—When the applicant has served in the four divisions of the intendantship, according to the foregoing conditions, and has realized in them all the expectations raised concerning him; and when there is nothing of importance known against his conduct either *in* or *out* of the service, he may then be admitted to the examination for the secretaryship.

SECT. 11.—The examination for the secretaryship will be conducted by the "Commission for Examination of Officers of Intendancies," appointed in each intendancy, and this Commission will consist of,—

The Intendant as President,
Two Members of the Intendancy and the Auditeur (or Military Judge) of the Corps, } as Examiners.

In case of the sickness or absence, &c., of an Examiner, another member of the intendancy may be appointed to act as Auxiliary Examiner.

Subjects of Examination.

SECT. 12.—The examination consists of two parts; viz. *written* and *verbal*, the former always preceding the latter.

a.) Written Examination.

The President of the Commission of Examination furnishes the applicant for secretaryship with subjects for six compositions, consisting in—

1. The special revision of the calculation for the provision of a regiment.
2. The same of two quarterly settlements of a large provision-office.
3. The same of two quarterly settlements of a large garrison-administration.
4. The same of the quarterly account of a commission of garrison hospital.
5. In the drawing up of a return specifying the items of clothing required by a regiment; and,
6. In the abstract of a document selected from the archives of the intendancy.

It must needs appear, from the way of conducting the revision, what system was laid down for it, and what rules and directions were followed in it.

The candidate is required to certify on his oath of office, that the *written* exercises were composed by himself, and without any extraneous assistance.

SECT. 13.—The probationary exercises from one to six, successively handed in by the candidate to the President of the Commission of Examinations, shall be delivered by him to the two members of the intendantship, and that under *six*, if it concern a law-suit, also to the judge of a corps, for his *censure* (opinion), and care must be taken to have the *censures* expedited as much as possible.

The President is at liberty, as circumstances may dictate, to submit any one of these exercises to the judgment (censure) of any member of the intendancy, though the latter may not at the same time belong to the Commission.

At the close of the *censure* on these exercises, a definitive and decided judgment must be passed as to—

Whether the work be *completely successful* or sufficient, or whether it be insufficient.

When all the written exercises have passed under review, they will be submitted

Sub-Enclosure 6*.

Regulations for the Admission of Secretary and Register and Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

mitted for criticism to a conference of the collective members of the Commission, and a decree will be made, after previous consultation, depending on a majority of votes, as to—

Whether the exercises may be regarded as sufficient to justify a day being *appointed for verbal examination*; or,

Whether the candidate is to be refused this privilege for the present, and allowed after *respectively* six months or one year, to present himself again for examination.

The votes being even, the casting vote is given to the President.

b.) Verbal Examination.

Sect. 14.—The verbal examination must take place at the latest six weeks after the decree has been made which was mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. The President commences and conducts the same with some merely general questions relative to the administration of the State, and especially to the administration of military affairs and arrangements.

The two members of the Commission of the Intendancy examine the candidate in all branches of the administration of military economy; viz.

In the department of official economy, funds and calculation, in that of supplies and provisions, in that of clothing and accoutrements of the army, in that of the expenses of service, management of garrisons, the public works, and finally that of military hospitals.

The members of the Commission entering as fully into the details of these branches of management as they shall deem necessary for the occasion.

The third member of the Commission (the Auditeur or Judge of the Corps) examines the candidate in respect to general points of law and judicial proceedings, and enters into a more minute investigation of the abstract sent in by the latter, in as far as it involves a legal case. It is especially desirable in the verbal examination to ascertain whether the candidate thoroughly understands what he has learned, and whether he possesses the power of applying with acuteness and rapidity the information he has acquired to any case that may be laid before him.

Result of the Examination.

Sect. 15.—The verbal examination being ended, a memorandum is made of the result of both written and verbal examinations; to the latter must be added a brief account of the points dicussed in the examination; and at the conclusion of this memorandum, the conscientious judgment of the Commission as to the result of both written and verbal examinations must be so distinctly stated as to make it at once evident whether the candidate, with reference to the situation of a Secretary of drafts and calculation, is—

a.) *Capable*, or *especially capable*; or,
b.) *Not capable*; or,
c.) *Not capable for the time being.*

In the first case, the Commission of Examination draws up for the candidate a certificate of qualification for the situation of Secretary.

In the second case, the candidate is given to understand, that he does not possess sufficient ability to entitle him to the appointment of Secretary in the intendancy.

In the third case, the Commission of Examination fixes a term of six months or one year, at the end of which period the candidate is at liberty to present himself again for examination. Should the candidate fail to obtain a certificate of qualification after a *second* examination, he may not be admitted, as a general rule, to try his chance again. Admission to a *third* examination is only granted in peculiar cases, with the approbation of the War Office.

Sect. 16.—After a well-sustained examination for the secretaryship, the candidate must *immediately* proceed to be successively employed in the local administration of all the branches of business within the jurisdiction of the intendancy, in order that he may become acquainted with the service of the same by personal observation, and thoroughly familiarize himself with their technical details.

In place of employment at a depôt of ordnance, participation in the detailed revision of such depôt may be considered sufficient. The employment of candidates in the Local Administrations is arranged by the Intendant, and is carried on as long as is considered necessary to gain the end in view. The candidate must produce

Sub-Enclosure 6*.

Regulations for the Admission of Secretary and Register and Referendaries in Military Intendancies.

produce a certificate from the Local Administration (in reference to the *ordnance depôts* from the Council for the time being), showing that he has been diligently employed in making himself intimately acquainted with both the internal and external service, more especially with the technical portion of them. These certificates must be added to the record of the personal papers of the candidate, of which they will form a part.

Sect. 17.—The foregoing conditions for proving himself adequate to the office of Secretary being in all respects complied with by the candidates, the War Office must receive notice of the case from the Intendant, who is to hand in at the same time a complete account of the *personal acts*; that the office may take cognizance of the course and result of the examination, and proceed accordingly to promote the candidate to the *assistant secretaryship*, and arrange for the definitive appointment of the same to the office of Secretary on the first occurrence of a vacancy.

Examination of the Applicants for Registerships.

Sect. 18.—When the applicants for registerships have been employed under the superintendence of the Registrator in all the branches of the service of registration, and have made themselves sufficiently acquainted with the forms and essentials of the service, and conducted themselves at the same time with respectability, steadiness and regularity, they may then be admitted for examination upon producing testimonials from the Registrator to the above effect.

Sect. 19.—This examination also divides into two branches; viz. *written* and *verbal*. For the exercise in writing, the applicant is furnished by the Intendant, as President of the Commission of Examination, with a subject having reference to the constitution of intendancies, or to their sphere of action; to the regularities of a register-office in peace or war, or to individual portions of the same, and so forth; and the exercise must be verified by the candidate, on his oath of office, to the following effect:

That he has drawn up the same himself, and without foreign aid.

As regards the criticism or *censure*, to which his work is to be submitted, *see* Section 13.

In the verbal examination, the degree of general knowledge to which the applicant has attained, is to be investigated; he must next be questioned on the subject of his written exercise, and specially on the principles which are to be maintained in the suitable conduct and management of a register-office.

Nor is it less essential to ascertain the extent of his knowledge as regards the general organization of the offices of the State, and their relations; of jurisdiction, of the organization of the army, of a general *commando*, of an intendantship, &c.; likewise his knowledge of the rights and duties of official persons in general, and of officers of registries in particular. As regards the result of the written and verbal examination, and of the notice thereof to be sent in to the War Office, *see* Sections 15 and 17.

Berlin, May 23d, 1839. War Office,

V. Rauch.

Sub-Enclosure 7.

Sub-Enclosure 7.

Order respecting Admission of Retired Officers to Civil Offices.

CABINET ORDER respecting the Admission, Employment, &c. of Retired Sub-Officers and Invalids to Civil Offices as Supernumeraries.

31st October 1827.

On the proposition of the Ministry of State this day, I, in pursuance with my Orders of the 7th August 1820, ordain the following to be observed in the appointment to the Bureaus of the Administrative Authorities and Provincial Tribunals, of such subaltern officers as have received their dismission after nine years' service.

1. The offices of clerks in the bureaus of the administrative authorities and in the provincial tribunals, must now, as heretofore, be exclusively filled, suitably to the rank of the parties, with retired subaltern officers. In the nomination of hired copyists, likewise, for the remuneration of whom special funds have been provided to the administrative authorities, according to the present organization of public offices, all possible regard must be had, especially, to employ such persons

Sub-Enclosure 7.

Order respecting Admission of Retired Officers to Civil Offices.

persons as are entitled to that provision, whether they be engaged at a fixed daily payment, or are remunerated according to the amount of work done by them.

2. With respect to other subaltern officers in the bureaus of the administrative authorities and in the provincial tribunals, the actual claim for provision possessed by subaltern officers who have retired after nine years' service, is limited to offices suitable to their station in the second class; and the promotion of such persons as are entitled to this provision to offices of the first class, depends solely upon their further proved qualifications; in which last case, supposing the capacity for office to be equal on the part of the candidates, the retired subaltern officers above named must be preferred to those who derive no claim from military service.

3. In order, however, that on the one hand the provincial tribunals may retain the means of selection necessary in the choice of persons to fill the higher subaltern offices, and on the other hand, to prevent military persons who have served well from being on this account unduly limited to the occupation of the lower offices they are well able to administer, I establish the regulation that in every provincial tribunal, at least one-half of the offices of the second class suitable to the station of the subaltern officers, shall be occupied by retired sub-officers and other military persons entitled to provision. A similar system is to be observed in the employment of those working on an engagement at a daily stipend, for whose remuneration definite and suitable funds are provided to the provincial tribunals.

4. It will, of course, be understood, that persons entitled to military provision must likewise generally enter the civil service by taking the above-mentioned offices paid by a daily stipend, and that their promotion to places suitable to their station can only follow by degrees, on their further proving their qualifications thereto, whilst they can be again dismissed, like all other officials of this class, for want of capacity and activity, or for any other dereliction of duty.

5. The offices of the above-named kind that may fall vacant, must be alternately filled in every provincial tribunal, in such a manner that, out of every two vacant offices, one at least, and that the first, must be awarded to a military candidate. By this, however,

6. Those specifications must not be interfered with, which may have been made in favour of the special nomination of the receivers of floating pensions and of other supernumerary officers, which latter must therefore also be preferred to those entitled to military provision, even if the offices, filled in the manner specified, should not, in case of the above-mentioned change, be awarded to either of the other two parties.

7. The Minister of War will cause the requisite notification to be made to all the regiments, that among the individuals seeking appointments in the bureaus of the administrative authorities and in the provincial tribunals, only such persons will be selected as have distinguished themselves by good conduct in the service, and by a constant and beneficial attention to the instruction afforded in the military schools. The names selected from these lists must be sent by the Minister of War to the provincial tribunal of the district in which the retired officers wish to receive their nomination to office, and with the exception of individuals thus recommended to them, the tribunals must not regard any persons as entitled to a provision.

8. In order to conduce to the training and cultivation of the higher functionaries, and of those entitled by military provision to non-reserved subaltern offices of the second class, the bureaus of the administrative authorities and the provincial tribunals are empowered, with the participation of their President or Director, and with the concurrence of the competent administrative authority, to admit a moderate number of civil supernumeraries into their bureaus, and with due regard to the relation enforced at 3, to promote them on engagements of a daily stipend, and to places suited to their station.

9. Any one desirous of being admitted as a civil supernumerary must—

a.) Prove that he has fulfilled the general military duties.

b.) That he possesses property sufficient to support himself for the period

Sub-Enclosure 7.

Order respecting Admission of Retired Officers to Civil Offices.

of at least three years, or that his family are able to afford him the means of doing so.

c.) That he has attended a gymnasium, or one of the higher burgher schools, and that he left the first class of an institution of the kind specified, with testimonials of his proficiency, and of his good moral deportment.

Exceptions to the Regulations set down at *c.* can only be admitted by the Ministries in cases where the candidate has proved his practical usefulness, and given evidence of a satisfactory proficiency acquired by an employment of many years standing in other tribunals.

It remains, however, to be observed, that a supernumerary admitted on the strength of such testimonials, has not on that account any actual claim to the nomination, but that he may, without further consideration, be dismissed on showing a want of practical efficiency, as well as on account of want of industry, or for disorderly conduct; and the heads of Collegiate Boards and of Tribunals must have special regard to dismiss from their bureaus all such supernumeraries as do not give promise of benefiting the public service by their nomination to offices.

The Ministry of State shall, according to the above, and to the extent of their competency, furnish the tribunals with the requisite instructions, and it will afford me satisfaction to learn that care is taken to examine the formerly established yearly reports of the military men who hold appointments in the civil service, both within and beyond the limitation already named, and to make choice especially of those persons who, besides the requisite capacity and efficiency, have likewise acquired a claim to particular attention by the performance of military service during a period of many years.

Berlin, the 31st October 1827.

To the Ministry of State. (signed) Friedrich Wilhelm.

Sub-Enclosure 8.

Sub-Enclosure 8.

Regulation relative to the execution of the Order for the Admission of Retired Officers to Civil Offices.

REGULATION relative to the Execution of the Cabinet Order of 31st October 1827.

19th December 1827.

The different arrangement of the Government Subaltern Bureaus, in which no official distinction shall any longer exist between the previously separated modes of occupation of the functionaries employed therein, but simply a separation of these into classes (secretaries and assistants), has made it expedient to publish more definite instructions regarding the execution of the Cabinet Order of August 1st, 1820, on the subject of the provision of subaltern officers who have retired after nine years' service.

These regulations it has pleased his Majesty the King, on the proposition of the Ministry of State, to promulgate by the Cabinet Order of 31st October of this year (of which a copy is herewith appended), and these Regulations are to be strictly observed by the administrative authorities, and the Administrative Presidency, in all nominations and appointments made by them, of the kind specified.

The apprehension expressed by many parties that the service of the provincial tribunals would suffer by the more recently introduced limitations and restrictions regarding the nomination, and further promotion of such young men as are desirous of following the career of a Government subaltern, without possessing any claim to provision based upon military service, has further made it appear expedient to publish extracts of the definite regulations treating of the course to be pursued for the future in the nomination and the further promotion of such civil supernumeraries.

These regulations are set down under the heads 8 and 9 of the before-named Cabinet Order, and for the execution of the same it is enjoined upon the administrative authorities,—

1. To give in a special report of the young men working in the bureaus, who are to be retained as civil supernumeraries, specifying at the same time how far their qualifications correspond to the requirements, which, according to Sect. 9

of

of the before-mentioned Cabinet Order, are to be demanded from the civil supernumeraries to be appointed in future; since those who are deficient in such qualifications can receive no hope of further promotion, and should rather be urged to adopt some other career, it being in that case necessary to dismiss them from the bureau.

Sub-Enclosure 8.

Regulation relative to the execution of the Order for the Admission of Retired Officers to Civil Offices.

2. Concerning the nomination of new Civil Supernumeraries, it is each time, above all, incumbent to refer to the Ministries of the Interior and of Finance, tendering at the same time a statement of the number of those already nominated to places of this class, together with a list of those supernumerary functionaries especially to be provided for, and of the individuals already employed in the Government.

3. Care must be taken by the Collegiate Board and by the Royal Presidency of the Administrative Authorities especially, not to engage more supernumeraries than they may in the ordinary course of things have the opportunity of providing with offices within a period of about three years, and when this number is filled up, all persons announcing themselves as candidates must be rejected—even if their qualifications be unobjectionable. The abuse which has occurred here and there, of individual subaltern officers (holding places suitable to their station) and of the Directors of the Subaltern Bureaus, employing assistants in the bureaus without further authorization, must no longer be suffered to exist. Strict attention is in like manner to be paid to dismiss from the bureaus such regularly appointed supernumeraries as in the course of their duties show themselves to be unqualified, or who may give cause of dissatisfaction by disorderly conduct or want of industry, &c.

There, finally, the marked attention of the Collegiate Board and its Presidency is especially directed to the strict observance of the last-mentioned regulation, in respect also to the Referendaries employed by the Collegiate Board (these being a higher class of supernumeraries). An older and often repeated order has already made known the enactment, that in the case of want of industry and improper conduct on the part of Referendaries (who thus render themselves disqualified for the career they have entered upon), they must without further notice be dismissed. The case, however, not unfrequently occurs, that nothing essential can be objected against the industry and the conduct of such a candidate, while at the same time it is evident from the result of his labours, that he can never become an efficient member of a Government collegiate body, although he may fulfil his duties well in a subaltern position. In cases of this kind it seems to be a duty which we owe such a Referendary, without delay frankly to make known these facts to him, leaving it to himself whether he will at once retire from the service, or fill a subaltern place. If he choose the latter alternative, no hesitation need be felt in especially considering his claims at the vacancy of such offices as he is qualified to fill, and if justice demand it, instead of first placing him in a subaltern office of the second class, to let him at once enter upon an office of the first class (provided those entitled to military provision have no immediate claim thereto). On the other hand, it cannot be too urgently impressed upon the Presidents of the Government, that they must proceed with extreme care in drawing up the certificates given at the assessor-examination, and limit such testimonials to those Referendaries who have afforded grounds for the conviction, that they will be fully competent to do their duty as members of a Collegiate Board.

The Minister of the Interior.

Berlin, the 19th December 1827. *The Minister of Finance.*

To the Collective Administrative Authorities.

Sub-Enclosure 9.

Sub-Enclosure 9.

Circular relative to Supernumeraries employed in the Department of Taxes.

CIRCULAR relative to the Supernumeraries employed in the Department of Taxes.—10 July 1839.

As the aim held in view in the appointment of supernumeraries of training young men endowed with good school acquirements to be efficient upper functionaries

Sub-Enclosure 9.

Circular relative to Supernumeraries employed in the Department of Taxes.

tionaries of the direct Department of Taxes has not everywhere been fully realized, I take occasion to repeat and enlarge upon the regulations drawn up relative to the nomination, duties, training and appointment of these candidates.

Young men desirous of being received as supernumeraries in the service of the Department of Taxes must in future—

a.) Either have profitably attended the first class of a gymnasium ; or,

b.) Have received testimonials as to their competency to leave the school from one of the practical or higher burgher schools of the kind enumerated in the accompanying reports ; or, finally,

c.) They must present a certificate of a past examination granted by the principal of one of the above-named institutions, in proof of their possessing the acquirements imparted in the first class of such an institution, and of their having consequently attained sufficient proficiency to leave the school.

d.) They must bring testimonials in favour of their industry, good conduct and abilities.

e.) Write a legible hand, and be able to draw up accounts and cipher with readiness and correctness.

f.) They must have fulfilled the military duty by a satisfactory service in the army.

g.) Have a sound constitution, capable of bearing fatigue ; and finally,

h.) Possess the means of supporting themselves (wherever they may be employed in their preparatory training) for the period of three years, or if necessary, still longer, without receiving assistance from the State.

As candidates who have registered themselves for military service, but been rejected, temporarily or unconditionally, owing to bodily incapacity, cannot be received even if they possess the soundness of body requisite for performing the service of the Department of Taxes, an exception to the regulation at *f.* is only to be made in favour of those who were denied admission to the military service on account of bodily defects, which only incapacitate with special regard to this kind of service. Those candidates, however, who have been rejected temporarily from the military service, owing to some bodily infirmity existing *at that time*, but have subsequently obtained certificates in proof of established good health and a sound constitution, must likewise be refused admission into the Department of Taxes, since the impediments that had stood in the way of their entrance into the military service must be regarded as set aside, and they consequently able to enter upon the duties of that service. If the number of candidates who have presented themselves for the supernumerary offices correspond to the wants of the bureau, care must be taken to see whether they possess the personal qualifications and efficiency desirable for the Department of Taxes, together with power of comprehension and natural good sense. The two last points may generally be judged of by their school certificates. It will, however, be desirable to enter into conversation with them on subjects connected with their professional duties, requiring them *without preparation*, and under strict supervision, to write some papers on questions corresponding to the degree of proficiency they ought to possess, and including in the exercises some problems in arithmetic.

These papers must be added to the report concerning the nomination of young men to places as supernumeraries. The certificates given in proof of attendance at school, acquirements, conduct, health, means of support, &c., must be so definitely worded as to admit of no question regarding the eligibility of the candidate. If testimonials admitting of doubtful interpretation be presented, they must be set aside before the return of the report.

The engagement of a supernumerary must be preceded by a registral notice, to the effect, that in case of want of industry and inadequate advancement, or disobedience and culpable conduct, he will be dismissed from the service of the Department of Taxes.

Special regard is to be had to direct the occupation of the supernumeraries in such a manner towards the aim had in view, that under no circumstances shall it be made *only* subservient to the labours of the bureau.

The supernumeraries must be kept to the study of the laws and ordinances, and by degrees, in conformity with a plan to be drawn up to that effect, they must

Sub-Enclosure 9.

Circular relative to Supernumeraries employed in the Department of Taxes.

must be led through all parts of the service, from the easier to the more difficult branches, in proportion to their advancement and cultivation, and finally be employed successively in at least two principal establishments of the Department of Taxes; namely, in a frontier Custom-house, and in some more important office of the Tax Department. Notwithstanding the lately established limitation of the number of supernumeraries, more than two may be received at the same time in such establishments as the above-named (which may seem to present special opportunities for the improvement of such officers), even if none or only one individual is to be admitted to the other principal establishments of the department. Those likewise who show especial talent for the bureau service must be employed for a time in the bureaus of the Provincial Administrative Department of Taxes, without being permanently retained there; but after being in the first place engaged in practical service, and having occupied the places of assistants, or some similar post, they may be recommended to places on the directions. Before their nomination, however, the preparatory training of the supernumeraries must be completed, by their acting in the place of invalided functionaries or such as have leave of absence or are suspended; as also by their being employed in various commissional charges. By these means they will acquire self-dependence and confidence in the execution of the business of the service. It will, of course, be understood that supernumeraries must not be engaged in charges of the kind specified, unless they have acquired the requisite knowledge of the service, and have shown themselves to be circumspect, efficient and diligent.

It is incumbent upon the collective members of the principal department, but more especially upon the head Inspectors, to pay attention to the judicious direction of the supernumeraries, and to take cognizance of their advancement and of their conduct.

On the expiration of a year after the nomination of a supernumerary, a report must be drawn up by the principal department concerning his qualifications, specifying at the same time whether he is best adapted for the service of the inspection, or that of the bureau. If this report should be unfavourable, the provincial branch of the department must propose his dismissal.

On supernumeraries being subsequently employed in the bureaus of the Provincial Department of Taxes, no further examination is requisite previous to their nomination to an office with a salary; but if the provincial tribunals have not in this manner acquired any more intimate knowledge of their abilities, an especial examination must be enforced, in order to see if the supernumerary be fully qualified to fill the post of assistant, and if he be entitled to recommendation for promotion to the office of an Upper Controller. If the result of the examination should not confirm such qualifications, the supernumerary must not be appointed, even temporarily, to any place on the inspection, whether on a daily allowance or at a regular salary.

The examination must be made by a Councillor of the Provincial Administrative Department, and by a Keeper of Accounts, both orally and in writing; the latter for the sake of noting down and working out the answers to current and suitably chosen questions, taken from the Departments of Accounts and of Public Offices.

Whilst I recommend to your attentive consideration, Gentlemen, the above observations and specifications, I would likewise enjoin upon you to inform the supernumeraries already established, and as well those now first entering upon the service, that they will have to undergo an examination, taking the necessary measures in case of any delay regarding these examinations.

Berlin, the 10th July 1839.

The Finance Minister,
(signed) *Gr. v. Alvensleben.*

To the Collective Provincial Directors of the Taxes,
Royal Administrative Authorities at Potsdam, Frankfurt.

COPY

OF

PRUSSIAN REGULATIONS

FOR

CIVIL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(*Presented by Her Majesty's Command.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *July* 1847.

[*Price* 9*d.*]

754.

Under 12 *oz.*

MEMORIAL

OF THE

PRUSSIAN DEPARTMENT OF TRADE

ON THE

QUESTION OF THE PROJECTED SYSTEM OF DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES,

TO WHICH

Reference is made in the Report of the Committee of the Senate of Hamburgh on that Question.

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1848.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

[902]

23

Memorial of the Prussian Department of Trade on the Question of the projected System of Differential Duties, to which reference is made in the Report of the Committee of the Senate of Hamburgh on that Question.

(Translation.)

(*Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, 17*th October*, 1847.)

Berlin, 15*th October.*

THE Memorial of the Prussian Department of Trade, relative to the encouragement to be given to direct commercial intercourse between countries out of Europe and the States of the Zollverein, has been so frequently alluded to, not only in the daily papers but also in periodicals and other publications (among others in the recent Report of the Committee of the Hamburgh Senate on Differential Duties), that an accurate acquaintance with that memorial is indispensable for making a correct and impartial estimate of the judgments passed upon it in those publications. In publishing the memorial we therefore consider ourselves as satisfying an urgent necessity. On perusing the memorial the reader will feel persuaded that its object was merely to call the attention of the Governments of the Zollverein to the subject, by a statement of all the grounds that make as well for as against a system of differential duties. It concludes with the expression of an opinion that the proposed law, relative to differential duties, would at the same time be a means of approximating "to that universal freedom of commerce which is the common interest of all."

The memorial is as follows:—

"Many persons have of late been of opinion that it would be to the interest of the States of the Zollverein to abandon the system they have hitherto maintained, according to which, as a general rule, no difference is made in the duties levied upon foreign goods, whatever be their place of origin or from whence exported, whether brought by land or by water, in native or in foreign vessels, and to substitute for this a system of differential duties. This has been represented as a means of promoting the exchange of German manufactures in foreign and especially non-European markets for the raw materials and other articles of consumption of transatlantic origin which are indispensable to the industry of Germany, of giving a new impulse to the shipping interests of Germany, of leading to a closer connexion with the German States of the North Sea, and more particularly with the Hanse Towns, and of establishing a system of commercial policy which shall be common to the whole of Germany, and which shall enable this country to place herself in a more favourable and stronger position with regard to foreign countries than she has hitherto maintained. These views have been expressed not only in public journals which treat of the interests of trade and industry, but in expressly written publications, as well as in the debates of the Provincial States of Germany; and they have gained so much ground in the Hanse Towns, and especially in Bremen, that proposals, more or less of an official character, emanating from thence, have expressed a desire to enter into closer connexion

with the Zollverein for the purpose of carrying such a system into effect. As it cannot be denied, that the object sought to be attained by these means, namely, the advancement of commerce and navigation, and thereby of the whole of the manufacturing industry of Germany, is of the utmost importance, it behoves us minutely to examine whether the proposed means are likely to lead to the end in view, and whether there are any obstacles in existence which would mar the effectiveness of the system.

The practice of levying equal duties on foreign goods, from whatever country they be imported, by whatever route and by whatever means of conveyance, affords to the person importing these articles (be it for his own use or for purposes of trade) the advantage of having merely to choose his market, to take into account the price at which the article is there held, and the costs necessarily attendant on the importation. This freedom of choice is obstructed if articles of commerce are subjected to higher or lower duties, according to the country in which they are produced, or when, without reference to their origin, a difference is made in the duty, according as the goods may be imported direct from the producing country, or indirect from an entrepôt, in native ships or in foreign ships. In either case the difference of duty introduces a new element which the importer has to consider in the selection of a market or of means of transport. In so far, therefore, the inequality of the duty effects a change and a disturbance in the freedom of intercourse, and those Governments which maintain principles of free trade ought therefore only to admit of differential duties as exceptional measures. Cases calling for such exceptional measures arise when, 1st. Free intercourse is impeded by the measures of other Governments, and differential duties may in such cases serve to urge the States which they affect to the adoption of a more liberal system of commercial policy; or when, 2ndly. Nations favoured by the differential duties offer in return preponderating advantages. With reference to the first point it would be superfluous to remark that Germany is in a position that calls for active measures for the protection of her navigation and her commerce. The laws of the majority of European States, as for instance England, France, Holland, &c., essentially favour their own commcerce and their own navigation in opposition to that of foreign nations, and, in consequence, check the development of the German shipping interests and German commerce, and impede the sale of German manufactures in foreign countries.

Considerations in connexion with the second point have on some recent occasions, as well as in more remote times, induced the States of the Zollverein to form commercial treaties, whereby differential duties were adopted in favour of the produce or the manufactures of the contracting nation. In the Treaty projected last year with the United States of America, but which was not ratified by the Government of that country, a lower import duty was stipulated in favour of tobacco from the United States; and in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium, which is to come into operation on the 1st September next, the same concession is made in favour of Belgium iron. In return, a reduction of duty on the importation of divers articles, the natural and manufactured produce of the States of the Zollverein was proposed in the firstmentioned treaty, and actually granted in the latter. There have been persons who have pretended to discover in these transactions symptoms of a desire in the Zollverein to abandon the system hitherto followed, and of a determination no longer to open the German markets on equally favourable conditions to the produce of all countries, without any reference to reciprocity. It has been believed that it was the intention of the States of the Union to enter into treaties with each nation in succession, stipulating the conditions under which its vessels and its produce would be admitted by them, and proportioning the amount of duty to be imposed on its goods and its vessels to the concessions made by it in favour of their navigation and trade. Many persons have considered it desirable that we should proceed in the direction then entered into, and that we should make it our especial aim to promote by treaties with the independent States of America, the direct exchange of their raw produce for the manufactured produce of the States of the Zollverein.

In these independent States of America we formerly found the best markets for the manufactures of the States of the Zollverein, which are in a great measure excluded from the most important European countries by protective and prohibitive duties; and likewise from the colonies of those countries, by high

differential duties in favour of the produce of the mother country. But of late, the trade in many branches of our manufactnres has suffered in these markets also, by the powerful rivalry of other manufacturing nations, and particularly of England. The advantages expected from such treaties are, that the sale of our articles of export will again increase in the favoured markets, and that a new impulse will be given to our native industry. It is, however, doubtful whether these advantages can really be attained by such means. The transatlantic States will not find it for their interest to secure to us, for any long period, the conceded preference in favour of our manufactures over those of a similar kind from other countries. Tacitly or expressly (as was the case in the projected Treaty with the United States) they will reserve to themselves the power of granting the same concessions to other countries, when they may find occasion to do so. The importance of their relations with England, the state of commercial or political dependence in which the greater part of the American States are held by her, will soon oblige them to make a similar reduction in the duties on English produce, in return for corresponding concessions, and German industry will but too soon find itself again reduced to the same level of equality of rights with that great industrial power, as it was before the conclusion of the treaty. But supposing even that it were possible, by means of treaties with foreign States, to secure in a lasting manner to German productions the privileges claimed for them with regard to import duties, and to prevent the same privileges from ever (or at least for a very long period) being extended to other nations, even in this case—which is not at all of probable occurrence—it is very doubtful whether the advantages guaranteed would long be enjoyed by German industry. The political condition of the majority of the American States, and, with regard to the sale of German manufactures, the most important of them offers no guarantee that they would be able under all circumstances to fulfil the conditions of such treaties, or that their Governments possess the will and the power to effect such measures as are necessary to prevent differential duties of any important amount, from being rendered illusory by means of smuggling. The national industry having calculated upon an increased demand for the manufactures favoured by treaties, and having in consequence increased its capital and extended its activity, would only suffer the more severely when eventually its hopes should prove to be illusory; for it would thus have drawn down upon itself all the injurious consequences of over production. On the other hand, the consumer in the States of the Zollverein would find that the produce of countries favoured by the differential duties, would not undergo a reduction of price proportionate to the amount of the duty. Independent of all other circumstances which might influence the price of the goods, the fact of a lower duty being levied on the import of the produce of one country than is levied on the import of the same article being the produce of another country, would induce the consumers in the Zollverein States to draw their whole supply of this article from the country favoured by the duty, instead of as before, supplying themselves in different markets. The increased demand—supposing that it should be of sufficient importance to affect the markets—would first raise the market price in the favoured country, until the increased production called forth by it, should have again equalized the proportion between supply and demand. In addition to this, the importer would endeavour to add the amount of the diminution of duty to the price of his goods, for it is his interest to sell his goods in the markets of the Union only so much cheaper than those imported from countries prejudiced by the duty, as to ensure a preference to the former; and were we even justified in assuming, that the importer from the latter countries would, in order to compete with the other, find himself induced to lower his price, we should find that he would only be able to do this in as far as the lower market price in the prejudiced country combined with lower rates of freightage should enable him to obviate, by the price of his merchandize, the disadvantage he labours under with regard to the duty. Competition between different importers from the favoured countries, would be more likely to cause the produce of those countries to be sold in the markets of the Zollverein at the price which the reduction of duty would really admit of; but it would nevertheless hardly be sufficient (at least in the beginning) to compel the importers to renounce the profit, which the exclusion of similar articles from other countries, would enable them to realize. In one way or other, the differential duty would therefore always act

to the advantage of the foreign producer in the favoured country, and of the proportionately small number of importers, and to the detriment of the revenue, or in other words, of all the tax-payers of the importing countries.

It does not therefore seem advisable to introduce differential duties in favour of direct imports from both sides, by means of such treaties.

The objects aimed at by such treaties, viz:—the increased sale of German manufactures in transatlantic markets, may however be attained with more certainty and in a greater degree, by a simple act of legislation, imposing a differential duty in favour of direct importations from those countries in ational ships.

International trade consists in the interchange among nations of the superfluous productions of their soil and industry to satisfy their mutual wants. It is in the nature of things, that the merchant who carries the produce of his own country to a foreign market, and there finds goods which he can advantageously dispose of at home, should there take in his return freight and not repair to a third market for that purpose. Germany is in possession of all the conditions which are necessary for carrying on an active trade with transatlantic countries. She consumes large quantities of the most valuable products of those countries, such as coffee, tobacco, sugar, rice, cotton, &c., and on the other hand manufactures a great amount of such goods as transatlantic countries, whose manufacturing industry does not progress in the same ratio as their population, are accustomed to obtain from Europe. If, notwithstanding this, the share which Germany contributes to the supplies of those countries, is found not to correspond to the great development of her industry, and if, on the contrary, that German goods which formerly found numerous customers there, are being more and more seperseded in those markets, the cause of this must be sought for in the absence of that direct and regular commercial intercourse, which would facilitate the exchange of produce between Germany and the transatlantic countries, while the direct trade of those states with the other commercial and manufacturing countries of Europe, being favoured by the laws of the latter, is continually increasing. Such German manufactures as are still exported to transatlantic countries find their way thither almost exclusively through the Hanse Towns, and especially through Bremen. In Bremen the exporting merchants are almost invariably at the same time ship-owners, and the sale of German exports in non-European markets is more or less dependent on their exertions and on commercial establishments founded by the Hanse Towns in those markets. These exports and the direct importation of colonial goods into the Hanse Towns, stand in a reciprocal relation to each other; since the great stream of German emigration, having met with impediments in Holland, has begun to flow through Bremen, the great tobacco market of Holland has also gradually been removed thither. Out of 125,000 cwt. of coffee which were imported into Bremen in 1844, 100,000 cwt. came direct from transatlantic ports, and out of 630,000 cwt. of coffee imported into Hamburgh, 520,000 cwt., and out of 690,000 cwt. of sugar, 570,000 cwt., were brought thither in the same way*. More than one-half of the coffee and one-third of the sugar consumed in the States of the Zollverein, is imported through Holland from Java, and only a very small proportion of cotton and indigo is imported direct from the producing countries; an overwhelming proportion of cotton, partly in a raw state, partly as yarn, and almost all the Bengal indigo, comes to us through England. All the supplies which we derive in this manner through England, cease to be objects of barter for German manufactures; for England draws no supplies of the kind from us for home consumption, because she manufactures herself similar goods, and protects her own industry, by high duties, while, on the other hand, she does not even admit our manufactured produce into her ports for re-exportation, as

* But a great proportion of these direct importations (in Hamburgh the greatest proportion) are not the result of a direct exchange of German manufactured goods, for most of them are made in English, Danish, Swedish, and other vessels, which usually carry the produce of their own countries, or, at least, of countries not belonging to the Zollverein, to the producing countries, and there dispose of it in exchange for articles, which, being excluded from the markets of England by duties in favour of the produce of her own colonies, must therefore be brought to German markets. A large proportion of these cargoes are what are called floating cargoes (schwimmende Ladungen) which are despatched from the producing country for English account, and are not directed to any definite continental market, until they reach Cowes or some other such place.

long as she has anything to fear from our competition in foreign markets. Having also taken possession of the transit trade (Zwischen-Handel) between non-European countries and Germany, she impedes the sale of German goods in non-European markets, by supplying the latter with her own manufactures which she exchanges for the colonial goods intended for consumption in Germany. Thus the produce of non-European countries, brought to us through England, having been obtained in exchange for her manufactures, turn to the advantage of her industry alone, and these importations only serve still further to strengthen the most powerful and most dangerous rival of German industry.

The most effectual way of promoting direct intercourse between Germany and the non-European States, would be to pass a law prohibiting the importation of the produce of these countries from European entrepôts, as is the case in England, where the navigation laws prevent even British ships from so doing. But even independent of existing treaties of commerce and navigation which are opposed to such a law, it would hardly be advisable to have recourse to measures so subversive of all existing commercial relations. It is only gradually that commerce opens new ways to itself. A state of things which, though there may be no innate necessity for it, has become the basis of many existing interests, ought not to be changed without the greatest caution, even should it be proved to be detrimental to the general interests of all. There is no positive necessity that it should be more advantageous for Germany to draw her supplies of colonial goods indirectly from third nations than directly from the producing countries. Freights from America to England and Holland are not lower than freights to the German ports on the north sea, and only very little lower than those on the Baltic; the combined freightage from America to England, and from England to a given German port, is of course much dearer than the freight direct from America to that port. When nevertheless the German consumer, in particular cases, finds it more advantageous to draw his supply from a European entrepôt, and more particularly from England, than direct from the producing country, this is merely owing to the circumstance that England having, by means of her regular commercial intercourse with the producing countries, established a great market which exclusively supplies her home consumption, is by German legislation placed in possession of the additional advantage of being able to dispose of the merchandize in the German markets also. The German buyer is sure to find in the English markets an assortment of goods from all the different producing countries, while the intercourse of Germany with those countries is not yet sufficiently regular and established to afford at all times a direct supply sufficient to meet the demand. The intermediate foreign market would cease to enjoy this superiority over us, if all non-European productions were imported direct into Germany, and a great market were created in the country itself. The consumption of Germany is quite sufficient for maintaining an independent market in the country, and in this market the German consumer would in general be able to supply himself with non-European produce at a lower rate than he could in the English entrepôts, as the expense of the transit trade would be saved. There may however occur exceptions to this rule, and this would in particular be the case in the beginning, until a sufficient number of connexions for direct trade had been established. But even after this had taken place, exceptional cases would arise. The price of raw materials in England is in a great measure dependent on certain commercial conjunctures. In case of a diminished demand for manufactures and a glut in the markets of England, the price of cotton, for instance, in these markets will suddenly fall very considerably, without causing a corresponding fall in the price of the article in the producing country. In such cases, the German manufacturer, should even the changes which we have been contemplating have taken place, may find it more advantageous to avail himself of the intermediate market. It would, therefore, not be advisable to prohibit importation from European entrepôts, but merely to burthen it with higher duties, and to favour direct importation by such a reduction of duty as shall render it more advantageous in ordinary times.

If the object proposed, namely, the promotion of an increased sale of German manufactures, is to be attained, it will be necessary, as a general rule, to exclude the ships of third nations from the benefits of the differential duties in favour of direct importation. The history of commerce teaches us, that the

interchange of the produce of two countries separated by the sea, is in general promoted only in so far as the carrying trade is confined to the ships belonging to the two countries. The commerce and navigation of all maritime countries is intimately connected. The shipping interests of a country must accommodate themselves to the requirements of the trade of the country, and not until they have attained the development required for the maritime trade of the country, can this maritime trade be considered as firmly established. The ships of all nations are, indeed, at times, employed in trade with third countries, but this is not the case generally, nor except when they can find no employment in the trade of their own country. Experience teaches us that English, Dutch, and other ships, employed in carrying tropical produce direct to German ports, are much more rarely employed in conveying exports of German manufactures than are the ships of Germany or of the producing country. They return to their native ports either laden or in ballast, and are again dispatched thence with home manufactures, to transatlantic countries. In most instances, the cause of this is not that the price or the quality of the German manufactures would prevent their fetching an equally advantageous price in the neutral market, but those ships were not originally destined for trade between Germany and tropical countries, but were destined for the service of their own country, and their connexion with that country cannot, therefore, be interrupted for any length of time. Until a regular intercourse, with their own ships, be established between two countries, the interchange of produce cannot be carried on with advantage. Not until this has taken place can lasting connexions be formed between the two trading countries, for freights and return freights will then reciprocally support each other, the German exporter being sure of making a good profit on the return cargo in consequence of the duty which favours such importation, will be more ready to expose himself to the risk incurred in sending German goods to the neutral market, where the sale of them is rather uncertain; and, by these means, as well as by means of the greater regularity of trade precluding the necessity of vessels lying long in port, the rate of freightage will be reduced. For these reasons, the Belgian law relative to differential duties limits the benefits of the reduced duty on direct importation to national vessels and to the vessels of the producing country. In the interest of our home shipping it seems advisable that we should go one step farther, and that we should by law limit the benefits of the reduced duty to national ships and to those that, either by treaty or otherwise, are placed on an equal footing with them. We should thus reserve to ourselves the power of granting the privileges of our national flag to such states as on their side place our ships on an equal footing with their own, and we should be in possession of a most valuable means of inducing other countries, whose legislation is prejudicial to the commercial interests of Germany, to make concessions in our favour.

Such a law would affect all foreign States in an equal degree, and would not, therefore, give rise to complaints and retaliatory measures from third States, as would be the case if the produce of one country were, by differential duties stipulated by treaty, placed in a more favourable position than that of another. It would not, like such treaties, restrain the consumer in his choice of a producing country, nor lead to a rise in prices in favour of one particular producer. It would not create at home or artificially promote a great industrial development on an unsound basis, for the manufacturer would look to the natural development of circumstances, and not to the favours of a third nation for an increased sale. It would not exceed the necessities and the object held in view, as it would only be applicable to the produce of those countries that still offer a wide field for the exchange of our produce. It would act detrimentally on the commerce and navigation of those countries only which treat German commerce and navigation unfavourably, and even these would have no rational cause for complaint, as they would have it in their power, by corresponding concessions, to place their flag on an equal or almost equal footing with the national flag. It would for the first time place Germany, and particularly the Zollverein, in a position to conclude advantageous treaties with other States. At present, those States possess, with regard to Germany, all the advantages of free trade exclusively on their side, and will consequently not be likely to make any changes in the *statu quo*, until Germany, by placing herself in a position to be able to grant or refuse what they may desire, shall thereby induce them to make concessions in her favour.

If the system, upon which the law relative to differential duties of this kind is based, be right in itself, if we may, in accordance with its principles, expect that the encouragement of direct importations from transatlantic countries in native ships, or in such as are placed on an equal footing with them, will lead to a greater development of our shipping interests, a greater activity in our commerce, and to the advancement of our industry, the next question to be asked is,—Do the particular circumstances of the Zollverein present any obstacles which would render the adoption of such a system unadvisable, or which would make it seem impossible to carry it out?

First of all we must consider the general objection that the German Zollverein has prospered by the system of fixed duties hitherto pursued; that its revenues have constantly increased; that the progress of its industry is undeniable; and that it therefore seems hazardous to abandon a system which has been proved to be good, for one the results of which are still dubious.

On the other hand, without wishing to attack the principles on which the commercial legislation of the Zollverein is based, it may still be questioned whether the good fruits which it has borne can be attributed to the position maintained by the states relative to foreign countries, or whether the progress of German industry, the growth of prosperity, and the consequent increase in the imports of raw materials and articles of consumption, may not in a greater measure be owing to the breaking down of the barriers which impeded commerce in the interior of Germany, and to the blessings of a long protracted peace. We must not forget that other States, which follow a less liberal system of commercial policy with regard to foreigners, have likewise experienced within the same period an increase in their manufacturing and commercial prosperity; that all branches of industry in Germany cannot boast of the same state of prosperity, but that, on the contrary, several branches which are of great importance to the well-being of the nation have considerably declined; that the exports of linen goods have decreased from 19,000,000 thalers to 7,000,000 thalers, and that the linen trade of Germany in foreign markets is threatened with utter annihilation by the successful competition of other manufacturing countries; that our exports in exchange for our increasing demand for the produce of transmarine countries are constantly diminishing, and that we ought therefore to take into consideration the necessity of drawing our chief supplies from such nations as we can pay in merchandize; finally, that a system which upon the whole may have proved itself efficient with regard to the promotion of the internal commerce and industry of the country, may not therefore be sufficient, when this industry has attained a degree of development which requires it to take a more active part in the commerce of the world, in case the system be not also followed by the other powers which exercise a supreme influence over the commerce of the world; and that in our case our commercial policy will always deserve the preference, which by linking together the greatest number and the most important of our interests, shall lead us towards the desired goal—the political unity of Germany. In reference to this last point, it will be necessary to take into consideration the relations of the Zollverein to the maritime countries of Northern Germany, and more particularly to the Hanse Towns.

It is a simple consequence of a system of differential duties, which is calculated to favour direct importation from transmarine countries, that only such imports can enjoy the advantages of the duty as have not touched at any intermediate country, and which are landed immediately in the ports of the State which has adopted the system. The geographical position of the countries belonging to the Zollverein would, however, render an exception to this rule indispensable.

The only sea-ports possessed by the Zollverein, are the Prussian ports situated on the Baltic. It cannot be intended to limit the favoured imports to these ports, for they would, in consequence of their position, only be able to supply a very small portion of the demand of the States of the Union. The sea-ports on the North Sea, such as Antwerp, the Dutch ports, and particularly Hamburgh and Bremen, offer many more advantages, as well for the exports as for the imports of these States. The adoption of the Zollverein of a system like the one proposed, would therefore pre-suppose the condition, that all imports coming through the ports of the countries bordering the States of the

Zollverein on the north, as well as through the ports situated between the Elbe and the Scheldt (or at least through the most important of these), shall be considered as having come through ports belonging to the Zollverein. To carry out the system it will be necessary that the origin of all imports intended for the Zollverein, as well as the manner in which they are imported, and the nationality of the ship that has conveyed them should be ascertained, and that the goods should remain under control until they enter the territory of the Zollverein. If it should be considered sufficient for this purpose that the goods should be accompanied with certificates and consular attestations, then the co-operation of the Governments of the countries bordering on the Zollverein would not be required for carrying out the system. Should it, however, be deemed desirable to take more stringent measures to ensure the identity of the goods transmitted, should it be thought expedient to establish such means of control in the ports of disembarkation as shall render it less necessary during their subsequent passage into the states of the Zollverein, then these measures will necessitate an understanding to that effect with the Governments to which the ports belong. The mutual interests of both parties will facilitate such an understanding. Should the Zollverein adopt the system here indicated, the neighbouring maritime states will be threatened with the extinction of their own trade, and the exclusion of their shipping from the advantages of the traffic, in which it has hitherto borne a great share. The Netherlands would even feel their whole colonial system of monopoly seriously assailed. The maritime states would therefore immediately endeavour to retain at least a small share in the trade of the German countries contiguous to them, by securing to themselves the transmission of goods and the profits arising from the presence of shipping in their ports, and would thus not be likely to exclude from their ports goods brought to the Zollverein in the ships of the favoured nations; they will, on the contrary, willingly enter into negotiations with the Zollverein, in order, if possible, to secure to themselves a still greater share in this trade. Judging from the position in which Antwerp is placed with regard to the Zollverein, in consequence of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation existing between their States and Belgium and the free transit on the Cologne railway, there can be no doubt that the Belgian Government would act in the above manner with regard to that port. In the Hanse Towns, and even in Hanover, a desire has been manifested to accede to a German union for commerce and navigation in connexion with a common system of differential duties to the disadvantage of foreign flags and indirect imports, but otherwise leaving each State or Union of States at liberty to follow the system of taxation hitherto maintained by it. As for Hanover, though her States have already made proposals with regard to this object, we must nevertheless for the present leave her out of consideration as respects such a union, as the engagements entered into by her in virtue of the Treaty with England of 22nd July last year preclude her for a very long period from participating in a German national system of commercial policy. The accession of Bremen and Hamburgh to the Zollverein is also rendered more difficult by this means; but the free communication on the Elbe and the Weiser, and the railway communication with the countries of the Zollverein, which it is expected will soon be established, render this difficulty by no means insuperable. The proposals emanating from Bremen to the effect that a general extra duty of 2 dollars per cwt. should be levied on non-favoured imports, are not, indeed, quite in accordance with the interests of the Zollverein. At first, however, much will depend upon what can be attained by negotiation. The Hanse Towns cannot but consider it a great advantage to enter into union with the Zollverein, which not only promises great benefits to their shipping interests, but also affords them the opportunity of taking up their position, with regard to foreign countries, as members of a great commercial power.

The strengthening of the Hanse Towns, as the natural mediators of the transatlantic trade of the Zollverein States, would, on the other hand, react in favour of the latter. They would also be gainers if the Hanse Towns were no longer to conclude separate commercial treaties with foreign countries, and if, by the establishment of a community of interests between the maritime and the inland countries, all Germany should be enabled to maintain the same commercial policy towards foreign nations.

The unconditional accession of the Hanse Towns is all-important to the

Zollverein, and it would, in that case, be no more than just, that considerable concessions should be made in favour of their shipping interests, (the most important branch of their industry) in return for the many sacrifices, which a step so subversive of all their existing commercial relations would render necessary. Should it, however, be impossible to persuade the Hanse Towns that their unconditional accession to the Zollverein would in time be of great advantage to them, it will then be necessary to consider in how far the most important interests of the Zollverein may be promoted by a less intimate union with them—for instance, by their granting free entrepôts to the Zollverein in Bremen and Hamburgh, under the control of custom-house officers appointed by the union. Though all the advantages which a complete accession to the Zollverein would secure to the Hanse Towns, would not, in this case, be granted to them, it is, nevertheless, not going too far to suppose, that an understanding on this point would gradually lead to the desired object. It may further be justly expected, that the Hanse Towns will be willing to enter into an agreement in accordance with the interests of the Zollverein, if not before, then at least as soon as a law shall be passed, granting a reduction of duty in favour of non-European produce, originally consigned to the Zollverein and coming direct from the producing country to its ports, or to ports on the rivers, in the contiguous countries, situated between the Elbe and the Scheldt (both inclusive), and brought thither in ships belonging to the Zollverein, or to nations placed on an equal footing. The effects of such a law would be very gradual. Of the non-European produce, which is at present imported into the Zollverein, only a very small proportion is consigned direct to these countries. These goods usually obtain their destination for the Zollverein from the markets of England, France, Holland, or the Hanse Towns. But if the benefit of the lower duty were made dependent upon the goods being addressed directly to the consignee in the Zollverein, and that this should be proved by the bill of lading, direct connexions between the merchants of the Zollverein, and the transatlantic exporters would be more frequently entered into, and particularly as the most important of these exporters already have agents in Germany, who would lose no time in soliciting orders for direct importations from the merchants in the interior, as soon as they had ascertained that such orders would open a new source of profit for their export trade. The merchants in the Hanse Towns would thus be exposed to the danger of having their trade reduced to a mere transit trade (Speditions Handel) as respects goods imported on account of the Zollverein. Similar considerations will also probably induce Holland to accede to the necessary arrangements for exercising the desired control in her ports, in order that she may not entirely lose the advantages to be derived from the transit of goods exchanged between the Zollverein and transatlantic countries. The rivalry between different maritime countries will facilitate the conclusion of favourable conventions with each.

When the trading intercourse of the Zollverein with transatlantic countries shall thus be established in its usual course through the German and Dutch ports on the North Sea, we shall only have further to consider the services which some foreign, and particularly French ports, have rendered to some of the States of Southern Germany. The imports which have come through these channels have not, however, been of importance. The whole amount of transatlantic produce imported into the Zollverein States in 1843 through France is estimated in the French official returns at no more than 865,000 kilogrammes or about 17,000 cwt., and the half of this amount of produce was cotton. When, by favouring direct importation as it is favoured in Havre, we shall have established cotton markets in German cities, and when sufficient supplies of this and other colonial produce will always be met with at Cologne, and in the free entrepôts of Antwerp, then those manufacturers of Southern Germany, who have hitherto preferred the commercial route through Havre, will no doubt find it more advantageons to avail themselves of the Rhine and the Dutch or Belgian sea-ports as well for their imports as for their exports.

There still remains the question whether the Zollverein has at its disposal a commercial navy adequate to carry the whole amount of non-European produce required by those States.

The imports of the principal articles in 1843 were as follows:—sugar, 35,000 commercial lasts; cotton (inclusive of yarn), 29,000; coffee 18,800,

tobacco 9,900; rice 5,600; indigo 1,400; amounting altogether to 99,700 commercial lasts; all other colonial produce amounted together to about 32,300; total 132,000 commercial lasts.

If we look to the Prussian commercial navy alone, its insufficiency is manifest; it amounts only to 105,000 lasts, and only a small number of the ships are calculated for transatlantic trade; by far the greater number are destined to carry timber and corn to European ports, and in the sequel will indeed be used in preference for this purpose*. But there can be no doubt that, on one condition or the other, the benefits secured to the national flag of the Zollverein, will also be extended to the ships of the Hanse Towns. The Hamburgh shipping comprises 25,902 lasts, the Bremen shipping 32,607, together 58,509 lasts. These ships are almost without an exception built for the transatlantic trade. If it may be assumed that the ships of the Hanse Towns fitted for these voyages, and those Prussian ships which are at present used for voyages to India and America, could each make two such voyages a-year; this number would be sufficient to supply our wants. For some years to come the benefit of the lower rate of duties would not be limited to these vessels. In the Treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, concluded on the 2nd April, 1824, and which, after the expiration of the term of twelve years, for which it was originally concluded, is tacitly continued from year to year, it is stipulated in favour of England that goods, which are not the produce of England or her colonies, and which may be lawfully brought to us in English vessels from the ports of the United Kingdom, shall only be subjected to such duties as would be levied on them if imported in Prussian vessels; and that all goods and merchandize, the importation of which is permitted by law, shall be subjected to equal duties whether imported in English or in Prussian vessels. The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on the 2nd of March, 1841, between Great Britain and all the States of the Zollverein further stipulates, that the Zollverein shall always place the commerce and navigation of British subjects, with reference to the importation of rice and sugar, on the same footing as that of the most favoured nations. Moreover it is made an express condition of the concessions made to us by Great Britain, that British ships shall be allowed to enter our ports with cargoes from all countries. This Treaty will remain in force until the 1st of January, 1848, and unless due notice be given, it will further extend to 1st January, 1854. In virtue hereof the benefits in the duty in favour of direct importation will no doubt be extended to British ships also until the year 1848; and the latter will thus in the commencement supply the want of national ships. The amount of shipping available for the direct trade of the Zollverein will also be increased in consequence of a measure for placing the ships of the transatlantic producing countries, and particularly of the United States, on an equal footing with national ships (at least as far as concerns the direct trade with those countries), which will probably very soon follow the introduction of the new system.

In the meantime, a considerable augmentation of German ship-owners may be the more confidently expected, because the German ship-owners will be able to reckon upon lasting benefits, as the advantages enjoyed by the national flag will not in future be extended to foreign nations, except on condition that our ships be admitted to equal rights with their own. If, however, our national shipping should not increase so rapidly or so extensively as to suffice for all the direct transatlantic imports of the Zollverein, this circumstance would not be productive of any embarrassing results. The only consequence would be, that as long as this deficiency in our commercial navy continues, a portion of these colonial products must continue to be imported from European entrepôts in foreign ships, and consequently without the benefit of the reduced duty. This would merely be a continuation of the present state of things, and would not necessarily lead to an augmentation in the price to the consumers. It is quite indifferent, with regard to the object of the proposed measure, whether the difference in the duty be established by means of an augmentation in the amount of the existing duty upon the goods

* The number of Prussian and particularly of Stettin ships engaged in the transatlantic trade is, however, yearly increasing. In 1842, only 8 Stettin vessels of 1661 lasts burden, visited non-European ports (exclusive of the ports on the coasts of Asia and Africa, and on the Mediterranean). In 1843, their number had increased to 24 of 3773 lasts burden, and among these was one ship of 174 lasts burden, which visited the Havana three times in one year.

of the non-favoured countries, or of a diminution in favour of the privileged imports. It must depend upon the exigencies of the public treasury which of the two measures is to be adopted, or whether a middle course may not be pursued. It is, however, to be desired, in the interest of the home consumer and home manufacturer of the non-European produce, that a reduction of duty should be granted in favour of direct importation in national ships, or in ships enjoying equal rights with these, in order to adjust the difference of price, which may arise in consequence of the limitation in the choice of means of transport.*

The construction and the equipment of a greater number of ships, which must besides be coppered, and altogether more expensively fitted out; the founding of new establishments in more distant countries; the carrying on of a trade based upon more remote speculations, will absorb a greater amount of capital than is required for the more rapid trade with neighbouring entrepôts. But it has in recent times been proved repeatedly in Germany, that in spite of complaints of want of money, abundant funds are always found whenever there is a well-grounded prospect of their profitable application. It may be expected, in consequence of the encouragement to be given to direct trade, that not only those merchants in the transatlantic countries who are engaged in the export trade, will establish branches (comptoirs) in our sea-ports, but that the English houses which have hitherto carried on the trade between Germany and those countries, will also found branch establishments here, in order to turn their former connexions to further profit. These circumstances will lead to the introduction of additional capital into the country.

One objection as to the possibility of adopting the proposed system to the Zollverein, has been founded on the various interests of the States belonging to the Union. Though the advancement and increase of the shipping interests, which would probably be one of the first effects of such a system, would, it is said, be greatly to the advantage of the sea-board countries, this would be attended with no corresponding advantages to the countries situated more in the interior. It must be a matter of indifference to the inhabitants of the latter countries, and particularly to the manufacturers of Southern Germany, whether their exports and imports are made directly or indirectly in vessels belonging to the Zollverein or in foreign bottoms. On the contrary, it is further asserted, that every restriction in the choice of their ways and means of transports, must be detrimental to their interests, The advancement of a branch of trade, on which depends the prosperity of whole provinces, cannot, however, fail to react favourably upon all the states of the Union. It affords to the inhabitants of the provinces immediately affected the means of extended consumption, and thus promotes the sale of the manufactures of the interior. Besides navigation is so intimately connected with the trade and manufacturing industry of a country which does not manufacture for its own wants solely, that its trade and industry can never attain a very flourishing condition as long as the shipping interests are in a depressed state. But a double advantage for German industry may be expected from the encouragement of direct trade: first because, as has been already stated, it will promote the exportation of German produce and manufactures to transmarine countries; and secondly it will create nearer markets for it on the continent, whence it may draw its supplies of raw materials. The German manufacturer, and particularly the cotton manufacturer, suffers greatly by his dependence on the fluctuations of English markets, and by his being obliged to take in large supplies which necessitate the investment of a much larger capital than is required by the English spinners and weavers, who being close to the markets whence they draw their supplies, are in a position to avail themselves of every favourable conjuncture, and need not take in a greater supply at a time than they require for immediate use. This evil will in a great measure be remedied when, in consequence of the encouragement given to direct importation, large stores of cotton, wool, and other raw materials of transatlantic origin shall be accumulated in Hamburgh, Magdeburgh, Antwerp, Cologne, &c.; this accumulation will also lead to the establishment of more extensive cotton factories.

* In this case a subsequent change in the existing tariffs would only be necessary with regard to one principle article of import, namely, cotton-wool, on which, in order to render the measure effective, an import duty must be imposed. It would, however, perhaps, be better to postpone this until a future period, when the national shipping interests shall have obtained a greater development.

Doubts have also been entertained as to whether the encouragement to be given to direct importation would lead to an increased sale of German manufactures in the countries whence these imports are brought because opportunities for disposing of our goods to those countries are not even now wanting, and if we have hitherto not sufficiently availed ourselves of them, the cause of this is, that the price and quality of German goods will not admit of their competing successfully with the produce of other countries; it has been urged, that the importer, who, favoured by the reduction in duty on direct importation, introduces a cargo of non-European produce into the ports of the Zollverein, will also in the sequel abstain from taking in return German goods, which he cannot dispose of at home, but will as heretofore take in his return, freight in England, as long as the goods he can get there are cheaper and better. We cannot certainly expect that the adoption of the new system by us, will cause dearer and inferior German articles to be preferred in transatlantic markets; but a great many manufactured articles may already now be got up as cheaply and as perfectly in Germany as in other manufacturing countries, which hold possession of the transatlantic markets. A more intimate connexion with those markets will render the German manufacturer more familiar with their wants; regular intercourse will facilitate the transactions of the merchants on both sides; the certainty of obtaining good profits on the importation of a cargo of transatlantic produce from the producing countries, into the Zollverein, will enable the merchant in our ports (especially if he be at the same time a shipowner) to send out German goods in his ship, for which in consequence of the certainty of a profitable return freight, he may allow a lower rate of freightage, and the competition of German goods with other European manufactures in the foreign markets will thus be considerably facilitated.

We have finally to observe, that attention has been called to the danger of exposing ourselves to such repressive measures, as our adoption of the proposed system, might induce those States (and particularly England) to enact, whose commerce and navigation will be prejudiced by it. We have before observed, that the adoption by the Zollverein of a system, which the majority of European States, and England herself, have long put into practice with much greater rigour and to a much greater extent, cannot with any justice be made a cause for retaliation. It may, on the contrary, be expected, that the prejudiced States, and particularly England and Holland, would thereby be induced to negotiate with a view to mutual concessions in favour of commerce and navigation. At all events the injurious retaliatory measures—in adopting which, England would look exclusively to her own interests—would at first, and immediately, only affect the relations between Russia and England. It would therefore be for the Prussian Government alone to consider, whether the advancement of the shipping interests of the country, which it is expected will be the consequence of the adoption of such a system, will be a sufficient compensation in every eventuality. The immediate object of this memorial is merely to call the attention of the Governments of the States of the Zollverein to this subject.

Should the enactment of a law* granting a diminution on the import duty on goods of non-European origin, dispatched and imported direct into the ports of the Zollverein or of any of the sea-board countries situated between the Scheldt and the Elbe (both inclusive), in ships belonging to the Union or to nations enjoying equal privileges, be acknowledged to be a suitable measure for promoting navigation, commerce, and industry in the Zollverein; for furthering the sale of German manufactures in transatlantic countries; for rendering Germany independent of foreign entrepôts; for promoting the accession of the Hanse Towns, and eventually the other maritime countries of Germany on the North Sea to the Zollverein, and thereby contributing not only to an

* Before drawing up such a law, it would be necessary to decide as to the nature and amount of the advantages to be granted by the duties, as also whether these advantages are to be extended to all goods coming direct from non-European countries in ships belonging to the favoured nations, or whether it would be advisable to make general or particular exceptions to this rule. It would not be possible to make the necessary arrangements for the execution of such a law, before it has been determined whether the assistance of a Consular Agent of the Union, would be sufficient to establish the right of goods, transmitted through the sea-board countries, to be admitted to the benefits of the lower duty, or whether it would be desirable to enter into an arrangement with the Governments of those countries for that purpose.

extension of the markets for the produce of the German manufacturing countries, but also to the furtherance and strengthening of the political unity of Germany; and finally, to the establishing of a common commercial policy for Germany with regard to foreign States, which shall induce those States whose commercial code is hostile to German interests, to make concessions in their favour, leading to a nearer approach to that general freedom of commerce, which it is to the interest of all to encourage. In this view it would be advisable to seize upon the favourable opportunity which now presents itself, for entering into negotiations with Hamburgh and Bremen, relative to the arrangements to be made for carrying the system into effect. The approach of the period at which the prolongation of the existing Treaties of Commerce and Navigation will come under discussion, is a reason for accelerating the establishment of this system, should it upon the whole be deemed desirable.

Berlin, April, 1845."

Memorial of the Prussian Department of Trade on the Question of the projected System of Differential Duties, to which reference is made in the Report of the Committee of the Senate of Hamburgh on that Question.

Presented to the House of Commons by command of Her Majesty, February, 1848.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE

AND

CONVENTION OF ARMISTICE

CONCLUDED BETWEEN

THE KING OF DENMARK

AND

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Berlin, July 10, 1849.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
July 1849.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[105]

PRELIMINARIES of Peace and Convention of Armistice concluded between His Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the King of Prussia. Berlin, July 10, 1849.

No. 1.

The Earl of Westmorland to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received July* 11.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, July* 8, 1849.

I HAVE the satisfaction of announcing to your Lordship that at a conference held this morning at my house, all the Articles of the Preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark, and of the Armistice, have been gone through and agreed to, and signed with the initials of the two Plenipotentiaries, Baron Schleinitz and M. de Reedtz.

These documents will be drawn up and translated from the French into German and Danish, and the formal signature will take place at my house on Tuesday next.

No. 2.

The Earl of Westmorland to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received July* 13.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, July* 10, 1849.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship the Preliminaries of Peace between Prussia and Denmark, and the Armistice which I reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 8th July, had been initialed by the two Plenipotentiaries, M. de Schleinitz and M. de Reedtz, and which have this day at my house been formally drawn up and signed by them.

No. 3.

Sir Henry Wynn to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received July* 23.)

My Lord, *Copenhagen, July* 19, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note I have received from Count Moltke, covering copies of the late Conventions signed at Berlin, and expressing his hopes that Her Majesty's Government would continue their good offices for the attainment of a permanent peace.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Count Moltke to Sir Henry Wynn.

M. le Chevalier,

J'AI l'honneur de vous prévenir que le 10 de ce mois ont été signé à Berlin une Convention d'Armistice entre le Danemarc et la Prusse, et les Préliminaires d'un paix définitive entre le Danemarc et l'Allemagne.

Les deux Conventions ont été ratifiées hier par Sa Majesté le Roi mon auguste maitre, et les ratifications Royales ont immédiatement été expédiées pour Berlin, afin d'y être échangées dans le plus bref délai possible contre celle de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse.

Je remplis un devoir, M. le Chevalier, en vous réitérant mes sincères remercîmens pour la part active que vous n'avez cessé de prendre aux négociations qui ont précédé la conclusion des deux Conventions signées en dernier lieu à Berlin.

Le Roi aime à apprécier vos efforts, et Sa Majesté m'a chargé d'avoir l'honneur de vous en exprimer ici sa haute satisfaction.

Je m'empresse de vous transmettre sous ce pli une copie* confidentielle des deux Conventions, que je vous prie de porter à la connaissance de votre Gouvernement, qui je n'en doute pas trouvera dans les nouveaux et grands sacrifices que le Danemarc a faits dans l'intérêt du rétablissement de la tranquillité du Nord, et du commerce des Puissances amies et alliées, un motif de plus pour appuyer notre juste cause et pour nous conserver un concours si nécessaire pour assurer un résultat satisfaisant aux négociations définitives de paix qui vont incessamment s'ouvrir à Londres.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) A. MOLTKE.

(Translation.)

M. le Chevalier,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a Convention of Armistice and the Preliminaries of a definitive peace between Denmark and Germany were signed at Berlin on the 10th instant.

These two Conventions were ratified yesterday by the King my august master, and the Royal ratifications have been sent immediately to Berlin for the purpose of being exchanged within the shortest possible time against those of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

I fulfil a duty, M. le Chevalier, in repeating to you my sincere thanks for the active part which you have not ceased to take in the negotiations which preceded the conclusion of the two Conventions lately signed at Berlin.

The King is happy in appreciating your efforts, and His Majesty has commanded me to express to you his high satisfaction with those efforts.

I hasten to communicate to you under this cover a confidential copy of these two Conventions, which I beg you to bring to the knowledge of your Government, which I do not doubt will find in the new and great sacrifices made by Denmark in the interest of the re-establishment of the peace of the North, and of the commerce of allied and friendly Powers, an additional reason for supporting our just cause, and for preserving to us a co-operation so necessary in order to secure a satisfactory result to the definitive negotiations of peace which are about to be immediately opened in London.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) A. MOLTKE.

---

* For Inclosure, vide Inclosure in No. 4.

No. 4.

The Earl of Westmorland to Viscount Palmerston.—(*Received July* 23.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, July* 19, 1849.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting the legalized copy of the Protocol containing the Preliminary Articles of Peace, and of the Armistice, as they have been signed by the Prussian and Danish Plenipotentiaries and ratified by the King of Prussia.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Preliminaries of Peace between Denmark and Prussia, signed at Berlin on the 10*th of July,* 1849.

PROTOCOLE.

LES Soussignés, Plénipotentiaires nommés respectivement par Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, à l'effet de poser les bases d'une paix définitive destinée à aplanir le différend qui s'est élevé entre eux sur les rapports du Duché de Slesvig, sont convenus, avec le concours du Comte de Westmorland, Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique à Berlin, comme Représentant de la Puissance médiatrice, des Articles Préliminaires de Paix suivans :—

ARTICLE I.

Le Duché de Slesvig aura une Constitution séparée pour ce qui regarde sa législature et son administration intérieure, sans être uni au Duché de Holstein, et laissant intacte l'union politique qui rattache le Duché de Slesvig à la Couronne Danoise.

ARTICLE II.

L'organisation définitive du Duché de Slesvig résultant de cette base, fera l'objet de négociations ultérieures, auxquelles les Hautes Parties Contractantes inviteront la Grande Bretagne à prendre part en qualité de Puissance médiatrice.

ARTICLE III.

Les Duchés de Holstein et de Lauenbourg continueront à faire partie de la Confédération Germanique.

Le règlement définitif de la position que ces duchés occuperont dans le susdit corps politique, par suite des changemens qui vont s'opérer dans la constitution de l'Allemagne, est réservé à une entente ultérieure entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes.

L'un des objets de cette entente sera de maintenir autant que le comportent le principe consacré par l'Article I de la présente Convention, et la position future du Duché de Holstein vis-à-vis des autres Etats Allemands, les liens non-politiques des intérêts matériels qui ont subsisté entre les Duchés de Holstein et de Slesvig.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, Duc de Holstein, accordera à ce duché dans le plus bref délai possible, une Constitution Représentative.

ARTICLE IV.

Il est entendu que les stipulations renfermées dans les Articles précédens ne préjugeront en aucune manière la question de la succession dans les Etats réunis sous le sceptre de Sa Majesté Danoise, ni les droits éventuels de qui que ce soit.

Afin de prévenir les complications qui pourraient résulter des doutes soulevés relativement à l'ordre de succession, Sa dite Majesté, aussitôt après la paix définitive, prendra l'initiative de propositions tendantes à régler cet ordre de succession d'un commun accord avec les Grandes Puissances.

ARTICLE V.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent de réclamer la garantie des Grandes Puissances pour la stricte exécution de la paix définitive relativement au Duché de Slesvig.

Le présent Protocole, expédié en double, sera revêtu de l'approbation de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, et les deux exemplaires ainsi approuvés respectivement, seront échangés à Berlin dans l'espace de huit jours, ou plustôt si faire se peut, à compter du jour de la signature, après quoi communication de ce Protocole sera faite de part et d'autre à Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires ont signé ce Protocole, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Berlin, ce dix Juillet, l'an mil huit cent quarante-neuf.

(Signé) REEDTZ. (L.S.) (Signé) SCHLEINITZ. (L.S.)

(Translation.)

THE Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries named respectively by His Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the King of Prussia, for the purpose of settling the bases of a definitive peace, having for its object the removal of the differences which have arisen between them as regards the relations of the Duchy of Schleswig, have with the concurrence of the Earl of Westmorland, Minister of Her Britannic Majesty at Berlin, as Representative of the mediating Power, agreed upon the following preliminary Articles of Peace :

ARTICLE I.

The Duchy of Schleswig shall have a separate constitution as regards its legislature and interior administration, without being united to the Duchy of Holstein, and leaving intact the political union which attaches the Duchy of Schleswig to the Danish Crown.

ARTICLE II.

The definitive organization of the Duchy of Schleswig which results from this basis, shall form the subject of ulterior negotiations in which the High Contracting Parties will invite Great Britain in her character as mediating Power to take part.

ARTICLE III.

The Duchies of Holstein and of Lauenburg shall continue to form a part of the Germanic Confederation.

The definitive arrangement of the position which these duchies shall occupy in the above-named political body, by reason of the changes which shall be effected in the constitution of Germany, is reserved for a future understanding between the Contracting Parties. One of the objects of this understanding shall be to maintain, as far as may be compatible with the principle recorded in Article I of the present Convention, and with the future position of the Duchy of Holstein as regards the other German States, the non-political connection of material interests which has subsisted between the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig.

His Majesty the King of Denmark, Duke of Holstein, will grant within the shortest possible time, a Representative Constitution to that duchy.

ARTICLE IV.

It is understood that the stipulations contained in the preceding Articles shall in no manner prejudge the question of the succession in the States united under the sceptre of His Danish Majesty, nor the eventual rights of any one.

In order to obviate the complications which may result from the doubts raised as to the order of succession, His said Majesty shall immediately after the conclusion of the definitive peace, take the initiative in making proposals calculated to regulate this order of succession by common accord with the Great Powers.

ARTICLE V.

The High Contracting Parties agree to claim the guarantee of the Great Powers for the strict execution of the definitive peace as regards the Duchy of Schleswig.

The present Protocol, signed in duplicate, shall receive the approval of His Majesty the King of Denmark and of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and the two copies thus respectively approved, shall be exchanged at Berlin within the space of eight days, or sooner if possible, to reckon from the day of the signature, after which communication of this Protocol shall be made by one and the other Party to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the 10th of July, 1849.

(Signed) REEDTZ. (L.S.) (Signed) SCHLEINITZ. (L.S.)

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Convention of Armistice between Prussia and Denmark, concluded at Berlin, July 10, 1849.

LA signature des Préliminaires de la Paix entre Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc d'une part et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse de l'autre, ayant eu lieu ce jour, leurs dites Majestés ayant vivement à cœur de mettre dès à présent un terme aux calamités de la guerre et à l'effusion du sang, et croyant en outre devoir prendre par rapport au Duché de Slesvig, des mesures propres à y préparer les voies à une pacification définitive et durable, en conformité du principe établi par l'Article I des susdits Préliminaires, ont résolu de conclure dans ce double but, une Convention d'Armistice, et ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, le Sieur Holger Christian de Reedtz, son Chambellan, Commandeur de son Ordre du Danebrog avec la Croix d'Argent du même ordre, Commandant de l'Ordre Royal de l'Etoile Polaire de Suède, de celui de la Légion d'Honneur de France, et de celui de Léopold de Belgique ;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, le Sieur Alexandre Gustave Adolphe Baron de Schleinitz, son Chambellan, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi de Hanovre, son Altesse Royale le Grand Duc d'Oldenbourg, son Altesse le Duc de Brunswick, son Altesse le Prince de la Schaumbourg-Lippe, Chevalier des Ordres Prussiens de St. Jean de Jérusalem et de l'Aigle Rouge, troisième classe, décoré du Nichan Iftihar ;—

Lesquels, avec le concours du Comte de Westmorland, Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique à Berlin, comme Représentant de la Puissance médiatrice, et après avoir échangé leurs pleinspouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté les Articles suivans :

ARTICLE I.

A dater du jour de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention, il y aura une suspension complète des hostilités par terre et par mer pendant six mois, et au-delà de ce terme, jusqu'à l'expiration de six semaines après que l'Armistice aurait été dénoncé de part ou d'autre.

Si le présent Armistice était dédit, les troupes Prussiennes et Allemandes pourront occuper la partie continentale du Duché de Slesvig, laquelle, dans ce cas, serait évacuée par les troupes neutres qui d'après l'Article V pourraient s'y trouver encore.

ARTICLE II.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse fera transmettre au général Commandant-en-chef l'Armée Prussienne et Allemande réunie dans le Jutland et dans les Duchés de Slesvig et de Holstein, l'ordre d'évacuer le Jutland, et de prendre, dans l'espace de vingt-cinq jours, les positions indiquées dans les Articles III et V.

ARTICLE III.

Le Général-en-chef des troupes Danoises et celui des troupes Prussiennes et Allemandes nommeront des officiers Danois et Prussiens, lesquels, dans le but de fixer la délimitation des territoires à occuper respectivement par les troupes Prussiennes et neutres, tireront et consigneront sur une carte une ligne de démarcation à partir d'un point sur la côte près et au sud-est de la ville de Flensbourg, jusqu'à un point sur la côte et au nord-ouest de la ville de Tondern, laissant la première de ces villes, ainsi que les enclaves Jutlandaises au nord, et la ville de Tondern au sud de la dite ligne de démarcation.

ARTICLE IV.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse pourra conserver, pendant la durée de l'Armistice, dans le Duché de Slesvig et au midi de la susdite ligne de démarcation, un corps d'armée dont la force n'excédera pas 6000 hommes. Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc pourra continuer d'occuper militairement les Iles d'Als et d'Arroe.

ARTICLE V.

Ces troupes Danoises et Prussiennes seront les seules forces militaires qui pourront rester dans le Duché de Slesvig pendant la durée de l'Armistice, à l'exception d'un corps de troupes neutres dont la force n'excédera pas 2000 hommes et qui occupera la partie continentale du Duché de Slesvig située au nord de la ligne de démarcation.

L'entretien et la solde des dites troupes neutres seront à la charge de Sa Majesté Danoise.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes inviteront Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège à vouloir bien fournir ce corps de troupes neutres.

Il ne sera pas mis de part ou d'autre, de garnison dans les enclaves Jutlandaises dans le Duché le Slesvig pendant la durée de l'Armistice.

ARTICLE VI.

En même temps que les troupes réunies sous les ordres du Général Commandant-en-chef l'armée Prussienne et Allemande prendront les positions désignées dans l'Article III, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc fera lever les blocus des ports Prussiens et Allemands établis par ses forces navales.

Les ordres relatifs à l'exécution des Articles précédens seront expédiés le même jour aux généraux et officiers commandans les armées et les forces navales respectives.

ARTICLE VII.

Tous les bâtimens marchands qui ont été amenés de part ou d'autre, depuis le commencement des hostilités, seront rendus, ainsi que leurs cargaisons, immédiatement après la levée du blocus. Quant aux bâtimens ou aux cargaisons qui auraient été vendus, leur valeur sera restituée.

En revanche Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse s'engage à restituer et à faire restituer les contributions en argent prélevées dans le Jutland par les troupes Prussiennes et Allemandes, ainsi que la valeur des chevaux requis militairement pour l'usage de l'armée Prussienne et Allemande, sans avoir été rendue depuis à qui de droit. L'approvisionnement et le logement des dites troupes, ainsi que les fourrages qui leur ont été fournis, demeureront à la charge du pays.

Afin de régler ce remboursement, un Commissaire nommé par Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et un Commissaire nommé par Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, se réuniront sur les lieux six semaines après l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention.

Ces Commissaires régleront cette affaire dans l'espace de quatre semaines, et si à l'expiration de ce terme il y avait encore des réclamations contestées à l'égard desquelles ils n'auraient pas pu tomber d'accord, ces réclamations seront soumises à la décision définitive d'un arbitre que les Hautes Parties Contractantes inviteront le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique à vouloir bien désigner.

Le montant des différentes compensations sera remboursé au plus tard six mois à compter du jour de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE VIII.

Tous les prisonniers de guerre et politiques seront mis en liberté de part et d'autre sans restrictions. L'échange des prisonniers sera effectué à Flensbourg tout au plus tard vingt-cinq jours après l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse invitera tous les Gouvernemens qui ont pris une part active à la guerre actuelle contre le Danemarc, à déclarer, aussi promptement que possible, leur accession à la présente Convention, dont les stipulations deviendront par là obligatoires pour eux, en même temps qu'elles recevront leur pleine application pour ce qui les concerne.

ARTICLE X.

Il sera établi, pour la totalité du Duché de Slesvig, une Commission Administrative (*Landes-Verwaltung*), qui, pendant la durée de l'Armistice gouvernera ce pays au nom de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc.

Elle sera composée de deux membres, dont l'un sera choisi par Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et l'autre par Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, aux quels sera adjoint un commissaire que Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne sera invitée à nommer pour décider, en qualité d'arbitre, en cas de diversité d'opinions entre les deux autres membres.

Les fonctions de cette Commission seront d'administrer le Duché de Slesvig conformément aux lois en vigueur et d'y maintenir l'ordre et la tranquillité. Elle sera investie, dans ce but, de toute l'autorité nécessaire, à l'exception toutefois du pouvoir législatif, qui restera suspendu pendant la durée de l'Armistice.

Quant aux lois, ordonnances et mesures administratives quelconques émanées pour le Duché de Slesvig depuis le 17 Mars, 1848, la dite Commission aura la faculté d'examiner et de décider lesquelles de ces lois, ordonnances et mesures administratives, il conviendra d'abroger ou de maintenir, dans l'intérêt bien entendu du pays.

ARTICLE XI.

Les forces militaires nécessaires pour le maintien de l'ordre seront fournies à la Commission Administrative, et sur sa requisition: pour les Iles d'Als et d'Arroe, par le Général commandant les troupes Danoises; dans la partie méridionale du Duché de Slesvig, par le Général commandant les troupes Prussiennes; et pour la partie continentale du Duché de Slesvig située au nord de la ligne de démarcation, par le Commandant-en-chef des troupes neutres stationnées respectivement dans ces districts.

ARTICLE XII.

La Commission Administrative du Slesvig s'entendra avec le Gouvernement Danois pour convenir d'un Pavillon intérimaire, sous lequel les navires Slesvigois pourront naviguer pendant la durée de l'armistice, en jouissant des mêmes avantages que les bâtimens Danois.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les postes et autres communications intérieures reprendront leur cours régulier. Le passage libre des postes par le Duché de Holstein, et le maintien de l'établissement postal à Hambourg, sont expressément réservés.

ARTICLE XIV.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Berlin dans l'espace de huit jours, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut, à dater du jour de la signature.

La présente Convention, expédiée en double, a été dressée en langue Française, Danoise, et Allemande. Il est convenu que les doutes qui pourraient s'élever sur l'interprétation de la Convention, seront décidés d'après la teneur du texte Français.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Convention, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Berlin, ce dix Juillet, l'an mil huit cent quarante-neuf.

(Signé) REEDTZ. (L.S.) (Signé) SCHLEINITZ. (L.S.)

(Translation.)

THE signature of the Preliminaries of Peace between His Majesty the King of Denmark on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Prussia on the other part, having taken place this day, their said Majesties having greatly at heart to put an end at once to the calamities of war and to the shedding of blood, and believing it moreover to be their duty to take, with respect to the Duchy of Schleswig, such steps as may be calculated to prepare the way for a definitive and lasting pacification in conformity with the principles recorded in Article I of the above-named Preliminaries, have resolved to conclude a Convention of Armistice for this double purpose, and have with this view named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Sieur Holger Christian de Reedtz, his Chamberlain, Commander of his Order of Danebrog, with the Silver Cross of the same order, Commander of the Royal Order of the Polar Star of Sweden, of the Legion of Honour of France, and of Leopold of Belgium;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Sieur Alexander Gustav Adolph Baron de Schleinitz, his Chamberlain, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of His Majesty the King of Hanover, His Royal

Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, His Highness the Duke of Brunswick, His Highness the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, Knight of the Prussian Orders of St. John of Jerusalem and of the third class of the Red Eagle, decorated with the Nishan Iftihar;—

Who, with the concurrence of the Earl of Westmorland, Minister of Her Britannic Majesty at Berlin, as Representative of the mediating Power, and after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

From the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, there shall be a complete suspension of hostilities by land and sea for the space of six months, and further until after the expiration of six weeks from the time at which the Armistice shall have been denounced by the one or the other Party.

If the present Armistice should be denounced, the Prussian and German troops shall be at liberty to occupy the continental portion of the Duchy of Schleswig, which in such case shall be evacuated by the neutral troops who in conformity with Article V may still find themselves there.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to transmit to the General Commanding-in-chief the Prussian and German united army in Jutland and in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, orders to evacuate Jutland, and to take up, within the space of twenty-five days, the positions specified in Articles III and V.

ARTICLE III.

The General Commanding-in-chief of the Danish troops and the General Commanding-in-chief of the Prussian and German troops, shall appoint Danish and Prussian officers, who, for the purpose of laying down the limits of the territories to be occupied respectively by the Prussian and neutral troops, shall trace on a map a line of demarcation, to commence at a point on the coast near and to the south-east of the town of Flensburg, and running to a point on the coast to the north-west of the town of Tondern, leaving the former of these towns, as well as the Jutland enclaves to the north, and the town of Tondern to the south, of such line of demarcation.

ARTICLE IV.

His Majesty the King of Prussia shall be at liberty to retain, pending the duration of the Armistice, in the Duchy of Schleswig, and to the south of the aforesaid line of demarcation, a corps of troops whose strength shall not exceed 6000 men.

His Majesty the King of Denmark shall be at liberty to continue to occupy militarily the Islands of Als and Arroe.

ARTICLE V.

These Danish and Prussian troops shall be the only military force which, pending the duration of the Armistice, shall be at liberty to remain in the Duchy of Schleswig, with the exception of a body of neutral troops, whose strength shall not exceed 2000 men, and which shall occupy the continental portion of the Duchy of Schleswig situate to the north of the line of demarcation.

The provision and the pay of the said neutral troops shall be at the charge of His Danish Majesty.

The High Contracting Parties will invite His Majesty the King of Sweden and of Norway to furnish this body of neutral troops.

No garrisons shall be placed, pending the duration of the Armistice, by either party in the Jutland enclaves in the Duchy of Schleswig.

ARTICLE VI.

At the same time that the troops united under the orders of the General commanding the Prussian and German army in chief shall take up the position specified in Article III, His Majesty the King of Denmark will cause the blockade of the Prussian and German ports which has been established by his naval force to be raised.

The orders relative to the execution of the preceding Articles shall be dispatched on the same day to the Generals and Officers commanding the troops and naval forces respectively.

ARTICLE VII.

All merchant-vessels which shall have been captured by either side from the commencement of hostilities, shall be restored together with their cargoes immediately after the blockade shall have been raised. As regards the vessels and cargoes which shall have been sold, their value shall be restored.

On the other hand, His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to repay and to cause to be repaid the contributions in money which have been raised in Jutland by the Prussian and German troops, as well as the value of the horses which shall have been militarily required for the use of the Prussian and German army, without having subsequently been restored to their owners.

The provisioning and the lodging of the said troops, as well as the forage which shall have been furnished to them, shall remain at the charge of the country.

In order to arrange this reimbursement, a Commissioner named by His Majesty the King of Denmark and a Commissioner named by His Majesty the King of Prussia shall meet on the spot six weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

These Commissioners shall arrange this matter within the space of four weeks, and if on the expiration of this period there should still be contested claims with respect to which they should not have been able to come to an agreement, such claims shall be submitted to the final decision of an arbiter whom the High Contracting Parties will request the Government of His Britannic Majesty to appoint.

The amount of the respective compensations shall be paid six months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, at latest.

ARTICLE VIII.

All prisoners of war and political prisoners shall be set at liberty by one and the other Party without restriction.

The exchange of prisoners shall be effected at Flensburg twenty-five days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, at latest.

ARTICLE IX.

His Majesty the King of Prussia will call upon all the Governments which have taken an active part in the present war against Denmark, to declare as quickly as possible their accession to the present Convention, the stipulations of which will then become obligatory upon them, at the same time that they will receive their full application as far as those Governments are concerned.

ARTICLE X.

There shall be established for the whole of the Duchy of Schleswig an Administrative Commission (*Landes-Verwaltung*), which during the duration of the Armistice shall govern that country in the name of His Majesty the King of Denmark.

That Commission shall be composed of two members, of whom one shall be chosen by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the other by His Majesty the King of Prussia, and to these shall be joined a Commissioner whom Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain shall be invited to appoint, who will have to decide in the character of arbiter, in case of a diversity of opinion between the two other members.

The functions of the Commission shall be to administer the Duchy of Schleswig, conformably to the laws in force, and to maintain order and tranquillity with that duchy. With this view, the Commission shall be invested with all the requisite authority, excepting always legislative power, which shall remain suspended pending the duration of the Armistice.

As regards the laws, ordinances, and administrative measures of whatsoever nature, which shall have been promulgated for the Duchy of Schleswig since the 17th of March, 1848, the said Commission shall be empowered to examine and decree which of such laws, ordinances, and administrative measures it may be expedient to abrogate or to maintain, in the well-understood interest of the country.

ARTICLE XI.

The military forces necessary for the maintenance of order shall be furnished to the Administrative Commission, upon its requisition: in the Islands of Als and Arroe, by the General commanding the Danish troops; in the southern portion of the Duchy of Sleswig by the General commanding the Prussian troops; and in the continental portion of the Duchy of Schleswig situated to the north of the line of demarcation, by the commander of the neutral troops respectively stationed in the said districts.

ARTICLE XII.

The Administrative Commission of Schleswig shall come to an understanding with the Danish Government as regards a Provisional Flag under which Schleswig ships shall be permitted to sail pending the duration of the Armistice, and to enjoy the same advantages as Danish vessels.

ARTICLE XIII.

The posts and other internal communications shall resume their regular course.

The free passage of the posts by the Duchy of Holstein, and the postal establishment at Hamburgh, are expressly reserved.

ARTICLE XIV.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin at the expiration of eight days, or sooner, if possible, from the date of the day of signature.

The present Convention, of which duplicates have been signed, has been drawn up in the French, Danish, and German languages. It is agreed that if

any doubts should arise as to the interpretation of the Convention, they shall be decided according to the tenour of the French text.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the tenth of July, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

(Signed) REEDTZ. (L.S.) (Signed) SCHLEINITZ. (L.S.)

PRELIMINARIES of Peace and Convention of Armistice concluded between His Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Berlin, July 10, 1849.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. July 1849.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH

FROM

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND,

INCLOSING

THE TREATY OF PEACE

BETWEEN

THE KING OF PRUSSIA

AND

THE KING OF DENMARK,

Signed at Berlin on the 2nd of July, 1850.

Presented to the House of Lords by Command of Her Majesty, August 1850.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[1258]

Extract of a Despatch from the Earl of Westmorland, inclosing the Treaty of Peace between the King of Prussia and the King of Denmark, signed at Berlin on the 2nd of July, 1850.

No. 1.

The Earl of Westmorland to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 5.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, July 2, 1850.*

I AM happy to report to your Lordship that the Treaty has this evening at 9 o'clock been signed at my house by the respective Plenipotentiaries, and at the request of both Parties I have added my signature, as representing the Mediating Power.

I have the honour of inclosing a copy of this Treaty and of the Protocol which accompanies it.

I cannot but congratulate your Lordship upon the termination under your auspices of this prolonged and arduous negotiation, the result of which, I hope will be not only the re-establishment of peace between the Powers engaged in the negotiation of the present Treaty, but also the reconciliation of the Duchies with their legitimate Sovereign, and their return to that state of tranquillity which can alone secure to them the degree of prosperity which they formerly enjoyed.

I cannot close this despatch without stating that Baron Meyendorff, the Russian Minister, has been unremitting in his exertions to bring about the termination of this negotiation, and that, fortified by the declarations which have lately emanated from his Government, and guided by his own ability and discretion, he has greatly contributed to that result.

With reference to the situation in which I have been placed during this negotiation, I can only desire to bear testimony to the conciliatory and friendly feeling with which, as your Lordship's representative, I have on all occasions been treated by the Prussian Plenipotentiaries, Baron Schleinitz and M. d'Usedom, as by those of Denmark, Baron Pechlin, M. de Reedtz, and M. de Scheel. These distinguished persons, while anxiously desiring to carry out the important interests of their respective countries, have always evinced the greatest consideration for every communication or proposal which through me has emanated from your Lordship; and I hope the successful result of their labours will be the best proof of the value of your recommendations.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Traité de Paix entre Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, en son nom et au nom de la Confédération Germanique, d'une part, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, de l'autre.

SA Majesté le Roi de Prusse, en son nom et au nom de la Confédération Germanique, d'une part, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, de l'autre, animés du désir de rétablir entre la dite Confédération et le Danemarc, la paix et la bonne harmonie, interrompues par les différends relatifs aux Duchés de Slesvig et de Holstein, ont pour cet effet nommé et autorisé comme Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, le Sieur Charles George Louis Guido d'Usedom, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près le St. Siége et les Cours de Toscane, de Parme, et de Modène, Chevalier des Ordres Prussiens de St. Jean de Jerusalem et de l'Aigle Rouge troisième classe avec le nœud;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, les Sieurs Frederic Baron de Pechlin, son Chambellan et Conseiller Intime des conférences, Grand-Croix de son Ordre du Danebrog, et décoré de la Croix d'Honneur du même Ordre, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Léopold et Chevalier de celui de la Couronne de Fer de la première classe, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Sainte Anne de la première classe, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre du Lion d'Or de Hesse, Grand-Croix de celui de Zaehringué;

Le Sieur Holger Christian de Reedtz, son Chambellan, Commandeur de son Ordre du Danebrog, et décoré de la Croix d'Honneur du même Ordre, Commandeur de l'Ordre Royal de l'Etoile Polaire de Suède, de celui de la Légion d'Honneur de France, et de celui de Léopold de Belgique;

Et le Sieur Antoine Guillaume de Scheel, Docteur en Droit, Auditeur-Général de son Armée, Chevalier de son Ordre du Danebrog, et décoré de la Croix d'Honneur du même Ordre, Chevalier de l'Ordre Norvégien de St. Olaf;

Les susdits Plénipotentiaires,—avec le concours du Comte de Westmorland, Pair du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Lieutenant-Général des Armées de Sa Majesté Britannique, Colonel du 56 Régiment de la Ligne, Chevalier Grand-Croix du très honorable Ordre du Bain, et Commandeur de la Section Militaire du même Ordre, Chevalier Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse, et de l'Ordre Militaire des Guelphes, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Saint Ferdinand des Deux Siciles, de Saint Joseph de Toscane, et de Henri le Lion de Brunswick, Chevalier de l'Ordre Impérial et Militaire de Marie Thérèse, décoré de la Médaille Militaire Britannique pour la Guerre Péninsulaire et de celle de la Russie pour la campagne de l'année 1814, Conseiller de Sa Majesté Britannique en son Conseil Privé, et son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, comme Représentant de la Puissance Médiatrice,—après s'être communiqué leurs pleinpouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :—

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura à l'avenir, paix, amitié, et bonne intelligence entre le Danemarc et la Confédération Germanique.

On apportera des deux côtés la plus grande attention à maintenir l'harmonie si heureusement rétablie, et évitera soigneusement tout ce qui pourrait l'altérer.

ARTICLE II.

Tous les Traités et Conventions conclus entre le Danemarc et la Confédération Germanique sont par le présent Traité rétablis dans leur vigueur.

ARTICLE III.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent tous les droits qui leur ont appartenu réciproquement avant la guerre.

ARTICLE IV.

Après la conclusion du présent Traité, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc, Duc de Holstein, conformément au droit Fédéral, pourra réclamer l'intervention de la Confédération Germanique, pour rétablir l'exercice de son autorité légitime dans le Holstein, en communiquant en même temps ses intentions sur la pacification du pays. Si sur cette réclamation la Confédération ne jugeait pas devoir intervenir pour le présent, ou que son intervention restât inefficace, Sa Majesté Danoise sera libre d'étendre au Holstein les mesures militaires et d'employer à cet effet ses forces armées.

ARTICLE V.

Dans l'espace de six mois après la signature du présent Traité, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et la Confédération Germanique nommeront des Commissaires pour fixer, d'après les documens et autres preuves y relatifs, la limite entre les Etats de Sa Majesté Danoise non-compris dans la Confédération Germanique et ceux qui y appartiennent.

ARTICLE VI.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Berlin dans l'espace de trois semaines, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi le Ministre de la Puissance Médiatrice et les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Traité et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Berlin, ce 2 Juillet, 1850.

(Signé) WESTMORLAND.
F. PECHLIN.
H. C. REEDTZ.
USEDOM. A. W. SCHEEL.

(Translation.)

Treaty of Peace between His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name and in the name of the Germanic Confederation, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Denmark on the other part.

HIS Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name and in the name of the Germanic Confederation, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Denmark, on the other part, animated by the desire to re-establish between the said Confederation and Denmark, the peace and good understanding which was interrupted by the differences relating to the Duchies of Schleswig and of Holstein, have for that purpose named and authorized as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Prussia, Charles George Louis Guido d'Usedom, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See and to the Courts of Tuscany, Parma and Modena, &c.;

His Majesty the King of Denmark, Frederick Baron Pechlin, his Chamberlain, and Privy Councillor, Grand Cross of his Order of Danebrog, &c.;

Holger Christian de Reedtz, his Chamberlain, Commander of his Order of Danebrog, &c.;

And Anthony William de Scheel, Doctor in Law, Auditor-General of his Army, Knight of his Order of Danebrog, &c.;

The above-named Plenipotentiaries,—with the concurrence of the Earl of Westmorland, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Lieutenant-General in Her Britannic Majesty's Army, Colonel of the 56th Regiment of the Line, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Commander of the Military Division of that Order, &c., one of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia, as Representative of the Mediating Power,—after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be for the future peace, friendship, and good understanding between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation.

The greatest attention shall be devoted by both Parties to the maintenance of the harmony so happily re-established, and they will carefully avoid every thing which may disturb it.

ARTICLE II.

All the Treaties and Conventions concluded between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation are by the present Treaty re-established.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves all the rights which reciprocally belonged to them before the war.

ARTICLE IV.

After the conclusion of the present Treaty, His Majesty the King of Denmark, Duke of Holstein, in conformity with the Federal law, may claim the intervention of the Germanic Confederation, to re-establish the exercise of his legitimate authority in Holstein, communicating at the same time his intentions with respect to the pacification of the country. If upon this application the Confederation should not consider it to be its duty to interfère for the time, or if its intervention should prove to be inefficacious, His Danish Majesty shall be at liberty to extend military measures to Holstein, and to employ an armed force for that purpose.

ARTICLE V.

Within six months after the signature of the present Treaty, His Majesty the King of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation shall name Commissioners to determine, according to the documents and other proofs relative to the subject, the boundary between those States of His Danish Majesty not comprised in the Germanic Confederation and those which belong thereto.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within three weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the Minister of the Mediating Power and the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Berlin, the 2nd July, 1850.

(Signed) WESTMORLAND.
F. PECHLIN.
H. C. REEDTZ.
USEDOM. A. W. SCHEEL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Protocol.

SA Majesté le Roi de Danemarc et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse venant de conclure la paix entre le Danemarc et la Confédération Germanique, par le Traité signé aujourd'hui par leurs Plénipotentiaires, sont en outre convenus des stipulations suivantes:

ARTICLE I.

Immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications Danoise et Prussienne du présent Protocole, Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse retirera entièrement hors des Duchés de Slesvig, de Holstein et de Lauenbourg, les troupes Prussiennes

stationnées en vertu de l'Article IV de la Convention d'Armistice du 10 Juillet, 1849, dans le Slesvig Méridional. Les troupes neutres stationnées au nord de la ligne de démarcation quitteront le Slesvig en même temps que les troupes Prussiennes.

Sa Majesté Prussienne s'oblige à ne mettre aucun obstacle aux mesures militaires qui après l'évacuation du Duché de Slesvig seraient prises dans ce duché par le Gouvernement Danois.

Avant que les troupes Prussiennes n'aient effectué leur retraite du Duché de Slesvig, le Danemarc ne fera entrer aucune force militaire sur le continent de ce duché, à moins que les troupes Holsteinoises n'y entrent. Toutefois les troupes Danoises ne pourront pas dépasser la ligne de démarcation avant que les troupes Prussiennes n'aient entièrement évacué le Slesvig conformément à l'Article suivant.

ARTICLE II.

Onze jours après l'échange des ratifications Danoise et Prussienne du présent Protocole, les troupes Prussiennes devront avoir passé la frontière qui sépare le Slesvig du Holstein.

Onze jours après ce dernier terme elles devront avoir évacué les Duchés de Holstein et de Lauenbourg.

ARTICLE III.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à ratifier le présent Protocole et en faire échanger les ratifications à Berlin dans l'espace de huit jours, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

Fait à Berlin, ce 2 Juillet, 1850.

(Signé) WESTMORLAND.
F. PECHLIN.
H. C. REEDTZ.
USEDOM.
A. W. SCHEEL.

(Translation.)

HIS Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the King of Prussia having concluded peace between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, by the Treaty signed by their Plenipotentiaries this day, have also agreed to the following stipulations:

ARTICLE I.

Immediately after the exchange of the Danish and Prussian ratifications of the present Protocol, His Majesty the King of Prussia shall withdraw altogether out of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, the Prussian troops stationed in Southern Schleswig by virtue of Article IV of the Convention of Armistice of the 10th July, 1849. The neutral troops stationed to the north of the line of demarcation shall quit Schleswig at the same time as the Prussian troops.

His Prussian Majesty binds himself not to oppose any obstacle to the military measures, which, after the evacuation of the Duchy of Schleswig, may be taken in that duchy by the Danish Government.

Until the Prussian troops have effected their withdrawal from the Duchy of Schleswig, Denmark shall not suffer any military force to enter the continent of that duchy, unless the Holstein troops shall enter it. In any case the Danish troops shall not pass the line of demarcation before the Prussian troops have entirely evacuated Schleswig in conformity with the following Article.

ARTICLE II.

Eleven days after the exchange of the Danish and Prussian ratifications of the present Protocol, the Prussian troops shall have passed the frontier which separates Schleswig from Holstein.

Eleven days after this last term they shall have evacuated the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties engage to ratify the present Protocol, and to exchange the ratifications at Berlin in the space of eight days, or sooner, if possible.

Done at Berlin, this 2nd of July, 1850.

(Signed) WESTMORLAND.
F. PECHLIN.
H. C. REEDTZ.
USEDOM.
A. W. SCHEEL.

No. 2.

Viscount Palmerston to the Earl of Westmorland.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, July 5, 1850.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 2nd instant, inclosing the copy of a Treaty of Peace signed at Berlin on that day by the Plenipotentiaries of Denmark and Prussia, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the ability and perseverance as well as the spirit of conciliation which your Lordship has displayed in conducting, as Representative of the Mediating Power, this long and difficult negotiation, and in assisting to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion; and Her Majesty's Government also approve your having, in compliance with the earnest request of the Prussian and Danish Plenipotentiaries, affixed your signature to the Treaty, in addition to theirs.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.